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SMITHSONIAN

MISCELLANEOUS COLLECTIONS.

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VOL. XLIII.



"EVERY MAN IS A VALUABLE MEMBER OF SOCIETY WHO BY HIS OBSERVATIONS, RESEARCHES,
AND EXPERIMENTS PROCURES KNOWLEDGE FOR MEN."—SMITHSON.

WASHINGTON CITY:
PUBLISHED BY THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.
1901.

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The present series, entitled "Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections," is intended to embrace all the publications issued directly by the Smithsonian Institution in octavo form; those in quarto constituting the "Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge." The quarto series includes memoirs, embracing the records of extended original investigations and researches, resulting in what are believed to be new truths, and constituting positive additions to the sum of human knowledge. The octavo series is designed to contain reports on the present state of our knowledge of particular branches of science; instructions for collecting and digesting facts and materials for research; lists and synopses of species of the organic and inorganic world; museum catalogues; reports of explorations; aids to bibliographical investigations, etc., generally prepared at the express request of the Institution, and at its expense.

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S. P. LANGLEY,

Secretary S. I.

THE
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

DOCUMENTS RELATIVE TO ITS ORIGIN
AND HISTORY.

1835-1899.

COMPILED AND EDITED BY
WILLIAM JONES RHEES.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

Vol. II—1887-1899.

FIFTIETH CONGRESS TO FIFTY-FIFTH CONGRESS



WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1901.

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Mayors of the city of Washington	1849
Governors of the District of Columbia	1850
Secretaries of the Interior	1850
Secretaries of Agriculture	1850
Honorary members	1850
List of members of the Board of Regents of the Institution	1851
Vice-Presidents of the United States	1851

List of members of the Board of Regents of the Institution—Continued.	1
Presidents pro tempore of the Senate	
Chief Justices	
Mayors of the city of Washington	
Governors of the District of Columbia	
Senators	
Representatives	
Citizens from States	
Citizens from Washington City.....	
List of Regents according to residence.....	
List of officers of the Institution.....	
CORRIGENDA.....	

FIFTIETH CONGRESS, 1887-1889.

BUREAU OF ETHNOLOGY—ESTIMATES.

December 5, 1887—House.

Estimates for 1889.

For the purpose of continuing ethnological researches among the American Indians, under the direction of the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employees, \$50,000.

December 3, 1888—House.

Estimates for 1890.

For the purpose of continuing ethnological researches among the American Indians, under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employees, \$50,000.

BUREAU OF ETHNOLOGY—APPROPRIATIONS.

March 30, 1888.

Deficiency act for 1888.

For North American ethnology, Smithsonian Institution, \$49.09.

(Stat., XXV, 63.)

[To cover claim reported in House Executive Document No. 90, Fiftieth Congress, first session.]

October 2, 1888.

Sundry civil act for 1889.

For the purpose of continuing ethnological researches among the American Indians, under the direction of the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employees, \$40,000.

(Stat., XXV, 529.)

March 2, 1889.

Sundry civil act for 1890.

For the purpose of continuing ethnological researches among the American Indians, under the direction of the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employees, \$40,000.

(Stat., XXV, 952.)

SERVICES OF SPENCER F. BAIRD.

December 12, 1887—Senate.

Mr. GEORGE F. EDMUNDS introduced a bill (S. 533) to pay Mrs. Mary C. Baird, widow of the late Spencer F. Baird, the sum of \$50,000, in full compensation for the services and expenses of the said

Spencer F. Baird during his administration of the office of Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries, from February 25, 1871, to the time of his death, in August, 1887.

Mr. EDMUNDS. This is not a claimant's bill, but is a bill to provide for paying the widow of the late Professor Baird for about sixteen years of gratuitous service that he performed as Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries. I move that the bill be referred to the Committee on Appropriations, who have been familiar with the subject and made appropriations for it, and I hope that they will report upon it very early, indeed, as I believe it myself to be a very meritorious and just bill.

Referred to Committee on Appropriations.

January 12, 1888.—House.

The first bill on the Calendar was read, as follows:

A bill¹ (S. 261) to amend the law concerning the Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries.

Be it enacted, etc., That section 4395 of the Revised Statutes of the United States be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:

"That there shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a person of scientific and practical acquaintance with the fish and fisheries to be a Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries, and he shall receive a salary of \$5,000 a year, and he shall be removable at the pleasure of the President. Said Commissioner shall not hold any other office or employment under the authority of the United States or any State."

The report (by Mr. POINDEXTER DUNN) was read, as follows:

The Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, to whom was referred the bill (S. 261) entitled "An act to amend the law concerning the Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries," have considered the same, and report it back to the House without amendment and recommend its passage without delay.

The United States Fish Commission was established by act of February 9, 1871, which provided for the appointment by the President, with the consent of the Senate, of a Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries from among the civil officers or employees of the Government, who shall serve without additional salary. The act contemplated simply an investigation, "with the view of ascertaining whether any, and what, diminution in the number of food-fishes" had taken place, and also what "protective, prohibitory, or precautionary measures should be adopted, and report upon the same to Congress."

The act of March 3 of the same year to provide for deficiencies, etc., appropriated \$5,000 for the expenses of the inquiry ordered.

Prof. Spencer F. Baird, then assistant secretary of the Smithsonian Institution and an employee of the Government, he having charge of the National Museum, was appointed Commissioner. He prosecuted the inquiries with so much zeal, energy, and ability that the act of 1871 was reenacted, and the deficiency bill of May 18, 1872, made an additional appropriation of \$3,500 to continue the inquiry and \$500 for the preparation of illustrations, tables, and report.

So impressed was Congress with the wisdom of Professor Baird's recommendations, based on the investigations he had made into the condition of our fisheries, that the act of June 10, 1872, contained an appropriation of \$5,000 to continue those

¹The bill (S. 261) passed Senate on December 21, 1887.

investigations during the fiscal year, and \$15,000 was provided "for the introduction of shad into the waters of the Pacific States, the Gulf States, and of the Mississippi Valley; and of salmon, whitefish, and other useful food fishes into the waters of the United States to which they are best adapted." Each succeeding year appropriations have been increased as the work was extended under the wise and successful management of the Commissioner.

The act limiting the appointment of the Commissioner to the detail of some one at the time in the employ of the Government appears to have contemplated only an inquiry occupying perhaps a few summer months.

At the time of the selection of Professor Baird his duties under his salaried position were comparatively light, as he was charged with the administration, under the Secretary, of the Museum, which was in those days contained in the small space which could be allowed in the Smithsonian building. Under Professor Baird's masterly, wise, and energetic management both the Fish Commission and the National Museum have grown to large proportions, so that at his death the work of the Fish Commission had developed from an inquiry in 1871, on an appropriation of \$5,000, to the production, transportation, and distribution of over 100,000,000 young fish and the administration of some 16 hatching and rearing stations—2 in Maine, at Grand Lake Stream and Bucksport; 2 in Massachusetts, at Gloucester and Woods Hole; 2 in Michigan, at Northville and Alpena; 1 at Duluth; 1 on the Columbia River; 2 in California, on the Sacramento; 1 on the Susquehanna, at Havre de Grace; 1 at the mouth of the Potomac; 2 within the city of Washington; 1 at Fort Washington, and 1 at Wytheville, Va.—besides the administration of scientific investigations and fish hatching done by three steam and one sailing vessel and of three transporting cars specially designed to transfer fish from one end of the country to the other.

The National Museum has had a corresponding expansion, for in addition to the hall of the Smithsonian, which held the collections in 1871, and whose administration cost \$20,000, a building covering 3½ acres has been built and equipped, and it has been found necessary to appropriate \$168,000 for their care this year.

The necessity arose for husbanding and increasing our food resources, and Professor Baird created and expanded the Fish Commission, and although the act of 1871 may have been prudent and a wise measure at the time it was enacted, and although the work of the Fish Commission as well as that of the Museum was well done by him, perhaps at sacrifice of some years of his valuable and honored life, it is to be doubted if, at the time of his appointment as Fish Commissioner, the Smithsonian, the National Museum, and the Fish Commission had been of their present magnitude, Congress would have provided for their conduct being placed even on his broad shoulders and the work of three assigned to his well-trained and cultivated intellect.

The work of the Fish Commission has become so extensive and the results so important to the country that it should be made, as this bill proposes, the sole object of the Commissioner. It should occupy all his time. This bill, therefore, while giving the President the greatest latitude in making his choice, takes away the limitation that that choice shall be confined to those who may be otherwise employed by the Government. This bill repeals the provision of the act of 1871 which requires that the now important and all-engrossing duties of the Fish Commissioner shall be performed at the expense of some other department and some other appropriation.

Under the present law the Commissioner must either hold a sinecure, receive a Government salary which he does not earn, or he must neglect duties for which he is paid in order that he might perform others for which he is not paid, or perhaps, as in the case of Professor Baird, devote hours which nature demands for rest and recreation to Government work without compensation. The first two alternatives

are neither right nor proper, and the Government is not so impecunious or needy that we should ask for it or accept such gratuitous services.

The rate of salary named in the bill is the same as has been fixed for and paid to the assistant commissioner for years.

With a Commissioner charged, as his sole duty, with the work of the Fish Commission there will be no further need for an assistant commissioner. The bill, therefore, does not contemplate any additional expense. The further details of the administration will be looked to when the appropriation bills are made up.

It is best not to encumber the present bill with other matter than the provision for the head of the Commission, as it is of the first importance that a permanent head of the Commission should be provided for at once. As soon as the new Commissioner provided for by this act shall have been appointed and installed he can be called before the committees of the House, and if further legislation be needed it can be predicated on his reports and after a revision of any projects for the prosecution of the work which he may submit.

Mr. POINDEXTER DUNN. I do not know of anything that I can add to the explanation given in the report if members have attended to the reading of it. The simple question is whether the Fish Commission shall be retained and given a thorough business organization, with a distinctive, independent, and responsible head to it, or whether it shall be abandoned.

I presume that members generally know that it originated at the instance of Professor Baird in the institution of a mere inquiry in 1871, and that it has grown now to be one of the most important bureaus of the Government in the estimation of a great many thoughtful and considerate people. Appropriations have been made from year to year and placed at the disposal, practically, of Professor Baird almost without limitation, and I believe during most of the time without detailed report as to the manner of their expenditure, so great was the confidence which Congress and the country had in his wisdom and in his integrity, and the results have justified that confidence.

But Professor Baird is dead, and there is now no practical head to that bureau. And it is thought wise and to be best that an independent head be created, in order that the bureau may be administered on a basis of responsibility, as the other departments or bureaus of the Government are and should be.

Mr. W. C. OATES. Will the gentleman from Arkansas permit me a question?

Mr. DUNN. Yes, sir.

Mr. OATES. Will the gentleman inform us what authority Congress has for legislation creating this bureau?

Mr. DUNN. Well, Mr. Chairman, that is a very large question, undoubtedly, in the estimation of my friend from Alabama; but it seems that Congress created this bureau in 1871 and has maintained it since. It was perhaps unfortunate that my friend from Alabama was not here just then to intercept it; but we have the bureau in

existence, and it is for Congress to determine now not whether it will create such a bureau, but whether or not it will retain it. Really, time would fail me to undertake to go into a general disquisition as to the exact authority of Congress to do or not to do a great many things which it has done in the past.

Mr. OATES. Will the gentleman answer another question?

Mr. DUNN. If I can.

Mr. OATES. Was not the origin of this bureau merely a resolution authorizing the detail of an officer of the Government to inquire into the destruction of fish along the coast?

Mr. DUNN. Yes, sir; that was its origin, as is stated in the report of the committee. Inquiry made under that authority led to the making of the appropriations by Congress from time to time for the creation of hatching stations, for the construction and equipment of vessels, for the construction and maintenance of railway cars to transport spawn and young fish, and distribute them over the country, and for doing all the things that the Fish Commission has done. There has been created and brought into existence a plant costing the Government perhaps more than a quarter million dollars, possibly a half million. We now have sixteen hatching stations, several vessels with their equipments, and some railway cars constructed for the express purpose of transporting spawn and young fish to different parts of the country, where they are deposited in the water for development and propagation. That is the situation. The bureau is now actually in existence. Heretofore the appropriations have been intrusted to Professor Baird, but, unfortunately for science and the good of mankind, Professor Baird is no longer alive, and it now devolves upon the Government to put that bureau upon a business basis or else to abandon it. It is not believed that there is any strong sentiment in the country in favor of abandoning it, because everybody is aware of the great benefits that have resulted from its establishment.

Mr. G. W. STEELE. Can the gentleman inform us whether Professor Baird's successor has been appointed?

Mr. DUNN. There has been designated an officer to take charge of that bureau temporarily, Professor Goode, who is now away on leave of absence, I believe. By reference of the question to the Solicitor-General, it was found that the assistant commissioner, who had been really the administrative officer of the Government, was not eligible for appointment to the position of Commissioner.

Mr. STEELE. Is Professor Baird's successor at the head of the Smithsonian Institution?

Mr. DUNN. Professor Goode?

Mr. STEELE. Yes.

Mr. DUNN. I can not answer that question. Professor Baird, I believe, was one of the secretaries of the Institution.

Mr. S. S. COX. Professor Goode is assistant secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, but he will probably be compelled to resign by reason of ill health.

Mr. STEELE. Professor Baird's successor, if appointed, will receive \$8,000.

Mr. DUNN. Oh, no.

Mr. STEELE. Professor Baird received that.

Mr. DUNN. Professor Baird received nothing as Fish Commissioner.

Mr. STEELE. But in connection with the Smithsonian Institution he received \$8,000.

Mr. DUNN. He received \$8,000 for performing the duties of that office and of two others.

Mr. COX. But not from the Government.

Mr. DUNN. Not from the Government.

Mr. STEELE. I want to ask the gentleman from Arkansas whether, within his knowledge, the President of the United States has canvassed the country to find a man who can perform the duties which Professor Baird performed as secretary of the Smithsonian Institution and as Fish Commissioner.

Mr. DUNN. I must respectfully refer the gentleman to the President himself. The question would not be a respectful one for me to ask, and I must decline to make the inquiry; and, in the absence of any information on the subject, I can not undertake to answer the gentleman's question.

Mr. STEELE. Do you not think it would be possible for the President to find a suitable successor to Professor Baird?

Mr. DUNN. I have never doubted the President's ability to discharge all the duties devolving upon him by law as Chief Executive with great ability and great benefit to the country.

Mr. STEELE. As I understand it now, the party of "economy and reform" propose to pay \$13,000 to some one for performing the same duties that were performed by Professor Baird for \$8,000.

Mr. DUNN. The gentleman is greatly in error. I sympathize with him, and I shall be patient in enlightening him. The Government has never paid one dollar as a salary to any person for acting as Fish Commissioner.

Mr. STEELE. Professor Baird did that work in addition to his other duties?

Mr. DUNN. Yes; Professor Baird was a great naturalist and scientist and an enthusiast about this particular matter. He rendered the Government a very valuable service as a labor of love, and his labors produced such valuable results that it is now deemed wise for Congress to preserve and extend them by preserving this bureau and leaving the President to find a fit successor to carry on Professor Baird's work.



Mr. STEELE. Would it not be economy to defer this matter for a while in order to see whether a successor can not be found to perform the same duty that Professor Baird did and for the same pay?

Mr. DUNN. The President will scarcely "search" for a Commissioner, for he is authorized to appoint one.

Mr. STEELE. He has already made a designation, as I understand.

Mr. WM. L. WILSON, of West Virginia. The gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. Dunn] yields to me for a few moments. As to the question of the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. Steele], I will simply make this explanation, that the salary of Professor Baird was never paid out of the Treasury or by the Government of the United States. As Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, elected by the Regents of that Institution, not appointed by the President, he was paid out of the income of the Institution. He was designated as the head of the Fish Commission, and for his services in that capacity he received no salary whatever.

Professor Baird's successor as Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution has been selected by the Regents, and is performing his duties. This Fish Commission has grown to such an extent that the administrative work requires an executive officer at the head of it. It will be no longer proper to devolve the duties of the head of this Commission upon an officer paid out of a private fund, and who, having been selected for his high scientific abilities and attainments, can not properly be required to give to the administrative duties of an office like this the time and attention which they demand, and who is not expected to have the special qualifications which would fit him for work of this character.

While on the floor I will say only one other word with reference to the appointment of a head for this Commission. By the language of the bill it is provided, I observe, that the President shall appoint as Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries a person of scientific and practical acquaintance with the fish and fisheries of the coast. The gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. Dunn] informs me that this language has been modified so as to include the inland waters of the country. With the respect which I have for Professor Baird's memory and which I had for him while he was living, I would be the last man to make any criticism upon the past management of the Fish Commission; but I think there is danger that the scientific side of this question may be given a prominence not designed by Congress in the establishment of this Commission. I do not understand that the appropriations made by Congress for this work, amounting to several hundred thousand dollars per annum, and increasing from year to year, are given for the purpose of investigations in natural history. In my view, the work of this Commission is designed to be economic and practical, looking to an increase of the food supply in the fisheries of the United States. The

practical and economic side of the work of this Commission is the one which should have prominence, and the scientific work should be only an adjunct. I think the danger to be apprehended in the future, especially if we should have a purely scientific man at the head of this Commission, is that he will consider the appropriations given by Congress as designed rather for the purpose of conducting scientific experiments and investigations than to be applied to the actual economic work contemplated by Congress in the creation of the Commission.

Mr. A. J. HOPKINS, of Illinois. Does not the gentleman's argument apply more to the question of the appointment which may be made by the President than to the phraseology of the bill?

Mr. WILSON, of West Virginia. I am not objecting to the phraseology of the bill, for it includes both terms—"scientific" and "practical."

Mr. HOPKINS, of Illinois. Of course the appointee must have some special knowledge with reference to the subjects intrusted to the Commission.

Mr. WILSON, of West Virginia. If I were going to write the bill I would give the word "practical" preference over the other.

Mr. DUNN. I yield to my colleague on the committee, the gentleman from California [Mr. Felton].

Mr. CHARLES N. FELTON. I wish to state for the information of gentlemen here that while Professor Baird received no salary other than that paid from the funds of the Smithsonian Institution—

Mr. STEELE. A salary of \$8,000.

Mr. FELTON. He had an assistant who performed, under the supervision of the professor, most of the duties connected with the work of the Fish Commission, and this assistant was paid for his services \$5,000 per annum. It is now proposed to dispense with this assistant and to put at the head of this Commission some competent gentleman who will receive the salary of \$5,000. Consequently there will be no increased expenditure in the matter of salaries for conducting the work of the Commission. This work having grown to such magnitude as to justify the creation of a distinct bureau, with an official head, it is important that this officer should give to the work of the Commission his entire time, instead of attending to matters connected with two or three different institutions. There will be no increase of salary and no additional expenditure of money.

Mr. STEELE. Does the gentleman refer to Mr. Ferguson?

Mr. FELTON. I do refer to Mr. Ferguson, a gentleman as to whom Professor Baird is upon record as saying that there was not in the United States a man who was his equal in knowledge of these industries.

Mr. COX. Mr. Chairman, I think I can answer satisfactorily the questions which have been propounded on the other side. I

not obtrude myself in connection with this matter but for some relation which I had in the early days to the Smithsonian Institution and my regard for the gentlemen who have been associated through that institution with the Fish Commission.

Professor Baird, as we all know, became, after the death of Professor Henry, the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. He received a salary, but not from the Government. He was a beneficiary under the will of an Englishman—James Smithson. When we undertook, through the agency of the Government, to investigate the propagation of food-fishes in America, a measure was passed by Congress on the 9th of February, 1871, authorizing the President to appoint, for the purpose of taking charge of this work, someone connected either with the Smithsonian Institution or with the Government. Professor Baird at that time was connected with the Government "National Museum." He was an employee of the Government. Being an enthusiast in relation to the propagation of food-fishes, having a thorough scientific training, he entered upon these researches *con amore*. He was selected by the President to undertake it. He undertook it without pay.

The pay he received as secretary was perhaps adequate for his running expenses as a citizen of Washington in such an eminent position, but he died a comparatively poor man, and his family, consisting of an infirm wife and an infirm daughter, are living in a house which they must sell or give up, unless they are more or less supported from some other source than remained to him at his death. After all his gratuitous and beneficent services for the Government, they must yield up that comfort which they enjoyed while the husband and father was serving the Government. But of that I may speak on another and more fitting occasion.

I do not wish to discuss the question whether there is any necessity for this bureau. It exists. The only question now is, whether we shall sustain it in its present efficiency.

Professor Baird inaugurated the inquiry to which I have adverted in 1871. He continued his service until the last year, when he died. On his decease Professor Goode was called to take his place. He was and is in frail health. He had been an assistant to Professor Baird and has been receiving \$5,000 as such Assistant Fish Commissioner. Professor Goode, at the express request of the President, took charge of this trust temporarily, as understood. He is not able to keep up his relation with the Smithsonian and the Museum and with the Fish Commission also; so that he is likely to resign that position as Fish Commissioner.

Now the question comes up whether we shall continue this bureau. It does not call on us to pay any more money out of the Treasury as salary than has been paid to the Assistant Commissioner. This was

well stated by the gentleman. We propose to give the same sum to the officer created under this act as was paid to the assistant, namely, \$5,000.

The business of propagating our food-fishes is well appreciated by the people all over our country. Since Professor Baird began this work there has been sent out by tank, cans, and otherwise, throughout the land, from Texas to Maine, and from the Columbia River to the St. Johns, one hundred millions of young fish, or spawn for the propagation of this food.

The report of Professor Goode (H. Mis. Doc. No. 39) to the present Congress shows the cost during the last fiscal year of the production, transportation, and distribution of these hundred millions from their sixteen hatching and rearing stations. The propagation expenses was \$130,000, the cost of fish ponds and distribution was \$45,000; and the same sum for vessels engaged in the service. There are existing other appliances for the founding of this extensive and humane object, which I will not now dwell upon.

The time has almost come prophesied by Professor Huxley, when an acre of water will almost produce as much food for the support of human life as an acre of land.

The science of fish propagation is one of the marvels of our time. It is one of the miracles of physical culture. We have understood, appreciated, and encouraged by law this wonderful multiplication of food-fishes.

If I am permitted to refer modestly to my travels, I will say that when I was coasting around Norway a scientist informed me—pointing out over the Arctic Ocean, which we were inspecting—that there had been the year before a shoal of codfish near the Loföden Islands 1 mile in superficial extent, containing 150,000,000 cod; and that those codfish had fed on 420,000,000 herring. There is no limit to the wonderful infinitude of these finny creatures of the deep.

Professor Baird saw with generous vision this result of natural law. Although I believe the invention or discovery of this remarkable fecundity and mode of propagation in fish was made at an earlier date than 1871, still he utilized it. To be just in this connection, I may remark that before Professor Baird undertook this service, Dr. Gailick, an Ohio man, discovered the process. His is not a happy name but his discovery was felicity itself to millions. Is it not a curious fact that Ohio always seem to be a little ahead of other States in certain affairs—political or otherwise? Excuse my seeming forwardness in speaking of Ohio products, for I was born there myself.

Nevertheless, Mr. Speaker, there never was an interest in country so cared for by the Government as this of fish. Our efforts, at least in New England, began with fish. When our efforts—I refer to New England where I was educated—when o

cestors went to King James for a charter to go across seas and colonize Massachusetts, the King asked the Puritans—

“What is your object? What do you intend?”

Their answer was: “To worship God and catch fish!”

Then the king rejoined: “I give you the charter. 'Fore Gad! it is the Apostle's own calling!”

Why, sir, even in the early churches of New England the early and pious Puritans used to sing:

Ye monsters of the bubbling deep,
Your Maker's name upraise;
Up from the sands ye codlings peep,
And wag your tails always.

So that in early New England the cure and care of fish was concomitant with commerce, liberty, and sanctity. In later times New England has obtained Congressional enactments giving free salt for her fish, while the miserable man in Chicago can not get free salt for his pork. Congress has always had a kindly word for the fishermen. For many decades it gave bounties at so much per cod. These fishermen have not become less tenacious of their rights since the bounty ceased. They are a power in numbers and influence. They number a million or more of men constantly engaged in their hardy and hazardous occupation. Their calling is associated at the present time with some curious wriggling in diplomacy. But wherever they are, and wherever they adventure, they should be cared for by the fostering arm of the Government.

The main object of this bill, sir, is not to assist the fishermen so much as the consumers of fish. It would send out the seed broadcast, that food harvests may grow in all the waters of this land. I trust there will be nothing done here to impair the usefulness of this Bureau. I trust, as this bill takes no money out of the Treasury, that no further objection will be made to its passage; that the President may be able to select a good, practical man of science and energy, whether he be a Democrat or not, to occupy and honor the position. I am not sure but that there may be found some good scientific Democrat in the country to administer this office. All the sciences can not be monopolized by the Republican party. There may be a Democrat discovered with the qualities of a good scientific fisherman. The President will find him. The President himself is somewhat of an expert in that line. At all events let us by this enactment enable him to select the right man for the position. So far as I am individually concerned I am not over eager whether he selects a Democrat or a Republican to carry out the humane and beneficent provisions proposed by this bill reported by my honored friend from Arkansas [Mr. DUNN], to whom I tender my thanks for the privilege of these desultory remarks.

Mr. DUNN. Mr. Speaker, I trust that the committee is now in the humor to rise and report this bill to the House; and I make that motion unless some other gentleman desires to be heard upon it.

The motion was agreed to.

The committee accordingly rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. SPRINGER reported that the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, having had under consideration the bill (S. 261), had directed him to report the same to the House without amendment.

The bill was passed.

July 17, 1888.

Statement of G. F. Edmunds to Committee on Appropriations

Mr. JAMES B. BECK. To what part of the bill do you wish to call the attention of the committee?

Mr. G. F. EDMUNDS. I propose that you shall insert an amendment to pay Mrs. Professor Baird \$50,000 for the fifteen years and a half of unrequited service that Professor Baird did for the United States; and this is my statement as a witness, which I have condensed as much as possible, to save your time:

By the act of 9th February, 1871 (vol. 16, p. 594), Revised Statutes, section 4395, page 851, it was provided that—

There shall be appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, from among the civil officers or employees of the Government, a Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries, who shall be a person of proved scientific and practical acquaintance with the fish of the coast, and who shall serve without additional salary.

Section 4396—

The Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries shall prosecute investigations and inquiries on the subject, with the view of ascertaining whether any and what diminution in the number of the food-fishes of the coast and the lakes of the United States has taken place, and, if so, to what cause the same is due; and also whether any and what protective, prohibitory, or precautionary measures should be adopted in the premises, and shall report upon the same to Congress.

From this it will be seen that the scope of the duties of the Commissioner was limited to a purely scientific inquiry into an existing state of things, and it is apparent from the language of the statute that it was to be a temporary affair.

Under this act Professor Baird (who was then assistant secretary of the Smithsonian Institution at a salary of ——— dollars) was appointed Commissioner to make these investigations, and he immediately entered upon the vigorous prosecution of his duties, and after his report Congress, in 1872, made provision for continuing the inquiry; and by the act of 10th June, 1872 (vol. 17, p. 350), it extended the

duties of the Commissioner to the entirely new work of the introduction of shad into the waters of the Pacific States, Gulf States, and the Mississippi Valley, and of salmon, whitefish, and other useful food-fishes into the waters of the United States to which they were best adapted.

This enactment changed the character of the duties of the Commissioner from that of mere scientific investigation into an extensive and most important administrative work, involving time, labor, and responsibility many times greater than the inquiry to be made under the act first above mentioned into the causes of the decrease of food-fishes. From 1872 down to the time of Professor Baird's death, in 1887, his work was continually increasing under the provisions of the acts of Congress passed from year to year, enlarging the area of his labors in respect of the hatching of fish and their establishment in all the waters of the United States, as well as the shipment of eggs and young fish to other countries having similar establishments, etc. And in addition to all this Professor Baird was required to take the responsibility of and provide for the exhibition of the fishery products, etc., of the United States at the Berlin International Exhibition, at the British International Exhibition, at the Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, and at the New Orleans Exhibition, and he was also required to devote a great amount of time and labor in the preparation of statistics and furnishing facts for use on behalf of the United States before the Halifax Commission. And yet it was not until the year 1883 that provision was made for his having any responsible and official assistant. In all this work, scientific and administrative, he made himself familiar with every detail and gave many hours of nearly every day in each year to the personal management and supervision of it, to the great advancement not only of science and scientific knowledge, but to the successful development of the scheme of restocking the waters of the United States with fish as provided for in the acts of Congress; and his management of the fishery exhibits of the United States at the various exhibitions referred to conferred the greatest honor upon his country.

During all this period of more than fifteen years I was a near neighbor and intimate friend, and saw him and his work almost constantly from week to week, and so I can state from personal knowledge that in my deliberate opinion his work as Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries occupied not less than six hours on an average of every day of the whole period. During a large part of this time he had his office at his house, occupying rooms set apart and devoted exclusively to these purposes, and he had the almost constant assistance of his daughter in the examination of the very voluminous correspondence, the writing and revision of letters, and in all such incidental ways as that most competent young lady was able to help her father; and a few years ago he

enlarged his house at an expense of many thousand dollars from the controlling motive of having more space for carrying on his Fish Commission work. From early morning until nearly noon he devoted himself to it at his house constantly. He would then go to the Smithsonian Institution and spend several hours there in intense personal application and labor to his duties as assistant secretary and, after the death of Professor Henry, as secretary; and having fully performed all his duties there would return to his house and devote most of his evenings, and often far into the night again, to the work of the Fish Commission. I speak of all these details during these long years from intimate personal knowledge of his course of life. He could almost never be persuaded to take a holiday, when year after year his family and his intimate friends, who knew that he was overworking himself, would remonstrate and beg him to leave some share of these great responsibilities and exacting labors in other hands. The result with him was what many of his friends feared would happen—he literally worked himself to death in most valuable and meritorious and honorable service to the United States, the largest part of which was never contemplated nor provided for when his office of scientific investigation was created without a salary.

In such a case it appears to me that both the dignity and the justice of the United States require that a suitable recognition of this unrequited labor should be made to his widow, who has been for many years a great invalid, and who, with their daughter, is left in decidedly slender circumstances.

Here is a memorandum which I think was mostly made by Professor Baird himself about his work in the last year of his life, when he knew, and his family did not know, that he was going to die, which I will read. I am certain, privately, that Professor Baird left this memorandum, except perhaps the last word or two of it, among his papers for his wife. I will add that I dictated the paper, my own statement as a witness, without knowledge or recollection of the fact that such a memorandum as this existed. Then I came up again and asked Mr. Cleaves to let me see the papers, and I found this, which I had entirely forgotten.

MEMORANDUM AS TO THE RELATIONSHIPS OF S. F. BAIRD TO THE U. S. FISH COMMISSION.

The Commission was established in 1871, with myself as Commissioner, solely for the purpose of investigating the alleged decrease of the food fishes of the seacoast and lakes of the United States, and its causes and remedies. The service was only expected to occupy the summer months of one or, at most, two years, requiring comparatively little trouble and responsibility, and an appropriation of \$5,000 was made for the purpose the first year. The law expressly stipulated that no additional compensation was to be paid to the Commissioner for his work.

In 1872 the subject of fish culture was added to the work to be done by the Commission, and an appropriation of \$15,000 was made for continuing the inquiry into the food fishes and meeting the cost of the new division.

Year by year the appropriations were increased, the scope of the work enlarged, and the labors of the Commissioner amplified in proportion, until, including the appropriations for the fiscal year 1886, the sum amounted (in all) to over \$2,000,000.

The average amount of time required of the Commissioner exclusively for the duties of the Commission is not less than six hours a day, mostly in the early morning and in the evening, after the office work of the Smithsonian is completed.

The Commission is organized on a business basis, corresponding to that of other bureaus of the Government, although more completely than most of them.

The correspondence of the Commission is enormous; the letters received, and requiring the attention more or less direct of the Commissioner, amounting to at least 15,000 per annum, and as many more circulars and blanks. The letters written by the dictation of the Commissioner, or by his direction, and reviewed by him before signing, represent half that number.

The death of Professor Henry, in 1878, and the succession of the present Commissioner to the office of Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution so greatly increased his work as to make it necessary to give up all outside work which has enabled him to add to his private revenue.

For a number of years all the office accommodations and conveniences required by the Commission were furnished gratuitously by the Commissioner in his private residence. From 1871 to 1875 one of the best rooms of his house on New York avenue was given up for the needs of the Commission, including office accommodation of the clerks. The increasing magnitude of the work made other additional space necessary, and the Commissioner built a large house on Massachusetts avenue, mainly for this purpose, arranging it entirely in the interest of the Commission. These accommodations included two basement rooms with iron safe, closet, and other necessities. This for a time answered all the purposes of the Commission, but with the increasing growth it became inadequate, and an appropriation was obtained from Congress for renting a house next door to the Commissioner's residence, and connected with it by an iron door, allowing free access between the two buildings.

A few years later the accommodations again became insufficient, and the Commissioner extended his private residence for the purpose of obtaining an additional room. No rent was ever asked or received by the Commissioner for any of the quarters furnished by him. At present all the expenses of lighting, heating, etc., in the rooms of No. 1445 Massachusetts avenue are borne by the Commissioner. The rent paid by the Commissioner for his house on New York avenue was \$55 per month, and the house was quite sufficient for his own needs. The cost of the building on Massachusetts avenue has been not less than \$30,000, plus the taxes and insurance and extra expense of maintaining so large an establishment, representing the increased cost to him of hardly less than \$1,500 for continuing for fifteen years to act as the unpaid servant of the Government in connection with Fish Commission work.

The alternation of the headquarters of the Fish Commission office for three or four months in the summer from Washington to some point on the seacoast from which investigations could be prosecuted made it necessary for the Commissioner to take his family with him, involving much additional expense in passenger fares, board, etc. The necessity of spending the summer in small fishing villages along the coast has also involved more or less inconvenience and almost privation.

The construction of the Commissioner's residence on Massachusetts avenue was made in part at the expense of Mrs. Baird's share of her father's property, and in part of the moneys earned by his own editorial work. If his money had not been invested in this manner it would have been invested otherwise, so as to have produced a corresponding income, the house on New York avenue being amply sufficient for his needs. It may be safely said, therefore, that apart from any question of compensation for services rendered, the many questions connected with the accommodations of the Commission and the loss of interest on the investment—the

Commissioner has been a loser to the amount of from \$1,800 to \$2,000 a year; this, independent of the expenses of furnishing gas and coal, unreturned cost of the summer work, etc.

Since the completion of the buildings at Woods Hole for the accommodation of the work of the commission, the commissioner has paid all expenses of board of visitors to the commission; this sum, in 1885 (including the board of his own family and that of visitors to the station), amounting to over \$300. It may here be distinctly and emphatically stated that all the subsistence of visitors to the commission has been paid from the commissioner's private funds.

In conclusion, attention may be called to the fact that the commissioner receives his entire pay from the Smithsonian Institution, which is not a Government establishment, and that consequently the Government does not make one cent of compensation to him either for his work as U. S. Fish Commissioner or as director of the National Museum. There is and has been nothing to prevent his receiving pay as commissioner, even under the law of prohibition of double salaries.

It may also be stated that, on several occasions, when it was proposed to pay him a salary he declined to entertain the proposition, on the ground that it might impair his usefulness as commissioner by the impression that he derived benefit from appropriations made for its maintenance.

The fact may be well emphasized that the clause providing for noncompensation of the commissioner was inserted at the request of the commissioner; but that the increase in the duties and responsibilities was made by Congress at the suggestion of an outside association and not at that of the commissioner.

ADDITIONAL MEMORANDA IN REGARD TO THE RELATIONSHIPS OF S. F. BAIRD TO THE
U. S. FISH COMMISSION.

The act establishing the U. S. Fish Commission provided that the commissioner should serve without additional salary. From the time of the appointment of the present commissioner to the secretaryship of the Smithsonian Institution, he has received no salary whatever from the Government; and therefore any compensation for the service would technically not be additional to anything already received. In view of this fact Mr. Edmunds proposed to ask for a specific appropriation to pay a salary, but the commissioner discountenanced the movement, on the ground that it would take away from that disinterestedness and freedom of action in requesting appropriations which were desirable under the circumstances.

Some years ago the commissioner, feeling the burden of furnishing quarters to the commission, asked for an appropriation to pay for the renting of rooms or a building outside; but Mr. Holman, who was then chairman of the Appropriations Committee, declined to entertain the proposition, as he was opposed to anything "that looked like fastening an additional Bureau upon the Government."

It will, of course, be understood that the expense of keeping up a house large enough to furnish a number of rooms for the service of the Fish Commission, in addition to the needs of his own family, will be much greater than that of an ordinary private residence. The house contains twenty rooms, of which three are in constant use by the commission. The expense of lighting and heating a house of this magnitude amounts to about \$600 per annum.

Mr. EUGENE HALE. Why did we not take this matter in hand years ago, and give Professor Baird a salary?

Mr. EDMUNDS. I proposed it to Professor Baird (and that is what his daughter or somebody must have referred to in making the end of that memorandum after he died), and Professor Baird said, "No; Congress will do whatever they think is proper for me in the end, and I do not

want to have anybody say, as this thing is expanding all the time, that I am nagging around Congress to get something for myself; I am willing to trust the future for all that sort of thing when my work is done." That was the reply he made to me. I talked with Mr. Randall about it once, and Mr. Randall said it ought to be done, but the professor was so reluctant to bring himself in, that, under the circumstances, we never did anything. I introduced a bill, and I want to turn that bill into an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. You want to have whatever we do put on this bill?

Mr. EDMUNDS. Yes; that is exactly what I want, and it is perfectly suitable and proper if it is right to do it at all, because it is not a private claim, but is a miscellaneous donation that under the circumstances it is proper for Congress to make, if you think so.

Mr. HALE. How much is the amount?

Mr. EDMUNDS. Fifty thousand dollars, which is just about \$1,500 a year, including the rent of all the rooms; and, according to the rates you are paying for other rents, if they had been hired by the United States you would have paid more than that for the rent of rooms for doing this business. I will just change the bill to an amendment, so as to read:

To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to pay Mrs. Mary H. C. Baird, widow of the late Spencer F. Baird, the sum of \$50,000, full compensation for the services and expenses of the said Spencer F. Baird during his administration of the office of Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries, from February 25, 1871, to the time of his death, in August, 1887.

That is the amendment I desire to have made.

Mr. BECK. You have Professor Langley's letter?

Mr. EDMUNDS. I have a copy of it here.

The CHAIRMAN. We had better put that in the record.

Mr. BECK. I think so. It is a very full statement.

Mr. EDMUNDS. It is an exact copy.

The letter is as follows:

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION,
Washington, D. C., February 4, 1888.

MY DEAR SIR: I have before me your letter asking for information in regard to the public services of the late Prof. Spencer F. Baird. It would have given me much pleasure to prepare a fuller statement than that which I now send you, but I have here done what the time allowed.

Professor Baird was appointed assistant secretary of the Smithsonian Institution July 5, 1850, and on October 3, at the age of 27, he entered upon his life work in connection with that foundation for "the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men." In May, 1878, after the death of Professor Henry, he was, by the unanimous vote of the Regents of the Institution, elected secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, a position which he held until his death, August 19, 1887.

He was for thirty-seven years continuously in the scientific service of the Government. In connection with his duties as an officer of the Smithsonian Institution, his principal work was the development and care of the National Museum of the United

States, which, under his wise administration, has always been an important element in the scientific and educational progress of this country, its scale of operations becoming each year greater and more highly appreciated both in this country and abroad. He was also especially instrumental in organizing the system of international exchanges of publications, which was always under his direct charge, and which has been one of the most important agencies in the development of the public libraries of the United States, particularly in the departments of pure and applied science. He was, furthermore, during his entire official career, directly or indirectly concerned in the organization and administration of the scientific work of the numerous expeditions and surveys sent out under Government auspices, from the time of the Wilkes exploring expedition until his death. The reports upon the natural history of the Pacific Railroad survey, Mexican Boundary survey, and many of the other surveys of the West, were prepared under his direction, and the two volumes of the Report of the Pacific Railroad Survey devoted to mammals and birds were written by him and are still standard works of reference. In addition to these reports, he was the author of several hundred important papers upon the natural history and natural resources of the United States. In 1876 he was a member of the board on behalf of the United States Executive Departments at the International Exhibition of 1876, and the collections prepared under his direction were acknowledged to be among the most instructive and impressive exhibited on that occasion.

I have thus briefly alluded to these labors to show that his position as an officer of the Smithsonian Institution was not a sinecure, but that he devoted to it, to the Museum, and to other allied Government interests the full time and labors of an exceptionally active and conscientious official. In spite of this, and in addition to it, his most important work, from an administrative and economic standpoint, and certainly the most self-sacrificing work of his life, was begun at the time of the organization of the United States Commission of Fish and Fisheries in 1871, when Professor Baird was appointed commissioner, an office which he held in addition to all the preceding, and to the duties of which he gave himself uninterruptedly during the remainder of his life. I mean to say that he served continuously in both capacities, doing, not figuratively but literally, more than the work of two active men, in order to do this working ordinarily and constantly over twelve or fourteen hours a day, on Sundays as well as week days. During the sixteen years in which he was constantly at his post he never deputed his responsibilities to another, except during the five months preceding his death. There can be no doubt that his death was hastened many years, not by his independent regular labors as an officer of the Smithsonian, but by the labor, anxieties, and responsibilities of his peculiar position as Fish Commissioner, which became more burdensome each year with the expansion of his work.¹ After this, it is saying little to add that out of his slender private means he gave the equivalent of at least \$1,500 per annum, for sixteen years, to the commission, in the form of uncharged house and office rent.

As Commissioner of Fisheries he rendered a twofold service. The scientific work, which was considered by him to be of the utmost value as a foundation for the practical work which was to follow, has been exceedingly extensive and important, and the achievements of the United States Government in this direction are recognized throughout the world as evidence of its enlightened and liberal attitude toward scientific research. Fifteen years ago less was known in this country of the natural history of our waters than perhaps in any other civilized country of the world. In 1887, however, it was generally conceded by foreign naturalists that the United States was further advanced than any other country in this department of science.

¹ NOTE.—It is, at the same time, but proper to say that this expansion was deprecated rather than recommended by him, and was the result of the interest exhibited by the public at large in the advancement of the work of fish culture.

The scientific work of the Commission has always been conducted with reference to definite and practical results, and the economic side of the work of the Fish Commission is comparatively in a still more advanced condition.

It seems scarcely necessary to dwell upon the results in fish-culture attained by the Commission under Professor Baird's direction. You are thoroughly familiar with the manner in which certain fisheries, such as the shad fishery of the Atlantic coast, the salmon fishery of the Pacific coast, and the whitefish fishery of the Great Lakes, have been saved from destruction; how the Asiatic carp has been planted in the 20,000 or more ponds and lakes in almost every township in the United States; how the shad fishery has been established in unfamiliar waters, such as the Ohio River and Pacific Ocean; and, in addition to this, how many other steps of great magnitude have been made in the art of fish-culture.

I dare not attempt to estimate the practical value of the work of the Commission to the country, but can not doubt that it amounts to very many millions of dollars. I presume you are familiar with Mr. Goode's "Review of what has been accomplished by the Fish Commission in fish-culture and in the investigation of American fisheries;" but I venture to send herewith a copy of this pamphlet, and to direct your special attention to pages 26 to 34, in which are quoted numerous commendations of the Fish Commission from the principal authorities of Great Britain, Norway, Holland, Germany, Belgium, France, and other European nations. Professor Huxley, in an address at the London Fisheries Exhibition, said that he did not think "that any nation at the present time had comprehended the question of dealing with fish in so thorough, excellent, and scientific a spirit as that of the United States;" while M. Raveret-Wattel, the principal French authority on this subject, states that "to this day pisciculture has nowhere produced results which can be compared with those obtained in the United States." No one can question that the peculiar excellence of the work of our Government has been directly or indirectly due to the presence of Professor Baird at the head of the Commission. He had no rivals, and during his administration no word of criticism was ever uttered by competent persons.

All this, it may well be remembered, was accomplished while filling effectively the distinct duties of an officer of the Smithsonian Institution, for which alone he was paid. And it may be added that during the first half of his term of service as Commissioner, and while he was assistant secretary of the Smithsonian, his entire salary was less than that received by several of his assistants during the last few years.

In reference to the possible precedent of the action of Congress in the case of the late Professor Henry, I would state that a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury was received by the House of Representatives June 4, 1878, and by the Senate June 5, 1878, recommending an appropriation of \$500 for each year during which the late Professor Henry was employed as a member of the Light-House Board, for the benefit of his family. On June 20, 1878, an act was passed "to pay to the legal representatives of the late Joseph Henry, for services rendered by him as member and president of the Light-House Board, \$11,000." (Second session, Forty-fifth Congress, p. 214.)

In the absence of time for a fuller statement, let me ask your attention to the few words in which the benefits to his country of Professor Baird's labors were described by a recent most competent biographer:

"The Fish Commission was an agency of research; but it was more. He made it an agency by which science is applied to the relief of the wants of mankind; by which a cheap, nutritious, healthful, and luxurious food is to be given to the millions of men. He affirmed that for the production of food an acre of water was more than equal to 10 acres of land, thus giving to the gloomy doctrine of Malthus its ultimate refutation, and clearing away the veil of despair from the horizon of the poor; for when the sea shall serve man with all the food that can be gathered from its broad expanse, the land will not contain the millions whom it is thus possible to supply."

Professor Baird's services as Fish Commissioner were entirely unremunerated. When he knew he was dying, looking to the position of his family and the slender provision that the sacrifice of all opportunities for private gain had left, he only told them that he could not but think that Congress, in view of these sixteen years of unrequited service to his country, might be trusted to see that justice was done.

I am, sir, yours, very respectfully,

S. P. LANGLEY.

Hon. JAMES B. BECK,
U. S. Senate.

July 27, 1888—Senate.

The sundry civil bill being under consideration, an amendment was offered to insert, on page 49, after line 19:

To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to pay Mrs. Mary H. C. Baird, widow of the late Spencer F. Baird, \$50,000, in full compensation for the services and expenses of the said Spencer F. Baird during his administration of the office of Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries, from February 25, 1871, to the time of his death, in August, 1887.

Mr. JAMES H. BERRY. I would like to inquire of the Senator from Iowa how it is that, although Professor Baird was to receive no salary, this full sum is now due for the entire time of his service? My recollection of the law is that the Fish Commission should be appointed from employees of the Government and was to receive no additional salary. This appropriation of \$50,000 is for the entire time that Professor Baird was in office, from 1871 to the date of his death. I would like to inquire how this comes.

Mr. ALLISON. If the Senator from Arkansas will take the report of the committee (Report No. 1814), and will turn to page 100 of that report, and read carefully the statement made there respecting the services of Professor Baird in this regard, and his relations to the Government as Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, I think he will be convinced that this is a just and proper appropriation for the eminent services of Professor Baird during the long period of his service as Chief of the Fish Commission. And in order to give Senators an opportunity to make an examination of this testimony and statement, I will ask that this amendment may be passed over until the bill is gone through with, or at least until Senators may have an opportunity of examining the report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That will be agreed to if there be no objection.

July 28, 1888—Senate.

The sundry civil bill was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. JAMES H. BERRY. When the amendment now under consideration was reached yesterday I asked the Senator from Iowa [Mr. Allison] to state why the salary of Professor Baird had not been previously paid. He referred me to the report of the committee, and especially to a statement made by the Senator from Vermont [Mr.

Edmunds]. I have carefully examined that statement, and find the facts to be about as follows: In February, 1871, there was an act of Congress passed providing that the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, should appoint from the civil officers or employees of the Government a Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries, and it was especially and particularly provided in the act that he should receive no additional salary. It is stated in the report that Professor Baird at that time was assistant secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. He was appointed as such Commissioner.

It is stated in this report that he was not an officer or employee of the Government at the time of this appointment, and therefore that the question of a double salary, which is prohibited by the statute, could not apply. If he was not an officer or an employee of the Government, then he was appointed contrary to the provisions of the act of Congress, because the act specially provided that the Commissioner should be a civil officer or employee of the Government. It is stated in the report also that subsequently to that time additional duties were imposed upon the Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries, and it is stated and I admit that Professor Baird performed the duties successfully and well for the period of about fifteen and a half years.

At no time during his life did he ever apply for any salary for acting as Fish Commissioner. It is further stated in the report that he occupied and used two rooms in his private dwelling as an office for the purpose of discharging the duties pertaining to this commission; and it is also stated that a reasonable rental for those rooms, or, rather, if they were paid for as the Government usually pays for renting property in this city, they would have been worth probably \$1,500 a year.

The Senator from Vermont [Mr. Edmunds] says that this is not a private claim. I submit, Mr. President, that if Professor Baird had a claim against the Government for rent paid for the Government, then it should be presented as a claim, and it ought to go to the Committee on Claims, and there be reported to the Senate and take the usual course of any other claim.

Mr. I. G. HARRIS. I wish to ask the Senator from Arkansas if his investigation has enabled him to inform the Senate what salary Professor Baird received as Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution; and if he is not able to answer, then I should be glad to have the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations or some other Senator give that information.

Mr. BERRY. I am able to answer that. He received a salary of \$6,000 per annum as Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution; that was the sum he received in that capacity from the time of his appointment in 1878 until his death in 1887.

As I was stating, if this is a claim against the Government, either for salary or for house rent, then it ought to take the usual course of

claims and ought not to be placed on this sundry civil bill. The Senator from Vermont, however, in his statement says that it is not a claim; he says that it is "a miscellaneous donation;" and because it is a miscellaneous donation, Mr. President, I am opposed to it. If the Government is indebted to Professor Baird, then the Government ought to pay whatever it owes him; but if this is a donation, miscellaneous or otherwise, as stated by the Senator from Vermont, then I submit that we have no right to make it.

The money in the Treasury of the United States comes from taxes collected from the people. The money is collected for public purposes, not for private purposes. It is collected by authority of the Constitution, which authorizes it to be collected to pay public debts, to provide for the common defense and the general welfare, and if it is to be treated as a fund which belongs simply to members of Congress to donate to whomsoever they may think worthy and deserving, then it simply becomes a question as to what persons can bring the most influence to bear on these two Houses in order to receive that donation.

If the Senator from Vermont is correct when he says this is a donation, then Congress has no right to donate the money. If it is a private claim or debt, then it has no business upon this appropriation bill.

I submit, furthermore, that when the law expressly provided that no salary should be paid, when for fifteen years Professor Baird made no claim for salary, it can be nothing else than an absolute donation or gift to Professor Baird's widow. If he was not willing to perform those duties without salary, if it was intended that eventually the Government should be called upon to pay a salary, then it ought to have been stated in the act of Congress under which he was appointed, and we ought not to have been misled by saying that no salary should be paid and now come in with a claim of \$50,000 as salary.

If it is true that he was not an officer of the Government, if he was not an employee of the Government, then he was appointed in direct contradiction to and in the face of the statute which provided for this appointment. If he was such officer, then he was receiving a salary of \$6,000 a year, and I care not whether it was paid by the Government or paid by the Smithsonian Institution. There is a general statute that says that no officer employed by the Government shall be paid a double salary; and in either case this can not be paid.

I have no doubt Professor Baird performed the duties attending the position which he held with great fidelity; I have no doubt his widow is a worthy lady; but I insist if he has no claim, if we do not owe him this money, Congress has no right to make an appropriation to give her this money.

Another thing: If this is a donation or gift, why shall it be put upon the sundry civil bill, a general appropriation bill? It may be held, and the President of the United States may conclude, that Congress

has no right to donate the public money; he may take that view of it, that his oath of office and the Constitution of the United States require him not to sign a bill which is a mere gift, as the Senator from Vermont says this is. If that be true, then you propose to put upon a general appropriation bill and force him either to approve that which his conscience does not approve, or to veto one of the general appropriation bills of this session of Congress. That, it seems to me, ought to be a sufficient objection to putting it upon this appropriation bill. If there is a just and valid claim either for rent or for salary, let it go to the Committee on Claims and let it take its chances with every other claim that comes before this body, and not seek upon this general appropriation bill to give \$50,000 of the money which we have no right to give, which does not belong to us, which the Constitution does not authorize us to give. If we do not owe the money, then it is simply a gift and can be nothing more and nothing less.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore (Mr. J. J. INGALLS). The question recurs upon agreeing to the amendment proposed by the Committee on Appropriations. Is the Senate ready for the question?

Mr. J. H. REAGAN. Mr. President, I knew Professor Baird very well during his life time and respected him very greatly, and I take it that no one knew him but did respect him and respects his memory; and in what I shall say I shall bear in mind the great value of his services and his worth as a citizen and as a man.

This amendment proposes to give his widow \$50,000 in consideration of services rendered by Professor Baird to the Government. The question is raised whether he was an officer of the Government of the United States in his capacity as Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. By the act of Congress of 1846 for the organization of the Smithsonian Institution, it is provided that a Secretary shall be appointed. It does not specify what his compensation shall be, and I understand that his compensation has been paid out of the fund arising from the interest on the donation given by Mr. Smithson. So, while he was not compensated out of the Public Treasury, he was appointed under an act of Congress. I do not know whether that would preclude his right to receive an additional salary or not, and it is not material, in the view I take of the question, whether it would or not.

In Europe, under Great Britain, Germany, and other governments, we find large appropriations made for individuals out of the public treasury. The amounts paid annually out of the public treasury of Great Britain to the royal family go up into millions, because it is the policy of that country to maintain royalty and to maintain an aristocracy. In this country it has not until lately been any part of our policy. We are gradually drifting into the policy of creating an aristocracy supported out of the Treasury, who render no service and who are paid at the expense of other people. I do not wish to see this go

further than it has already gone if it can be arrested. I do not think there is any hope of arresting it, for the tendency for a good many years past has been not only to build up a central republic, but to build up with it by class legislation an aristocracy. Any person watching the operations of the Government can not fail to see that this is the drift of the Government, to centralism and to an aristocracy, besides general privileged classes.

Professor Baird was not a very great sufferer. From 1878 to 1887, a period of nine years and three months, he was receiving a salary of \$6,000 a year, aggregating \$55,500, that he received during that period as Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. Previous to 1878 he received a salary of \$2,500 a year as Assistant Secretary.

If it is thought that his services as Fish Commissioner merit additional compensation to that which he received for the services which he rendered as Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, I would not object to a reasonable appropriation, if it can be lawfully made; but when it comes to adding \$3,333 extra compensation annually for fifteen successive years, making \$50,000 more to his compensation, it seems to me that it is going too far. That is what it would be; \$3,333 a year for fifteen years in order to get \$50,000 after his having received \$55,500 during that same period. Unless the committee sees proper to modify and to reduce this amount to a reasonable compensation I shall vote against its adoption; and while I do not wish to raise a question of order upon this amendment unless they do so, I shall raise a question of order under Rule XVI, which provides:

And no amendments shall be received to any general appropriation bill, the effect of which will be to increase an appropriation already contained in the bill, or to add a new item of appropriation, unless it be made to carry out the provisions of some existing law, or treaty stipulation, or act, or resolution previously passed by the Senate during that session, or unless the same be moved by direction of a standing or select committee of the Senate, or proposed in pursuance of an estimate of the head of some one of the departments.

This amendment does not come under the authority of either of those provisions. I take it that being reported by the Committee on Appropriations is not a compliance with the meaning and purpose of that part of the rule which says:

All amendments to general appropriation bills moved by direction of a standing or select committee of the Senate, proposing to increase an appropriation already contained in the bill, or to add new items of appropriation, shall, at least one day before they are considered, be referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and when actually proposed to the bill no amendment proposing to increase the amount stated in such amendment shall be received.

This evidently shows that the rule means that some other committee shall recommend it to the Committee on Appropriations; but if that

view were not sustainable, then under the fourth clause I think the amendment would clearly not be allowable, which clause provides that—

4. No amendment, the object of which is to provide for a private claim, shall be received to any general appropriation bill unless it be to carry out the provisions of an existing law or a treaty stipulation, which shall be cited on the face of the amendment.

This is purely a private claim in the nature of a relief bill, and, as suggested by the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. Berry], a donation by the Government. It has not been estimated for by any department that I am aware of. It does not arise under any law or under any treaty, and is not, therefore, receivable.

I said that I did not propose to ask the President of the Senate to rule upon the point of order unless the committee refuse to make a reduction so as to make a reasonable allowance to the widow of Professor Baird for the services he rendered as Fish Commissioner. If they will put the sum at \$10,000, or even at \$15,000, I will not oppose it if there is authority for the passage of such a bill, as to which question I hardly feel prepared to determine now, because I do not know whether his being appointed under an act of Congress and compensated out of the Smithsonian fund would constitute him an officer of the Government receiving salary so as to preclude the payment of another salary. As I have doubt on that subject, and as I know that Professor Baird rendered most valuable services to the Government while he was receiving a large salary for other services, still I will not object to voting \$10,000 or \$15,000 to his widow.

Mr. S. M. CULLOM. I am inclined to think myself that the sum specified in the committee's amendment is too large. I appreciate the services of Professor Baird to this country and to the world very greatly, but it seems to me that the sum of \$50,000 is too much money, and I should be inclined to propose an amendment to the amendment of the Committee on Appropriations reducing the amount to \$25,000.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. President, I suppose there is no Senator on this floor who did not appreciate very highly the ability, the patriotism, and the public services of Professor Baird. It does not matter, however, to me how the question may be decided as to whether he was or was not technically an officer of the Government. It is certainly true that he accepted a public service. He accepted it on terms satisfactory to himself. He rendered the service in a way eminently satisfactory to the country, and he received the salary for which he agreed to render it.

After his death, to appeal to the sympathies of the two Houses of Congress to donate to his widow or to his estate the sum of \$50,000, or \$25,000 as suggested by the Senator from Illinois, or any other sum, is a precedent to which I do not intend to commit myself. It is wrong

in principle. It is a precedent that will return to haunt us for every day and every year that we may continue here. I shall vote against the amendment in any form it may be presented.

Mr. W. CALL. Mr. President, I take it that it will not be disputed that every act of legislation to be justified must be based upon some public policy, or it must be in the line of some wise and reasonable public policy. Suppose we examine the proposition of the Senator from Tennessee, and the Senator from Texas, and the Senator from Arkansas in the light of this truth. What is the proposition, and what is the public policy which they avow upon this floor as the foundation of their action here?

It is to discourage all devotion to the public service, superior merit, and disinterestedness. A man may serve the country faithfully, he may be a great public benefactor, as Professor Baird was; he may give his services to the Government and the people as a benefactor, and those services are not to be measured by the gratitude of the people and the value to the world and to his country, but by the idea that he did not drive a hard bargain with the Government; that he was disinterested in his devotion to the public service; that, like Shylock the Jew, he must make a contract and take the pound literally, and take it as his pay.

Mr. President, governments are not based upon the idea of contracting for services. They act with the power of the law and of command, and they compensate according to the service rendered. There is no other correct principle upon which to found our action.

The public policy of every government must be to encourage eminent virtue, eminent ability. And how encourage it? By refusing to reward it? By saying that this man's wife shall be left in comparative destitution after he devoted his life and gave the service of his house to the Government, giving to the Government the offices in which these duties were performed for fifteen years, which is in itself, I am told, very nearly worth, at the price the Government is paying rent in this city, the amount proposed to be given to this man, who devoted himself to what? To enlarging the field of subsistence, the food supply of mankind. He gave his nights and his days, and it is said lost his life at a comparatively early age from the severity and continuousness of his labor.

Because he refused to receive compensation and gave this service voluntarily we are told that the public policy and safe precedent forbid that we should be generous and liberal to those whom he has left behind; that is, that we shall say to everybody, "Our public policy is to discourage and to censure and to punish the man who exhibits superior capacity, superior morality, devotion, and disinterestedness in the country's service."

Mr. President, there never was and there never will be a government, and there ought not to be a government, that is based upon such principles and such a policy.

Mr. CULLOM. I move, in line 22, to strike out the word "fifty," before "thousand," and to insert "twenty-five," if the amendment is in order.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment of the Senator from Illinois to the amendment of the Committee on Appropriations will be stated.

Mr. CULLOM. I ask the chairman of the committee whether he will not accept the amendment I propose?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 49, line 22, in the amendment of the Committee on Appropriations, it is proposed to strike out "fifty" and insert "twenty-five," so as to read "\$25,000."

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Illinois to the amendment of the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. WILLIAM. B. ALLISON. If it is the general sense of the Senate that the sum of \$50,000 is too large, I shall yield, of course, to that judgment. I shall be glad if the sense of the Senate will be that some sum is equitably and fairly due to the widow of Professor Baird. He certainly performed very eminent service, and I do not think that he was, in the sense stated by the Senator from Tennessee and others, an employee of the Government. He received his compensation from and his services were rendered for an institution founded by a person not a citizen of his own country.

His salary was paid from the Smithsonian fund and was not appropriated from the Treasury. He devoted the years of his life from 1871 largely to this service, and, as has been stated by the Senator from Florida, he not only did that, but contributed what others would have charged a considerable sum for annually, namely, the place where the work of the Fish Commission was done. I think Professor Baird's services deserve some recognition at the hands of Congress.

Mr. HARRIS. Will the Senator from Iowa allow me to ask him if he holds that the Government owes to the estate of Professor Baird a debt?

Mr. ALLISON. If the Government could be sued as a citizen could be sued in the courts, it is probable that Professor Baird's representatives could not recover from the Government for the service, because he never made any charge for the service or pretended to do so.

Mr. HARRIS. Will the Senator allow me to ask him if he does not recognize the amendment as proposing to take out of the Treasury and donate in the form of a gift in recognition of distinguished services the amount of money proposed to be appropriated?

Mr. ALLISON. Practically that is just what it does.

Mr. HARRIS. That is what I know.

Mr. ALLISON. It proposes to give a sum of money for distinguished services rendered to our Government and to our people and to mankind without compensation. Somebody has said that he is a public benefactor who makes two blades of grass grow where one grew before. Professor Baird made thousands of fish grow where only one grew before, and he rendered in that scientific work of his a service, not only to our own country, but to every country on the globe, which deserves the recognition of some government, and I think it is a small recognition to give him the sum proposed by the report of the Senate Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. HARRIS. If the Senator will allow me to ask him one other question, I will promise to ask no more. I am charmed with the frankness of the answers of the Senator. My question is this, and it is a pretty broad one: Does the Senator from Iowa hold that we have the constitutional power to levy and collect taxes and donate the money so collected to any object that we may think meritorious?

Mr. ALLISON. The constitutional question I prefer not to argue just now. I could cite numerous precedents where we have done a great many things in that direction.

Mr. HARRIS. I have no respect for those. I want the opinion of the Senator from Iowa as to the constitutional question.

Mr. W. M. STEWART. I should like in this connection to ask the Senator from Tennessee a question.

Mr. HARRIS. I am very ready to answer any question the Senator from Nevada desires to ask me.

Mr. STEWART. Does not the Senator think that the Government of the United States is under the same moral obligation to pay for beneficial services rendered that an individual would be where the services were rendered without a contract, or where for some technical reason no recovery could be had?

Mr. HARRIS. I commenced my inquiry by asking if the Government owed a debt, and that certainly meant whether by express or implied contract. The answer was that it did not. The second answer was that this was a donation. The Senator can deal with that question as he pleases. If the Government owes a debt, no matter whether by express or implied contract, no Senator would go further in the direction of paying it than I would; but I am not here to make donations.

Mr. STEWART. If the Senator means by a debt only such matter as can be collected in a court, then we had better abolish the Committee on Claims and all other committees which are here daily considering equitable claims, claims which appeal to the conscience of the Government where services have been rendered and the party has not been compensated. I understand that Congress has regarded itself from

time immemorial as a kind of court of chancery to consider claims against the Government which could not be recognized, which the Government does not regard as legal obligations, and Congress will not delegate to any tribunal the power to enforce them; but it has been in the habit, during all the time it has been constituted, to consider claims of an equitable character. It seems to me that when a man voluntarily, without compensation, renders services of the great value that this man did, to say that he should not be compensated, that it did not raise an equitable obligation which Congress should consider, is to repudiate all considerations of equitable claims in Congress.

It seems to me that the services in this case were meritorious according to any idea I can conceive of, and that they were vastly more valuable than \$50,000. They were rendered through years of diligent service by an eminent man who was not in the habit of driving hard bargains, but who was devoted to his country, and who developed a great industry. The Government and the people have had the advantage of his services. It appears to me that the Government would be very unmindful of its duties and obligations to its citizens if it would not reward such services as these.

Mr. HENRY W. BLAIR. I should like to ask the Senator from Tennessee a question. I ask him where he finds the constitutional power for the Government to pay the expenses of burying a dead Senator who dies at home in vacation?

Mr. HARRIS. I do not know that I can find that at all; I find a thousand things done that I regret to see. The records bristle with unconstitutional usurpations of power. I regret that it is so.

Mr. BLAIR. Does the Senator think that an assumption of unconstitutional power?

Mr. HARRIS. I am not prepared to say that I do or that I do not, because I have not looked narrowly to that question; but does the Senator from New Hampshire hold this to be a debt to Professor Baird?

Mr. BLAIR. I do not know the circumstances of the case.

Mr. HARRIS. I suppose not.

Mr. BLAIR. I have been present only a few moments during the discussion, but from what I know of Professor Baird and his work I think we should give \$25,000 if there is any want on the part of his family, and I would give it in the same way that I think it is essential that the Government of the United States shall be empowered to do a decent and fair thing, exactly as much so as an individual citizen.

Mr. G. F. HOAR. Mr. President, the case is exactly this: A citizen of a foreign country made a munificent donation to the people of the United States for the advancement of science, and a distinguished man whose life had been devoted to natural science was appointed to administer that fund, and was paid for it. He gave one man's full work,

in the prime of life, when he was at his best in body and intellect. He received from that fund a moderate salary, a salary probably not a tenth part of what he could have commanded by giving his scientific attainments to the service of manufacturing or railroad or other business interests. He was one of the great men of his day. Being paid for his services to science, not by salary, but by simply having rendered them, that account was made up. But in addition to one man's work he did voluntarily and without compensation in the service of this people the full work of two men more. He originated, organized, administered the great National Museum, and he rendered in that a service which as business men pay business agents would not have been half compensated by any salary like that which he was receiving as Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution.

In addition to that he originated and executed experiments and scientific work, the result of which by the common consent of all men conversant with the subject is to be that it will be much easier not only to supply the present generation of Americans with healthful, abundant, and cheap food, but he has shown us how to support and feed the hundreds of millions who are to come to this continent from all parts of the world and who are to be born here for generations upon generations to come. That was a gratuity. That was the greatest benefaction, with very few exceptions if with any exception, which God has given it to any human being in our day to render to his kind.

I wish I could have the attention of the Senate for a moment. I think I have something to say which is worth while for my honorable friends to hear, if they will do me the great favor to listen. I say that this man in devising and executing successfully these experiments has not only furnished our generation with cheap and abundant food, but has made it possible hereafter, in all probability, unless the judgment of scientific men is mistaken, to feed amply and cheaply the hundreds upon hundreds of millions who are to people this continent in no remote future.

In rendering that benefit to us and to future time this man sacrificed his life. After a full day's work in his other office he devoted without vacation, without rest, without pause, spring, summer, autumn, and winter, the year through, every hour, every minute, every second which he could snatch from his sleep. In rendering that service the strong, vigorous brain and body broke down. Professor Baird gave his life in rendering this service to mankind in the very prime and glory of his great intellect and his great physical frame just as certainly as any soldier ever gave his life on the field of battle.

Mr. President, I do not believe that the American people have such a constitution of government that there is nobody authorized so far to express the gratitude of the American people for that illustrious service as to make a decent provision for the widow that shall not come

from private charity. If the American Congress can not do this thing, the result is it can not be done on this continent. If the authority is not vested in these Chambers, it is not vested anywhere.

This was not a service to the State of Tennessee or to the State of Massachusetts; it was a service to the United States of America; and we have the same constitutional right to see that when this man gave his life for us in this way without asking terms, without demanding compensation, without thinking of pay, that at least there shall be some little pittance which shall save his wife and his daughter from the almshouse.

I want to know if on the narrowest construction of the terms it is not for the general welfare to have it understood and to have a policy adopted that when men do these things they shall be compensated. When these things are done in other governments, the man is raised to the peerage, vast tracts of land and vast funds are provided from the public treasury, and the family goes down for a thousand years, it goes down until it is extinct, honored and respected and raised above the rest of its fellow-citizens for the single service. Can we not do for the widow of Professor Baird a thousandth part as much as England has been doing for ten centuries for the race of some Norman robber who came over the sea with William the Conqueror?

It is for the general welfare that when men are sacrificing themselves in such services to this country they should at least know that the country has a power and a disposition which will not let their widows and their children go to the poorhouse.

We have done it a hundred times. A man in the Treasury a few years ago, after doing his duty as a clerk at a salary of \$1,200 or \$1,500 a year, devised some salary tables, which he worked on at night, and saved to the people who had to pay the vast number of salaries which are paid the labor of calculating in each one the fraction of a quarter, the fraction of a month, and the income tax, and all the deductions. We sent to the Court of Claims by the authority of this body last year that case, and the Senate passed for that little paltry year's service a bill within three or four weeks giving to that man \$1,200 or \$1,500, I do not remember exactly how much; the chairman of the Committee on Claims knows what compensation was given for that service.

Is it possible that we have a Constitution which has banished from this whole American continent, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from Canada to the Gulf, the power to be exercised anywhere of showing our gratitude to a national benefactor? Is the one supreme luxury which is given to the human soul, the luxury of gratitude, denied by our Constitution to this great American people? The Senator from Tennessee may believe it; I do not.

Would not the Senator from Tennessee vote for a monument to the memory of Professor Baird? Has he not voted for a hundred monu-

ments to great soldiers and sailors of the war of the Revolution and of the later war?

Mr. HARRIS. He allowed the Senator from Massachusetts to vote for them.

Mr. HOAR. Who would like to see the monument to Professor Baird, with the inscription of this splendid and magnificent service, paid for by the Congress of the United States, and then have it written on its reverse: "N. B. His wife and children died in the poorhouse because the Senator from Tennessee did not think it constitutional to give them \$25,000?"

Mr. W. M. EVARTS. Mr. President, I can not allow this item to pass without some notice from me. I certainly can not think that the Senator from Tennessee supposes that there is not lodged in the two Houses of Congress the power of disposing of money in the Treasury as the two Houses shall regard useful to the public interest.

No court, if there were courts with strict authority to keep us within our duties, could say that an effort by a nation to recognize and compensate services of a citizen was *ultra vires* for the nation that had power to apply money to the public welfare. If the public welfare can be consulted in advance for what it will gain for public welfare, it can examine for itself after the service has been performed, seeing whether it was not for the public welfare, and whether it is not for the public welfare that such services should be rewarded.

It is therefore a figure of speech to say that to a nation a debt is not a debt because it is one of gratitude, of duty, and of encouragement in the future as well as reward in the past, and that a debt of a nation is to be measured on a book-account debt and on proof in a piepoudre court.

Mr. President, I want to look at the situation relieved from everything but the most distinct and direct examination of the attitude of the family of Professor Baird to this nation upon what none dispute about as the facts of the situation. Professor Baird, it seems, notwithstanding great occupations and valuable and brilliant services to science and the world, was so in love with this industry that if he did not invent it he raised it from the condition of an amusement to that of the feeding of a nation. He would not let it go because he would serve his family, his name, his patriotism, and the welfare of this country. He knew, we knew, we now know, that if these years of service had been relinquished by Professor Baird there was nobody who would carry on with the same volume and the same rapidity the development of this affair as he did. When he has died, in the strength of his manhood, entitled to calculate upon as long a life and as enduring a health as any man who ever undertook the trust and services of life, when it is over and ends at the zenith, it is discovered that besides these double services the compensation received has every dollar of it been

consumed in the support of himself and his wife and his daughter. In looking back at the record of the service, it is discovered that it had passed sub silentio, without the observation of this people or of Congress, that all this had been done by him without stipulating for payment or exacting compensation; and now it is said that when looking at the past we see that though these services might be done by the strong man in his life and his confidence in its endurance, in the actual situation of his death it has all been done at the expense of his wife and his daughter.

The nation looking at that can not say, "We might have accepted it from you, we might have endured it without being too careful of our own duties toward you;" but when we find at the end all that we are asked to do is to do afterwards what would have been just to have done at the time, how are we to discharge that obligation and upon what direct proposition or consideration on both sides? Read the simple clause of the amendment of the committee in the bill:

To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to pay Mrs. Mary H. C. Baird, widow of the late Spencer F. Baird, \$50,000, in full compensation for the services and expenses of the said Spencer F. Baird during his administration of the office of Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries, from February 25, 1871, to the time of his death, in August, 1887.

Supposing I will not say a munificent but a just employer, finding that his salaries had been punctually paid in the lifetime of his employee, had found in the calculation of opportunities of future provision for those dependent on him that he had been cut off, and it had been the habit to give extraordinary value to this employer's administration in his affairs, could he not without seeming to defraud any rightful claims upon him say, "I will now reckon up what is proper to be paid, not as a gift, not as a gratuity, not as a bounty, but in my own calculation of what I will have measured as a just satisfaction of these long enumerated and uncompensated services?"

It is thus, then, Mr. President, that we are absolutely free from any pretension that we have not the power under the Constitution of estimating services to the public welfare and fixing their compensation.

I must think, then, there is nothing left for us but to say, "As this was not done in advance and has passed long without recognition as needing compensation, it should be done now." It is too late, they say, for us, because there is no such relation of stipulation and obligation as to permit us to measure and compensate as we now see to be just.

Mr. CULLOM. Mr. President, I do not believe there is any Senator on this floor who appreciates more highly the very distinguished work of Professor Baird than I do. It so happened, by the favor of the Presiding Officer of the Senate, that I was thrown with him in connection with the administration of the affairs of the Smithsonian Institute, and thereby came to know more of his life and services than

perhaps I should have been able to learn otherwise. I am ready to admit that when we come to attempt to make an estimate of what Professor Baird's services to the world, and to this country especially, have been we can not do so in dollars and cents.

When I offered the amendment a few minutes ago to reduce the appropriation from \$50,000 to \$25,000 I did it feeling that we should probably fail to do anything toward recognizing that great service, and for Mrs. Baird and the daughter, unless a smaller amount should be agreed upon than that which was proposed to be inserted in the bill by the Committee on Appropriations. Hence it was that I offered the amendment. I am ready to say now that so far as I am personally concerned I shall have no hesitation in voting for \$50,000.

I believe that we have the power, in the first place, to do whatever in the judgment of the Congress of the United States is right to be done in the way of voting money to the widow and family of the late Professor Baird. I have no compunctions or doubts in my mind upon that question. But I am desirous that some appropriation shall be retained in the bill for the family of Professor Baird. It was with the feeling that there was doubt whether the provision as it was reported by the committee could be retained that I moved the amendment I did. I am willing now, if it is permitted by the Senate, to withdraw the amendment which I offered, and allow a vote to be taken upon the original amount before any amendment is offered, unless some other Senator shall see proper to offer one.

MR. REAGAN. I wish the Senator would not withdraw the amendment, for I do not want to make the point of order, and I can not consent to an appropriation of \$50,000.

MR. CULLOM. The Senator from Texas indicated that he desired to make a point of order. I am not prepared to say whether the President of the Senate would sustain the point of order. It was on account of the suggestion made by the Senator from Texas, as well as the suggestion indicated by him that he would not make the point of order if a smaller amount was proposed, that I came to the conclusion that it was best, all things considered, to move, as I did, to amend the amendment reported by the committee. As it is probable that some other Senator will renew it if I should withdraw it, it may be as well that I should let it stand and let the Senate vote on it. I do not, therefore, withdraw my amendment.

MR. H. L. DAWES. Mr. President, there is one view of the case which I feel ought not to be lost sight of by the Senate when they come to vote upon this question.

The connection of Professor Baird with this matter dates earlier than the statute of 1871. Before there was any such office or any duties imposed upon anyone with reference to this matter Professor Baird volunteered his services and came, as the Senator from Ken-

tucky knows, to the Committee on Appropriations of the House and stated to them what his ideas were and what he thought was a possibility. He stated that if the Committee on Appropriations of the House would give him \$5,000 he would devote his time without cost to the Government in experimenting to such an extent as to demonstrate the possibility of accomplishing something of value to the people of this country in the line of producing food-fish, and \$5,000 two years before the date of the law, when there was no law regulating it, was appropriated for that purpose.

When Professor Baird had demonstrated freely to his own satisfaction and everybody else's what he could do, he drew the statute, and that it might not appear that he was seeking a place of gain or profit to himself, but that it was solely in the interest of the poor people of this country, he said: "I do not ask anything for this work; I am willing to devote all the time I have left from my duties at the Smithsonian Institution to the work." Then the law was adopted.

He created an institution; he created the law governing it; and under it from \$5,000 a year we have imposed upon the officer created by that law the disbursement of more than \$100,000 a year. From one single station for hatching fish close by him here at the Smithsonian Institution he has been required by appropriations from time to time and by the duties of an office voluntarily taken upon him to establish stations all over the country, first in the Lakes, then on the Pacific coast, down on the shores of Massachusetts and Maine, and down on the Southern waters. Everywhere where it was possible to make the experiment useful and demonstrate its possibility, the services of Professor Baird were required in the discharge of duties that he never could possibly have contemplated when he tendered his services.

MR. HARRIS. Will the Senator from Massachusetts allow me? I believe the Senator from Massachusetts has been in one or the other of the Houses of Congress for the last eighteen or twenty years. If the Senator from Massachusetts regarded this service as meriting a higher degree of compensation than was being allowed and paid to that very distinguished and able official or person, whichever he may have been, why did not the Senator see that he was paid to the extent that his services merited?

MR. DAWES. That is not an inquiry, it seems to me, becoming the Senator from Tennessee to make of me. I am showing what Professor Baird voluntarily took upon himself, and what we in addition, and beyond any possibility of a conception on his part, put upon him, and that without murmur or complaint or reference to the fact that the statute required it should be done for nothing, he willingly took the new burdens we imposed upon him until the end, seventeen years after it had grown up into an institution that no man could be

procured to discharge the duties of for any such sum as we found it necessary after he died to affix to an office created to do just what he had been doing voluntarily, without requirement from anybody, for nothing. When he died the President found it impossible to procure any man under the description here from among the civil officers of the Government to discharge these duties. He tried the experiment of a distinguished officer of the Treasury Department, and he declined. He tried others, and they would not undertake the work. It was found necessary to seek an employee of the Smithsonian Institution to discharge these duties until an act could be passed by Congress creating an office with a salary of \$5,000 a year to do that which Professor Baird had done for nothing.

Now, because of the suggestion that it is quite within our province and our duty to compensate for the services of this office, is raised this queer constitutional question. As has been so forcibly said by my colleague and the Senator from New York, we have been doing it daily. It occurs to me that we at one time took out of the Treasury a large sum and paid it to Professor Morton for the value, not only to the United States, but to mankind, of a discovery which he had made. Every day in a smaller way it is done. I believe in the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill just passed there was a small appropriation which involved all this. A clerk in the Interior Department, a valuable clerk there, was sent by the Interior Department upon responsible duties in the far West, and there was no law by which he could draw anything but his meager salary in the Interior Department.

Without a word from anybody there was put into the legislative appropriation bill what the committee thought was a proper and a fair additional compensation to him for the increased duties and burdens imposed upon him. He had to disburse about \$15,000. Professor Baird had to disburse and become personally responsible for \$100,000 year after year for many years. Yet we can not find it in our power or in our disposition, one or the other, to recognize the value of services imposed upon a willing and enthusiastic servant of the people by the Congress of the United States, and we are unwilling to make fair and decent compensation to his representatives.

Mr. SPOONER. I offer two amendments to the pending bill and move that they be referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. A. P. GORMAN. Mr. President, I should very much prefer that no case of this kind should come up for consideration, and except for the extraordinary circumstances surrounding it I would not be in favor of making an appropriation of this character. But unfortunately, and I think it is unfortunate, the parsimony of Congress in

providing proper compensation for the valuable officers of this Government is almost a crime. There has not been a session, I think, since I have had the honor of a seat upon this floor when some case has not been presented where such injustice has been done the individual that provision was made for extra compensation for some officer of the Government.

There is no case that has ever been brought to my attention where the equities were so strong as in this case. As has been well said by other Senators, the services of Professor Baird excelled those of any other man in this generation. Not only did he perform the extra duties, as stated by the Senators from Massachusetts and New York, but I have the very best reason for believing that his own private property, the use of his own dwelling, was freely given to the Government in order that the great work he had in hand might go on.

In this very bill, and in every appropriation bill, I think, since I have been a member of the Senate, you have made provision for your officers who have performed not half the duty, to my best belief, and I say this with a full knowledge of the careful consideration which the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations gives to every item of this character. If there is any criticism on him and the members of the committee it is that they are too close, too parsimonious. In the very bill under consideration we have appropriated several thousand dollars for officers of our own body, men who have performed extraordinary duties and who are entitled to compensation. We required two or three of the most efficient clerks that we have in this body to give their time out of office hours to make an index and compile the records of the executive sessions from 1829 to the end of the Fortieth Congress, and it would have been cruel not to have compensated them for that work. Others who have compiled indexes and papers for the Senate have been paid for it. Their compensation has not been so great in the aggregate as the amount proposed to be given in this case, but it has been equally as great, and indeed greater, when you compare the service that was rendered.

Therefore, Mr. President, in the committee and here I take great pleasure in saying that in my best judgment this is a proper appropriation to be made, and I shall vote for it with great pleasure.

Mr. J. B. BECK. Mr. President, I agreed to this appropriation in the committee very cheerfully. I did so, perhaps, because I was as familiar with the great work performed by Professor Baird from the beginning as most men. When Congress first began to investigate the questions as to the cause of the decrease of food fishes in this country it was an experiment; a small appropriation was made, as the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. Dawes] very well said, to see what could be done.

Professor Baird was an employee of the Smithsonian Institution,

drawing from it the only salary he received, it being a scientific institution, established by Mr. Smithson for the purpose of diffusing knowledge among men. We knew that Professor Baird was the best man to do the work, and he was willing to help us develop it and see what could be done in that direction, and he did it cheerfully.

Two years afterwards Congress passed a law largely extending his duties, labors, and responsibilities. The experiment was progressing satisfactorily; nobody could do the work but Professor Baird. Congress was anxiously looking to see the development, often without making the proper appropriations to carry it on. In fact, it grew up, as many things have done, as the Signal Service grew up, and as very many of the great institutions here have grown into great importance from small beginnings, from experiments to established facts, so the Fish Commission kept on progressing until it became one of the great institutions of the country.

While many leading men in both Houses were doubting whether it would be a success, Professor Baird was entirely confident that it would be, and he went on developing by his experiments that it would be, proving it by results year by year, until it became assured.

In the meantime I know, as the Senator from Massachusetts knows, for I visited his house time and again when we were working together in the House of Representatives, that Professor Baird was living in a plain house on New York avenue, plenty big enough for him and his family, for it was a small one and an unpretentious one, but he carried the clerks of the Fish Commission, our employees for whom we were bound to provide, to his own house, furnished them with workrooms for nothing, and when the work increased so that it could not be done there, using, as his statement and that of Senator Edmunds shows, in large part the money which belonged to his wife, inherited from her father, he built a house on Massachusetts avenue, and used the basement and other rooms of that building for our employees to do our work, not only charging no rent, but furnishing fuel, lights, and everything needed to carry it on. Afterwards, at an expense of thousands of dollars, which he had no sort of need to expend on his own account or for the comfort of his family, he added to his house for the purpose of better and more effectually carrying on the work of the Fish Commission. In short, he actually spent for the Government, if only moderate rent and actual costs, without interest, is allowed, more than half the amount now proposed to be restored to his family in this bill.

I need not tell Senators what Professor Baird did. They know it. The country knows it. I remember his coming to the Appropriations Committee room one day, after he had proved how most of the different varieties of fish could be hatched and where they could be most advantageously distributed, with a new discovery, of which he was very

proud—one of the best of our food-fishes they had never before been able to produce by artificial means. It was the Chesapeake or North Carolina rock bass. Many experiments had been failures because of not knowing exactly how to rock its cradle. He had finally had it worked out, and brought in a glass case, which he carried with great care, to the Committee on Appropriations, a lot of young rock which he was developing. The development of that fish alone artificially was worth millions to this country. So it was with other varieties—with the whitefish of the lakes and the salmon, the trout, and the carp, which are now circulated all over the country. All that work was developed under him. He carried on experiments along the New England coast for years to increase the supply of codfish. When he had established the commission on that coast and men went to visit the works, and he sought to induce gentlemen to visit them and take interest in the work, he entertained them all at his own expense when they went there. The Government never paid a dollar of the expenses of anybody who went to the works under his charge in order to get information.

Mr. President, I repeat that he spent in the rent of his house at a fair rental, in furnishing rooms to our clerks, in fuel, in lights, in entertaining men to educate them in the great public work he was doing and taking them to the different establishments of the Fish Commission, all of which he paid himself, more than the \$50,000 which it is now proposed shall be given to his widow and daughter.

Mr. DAWES. I wish the Senator from Kentucky would tell the Senate what Professor Baird said on the very clause in the bill that his services should be without compensation.

Mr. BECK. The Senator from Massachusetts knows about that as well as I do.

Mr. DAWES. I presume the Senator remembers that when the bill was drawn, after the two years' experiments, and there were persons in the House of Representatives opposing it and saying that it was a job, he said that in order to have it clear before the world that he would promote no job we might put into the bill that he should not have any compensation.

Mr. BECK. Certainly; I remember that well.

Mr. DAWES. He was prompted to do that in order to have the world understand that he was promoting no job.

Mr. BECK. I meant to say in addition that when Congress did not have faith enough in the work of the Commission even to furnish room for our own clerks to work in, he took them to his own house and provided means for them.

Mr. CULLOM. Will the Senator from Kentucky yield to me? In the light of the information which has been given and the disposition I see manifested on the part of the Senate to support the original

amendment reported by the Committee on Appropriations, I desire to withdraw the amendment I offered.

Mr. BECK. I am very glad of it. The sum ought to be \$50,000.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment of the Senator from Illinois to the amendment of the Committee on Appropriations is withdrawn.

Mr. REAGAN. I offer a substitute for the amendment of the Committee on Appropriations, which I ask to have read.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Kentucky is entitled to the floor. Does he yield to the Senator from Texas?

Mr. BECK. Certainly; I have no object or purpose except to tell what I know and give my reasons for voting as I propose to do.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment proposed by the Senator from Texas to the amendment of the Committee on Appropriations will be read.

The Chief Clerk read as follows:

For rent of house of the late Spencer F. Baird for the United States Fish Commission, and for his services as United States Fish Commissioner from 1871 to 1886, \$25,000.

Mr. BECK. Mr. President, another thing I might add as an instance. The Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. Dawes] very well knows that until Professor Baird took charge of the Fish Commission work and amplified it, and spent every hour that any man could very well spend at labor, up to that time he was writing, as he had the right to do, for scientific magazines and works all over the world, and was realizing large sums of money to eke out the salary that was paid him by the Smithsonian Institution.

When he took up this work and found that its success depended on his exertions he devoted all his time to it, and all that source of income was cut off from him and his family, and he was unable to earn a dollar because of the immense labor he was performing in the Fish Commission, added to his Smithsonian work, and I doubt if he ever afterwards earned anything for himself, which he was well able to do by the use of his pen or by his scientific researches that would have brought him in large sums of money from that source.

Mr. HARRIS. What was his salary?

Mr. BECK. Six thousand dollars. He has never drawn a dollar from the United States—not a penny—in all these years, and he could have made \$6,000 more a year with his ability by the use of his pen otherwise than in the employment of the Smithsonian Institution and not lost an hour nor a minute from the work of the Smithsonian but for the work he was doing for us.

Mr. JAMES Z. GEORGE. Can the Senator state about the condition of his family at present?

Mr. BECK. I am not accurately informed as to the circumstances of his family, but I understand from the Senator from Vermont [Mr. Edmunds] that they have an income of about \$1,200 or \$1,500 a year. I think that is the statement of Senator Edmunds, but I do not know about it personally.

Mr. HARRIS. If I understand the Senator from Kentucky, the Senator from Maryland, the Senator from Massachusetts, and the Senator from New York, they all claim and make statements that amount to the establishment of a debt against the Government for rent and the services of Professor Baird. Now, if the Government owes to the estate of Professor Baird \$1 or \$50,000 or \$100,000, it ought to be paid. No one appreciates the distinguished services of that very distinguished and eminent man more than I; but the thing that I protested against and now protest against is levying and collecting taxes and donating the money to the estate of Professor Baird or any other human being; and I simply desired to know if I understood the Senator from Kentucky and other Senators correctly. Whatever we owe we ought to pay, and nobody is more ready to pay than I am, but I am not here to make donations.

Mr. BECK. Mr. President, I do not believe that the estate of Professor Baird has any claim that it could go into court and collect by law, but I believe that we morally and equitably owe every dollar of this money to Professor Baird and his family just as much as any debt that we owe for labor honestly done and for accommodations for our employees in our service fairly furnished. I consider it as just an obligation as was ever paid out of the Treasury.

I do not care about stating what we have done in many other regards, what we have given to generals and their widows and their families, for I do not desire to make any contrasts of that sort; but I repeat that, while I do not believe the estate could collect it in the Court of Claims, it is an honest debt, and I shall vote for it cheerfully, and I believe my people will cheerfully consent to be taxed to pay it, because I insist that we owe this debt morally and equitably, if not legally, as much so as any debt ever due by the Government. The very fact that we are not forced to pay it adds, I think, to the reputation of the United States for doing justice when the facts are laid before Congress.

I remember the pride we all took in the great expositions that were held abroad, when Professor Baird arranged all our exhibits to be sent, making a contrast between the progress made by our people and the people of other nations. Even the fishermen of Sweden and Norway, who were thought to be ahead of all the world, were astonished at the development we had made in that direction. Professor Langley wrote me a letter, which I filed with the committee, in which he said:

I dare not attempt to estimate the practical value of the work of the Commission to the country, but can not doubt that it amounts to very many millions of dollars.

I presume you are familiar with Mr. Goode's "Review of what has been accomplished by the Fish Commission in fish-culture and in the investigation of American fisheries," but I venture to send herewith a copy of this pamphlet and to direct your special attention to pages 26 to 34, in which are quoted numerous commendations of the Fish Commission from the principal authorities of Great Britain, Norway, Holland, Germany, Belgium, France, and other European nations. Professor Huxley, in an address at the London Fisheries Exhibition, said that he did not think "that any nation at the present time had comprehended the question of dealing with fish in so thorough, excellent, and scientific a spirit as that of the United States."

Until Professor Baird took hold of it we had done nothing worth mentioning in that direction; we did not even know our own resources; we had taken no steps to develop them, and yet in a few years the energetic, intelligent action of this single man, one of the few scientific men I ever saw who could do all he talked about, who knew how to show others how to do it, who knew how to pull off his coat and do it himself, until he impressed the world with his great efficiency and the greatness of this people in a great enterprise that all the world was struggling to carry on.

Professor Langley goes on to say:

While M. Raveret-Wattel, the principal French authority on this subject, states that "to this day pisciculture has nowhere produced results which can be compared with those obtained in the United States," no one can question that the peculiar excellence of the work of our Government has been directly or indirectly due to the presence of Professor Baird at the head of the commission. He had no rivals, and during his administration no word of criticism was ever uttered by competent persons.

All this, it may well be remembered, was accomplished while filling effectively the distinct duties of an officer of the Smithsonian Institution, for which alone he was paid. And it may be added that during the first half of his term of service as Commissioner, and while he was assistant secretary of the Smithsonian, his entire salary was less than that received by several of his assistants during the last few years.

In this same letter he shows how Professor Henry was employed as a member of the Light-House Board, and how Congress recognized the value of the work done by him. In relation to that he says:

In reference to the possible precedent of the action of Congress in the case of the late Professor Henry, I would state that a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury was received by the House of Representatives June 4, 1878, and by the Senate June 5, 1878, recommending an appropriation of \$500 for each year during which the late Professor Henry was employed as a member of the Light-House Board, for the benefit of his family. On June 20, 1878, an act was passed "to pay to the legal representatives of the late Joseph Henry, for services rendered by him as member and president of the Light-House Board, \$11,000." (Second session Forty-fifth Congress, page 214.)

These payments were made, and purposely made, in recognition of the eminent services of that distinguished gentleman. Congress was under no legal obligation, if you please, to Professor Henry, but for the benefit he had done the country, which was well known, Congress paid for his services as a debt, not a legal but a moral and equitable

one, and \$11,000 was therefore given, or paid—call it what you like—to Professor Henry, together with \$500 a year while he was a member of the Light-House Board. I have not time to state even half of what I know in regard to the great services rendered to the people of the United States by Professor Baird, though it would perhaps be proper to do so. From my knowledge of him and his work I could tell of hundreds of things of immense benefit to the country which he did that no amount of money can repay.

He made a practical survey of the bottom of the ocean from the coast of New England to the bank of the Gulf Stream. He took great interest in establishing many of the scientific things, such as the electric sounding bell, or whatever it is called. Whatever he did he threw open for the benefit of the world. I never heard of his securing a patent for anything; and I have no more doubt than that I am standing on this floor that but for his determination to make this great work a success, but for the overwork he did, he would have been a living man to-day. I believe he killed himself by overwork and overzeal in the service of the United States, and left his wife and daughter dependent, measurably at least, instead of being supported by him in affluence as they would have been, for his own wants were few and his tastes simple, but for the fact that he was the victim of overwork in the public interest. That adds very largely, in my mind, to our obligation, and that is one of the reasons why I propose to vote for the full amount asked for in this amendment.

MR. BERRY. Mr. President, I wish to submit a few remarks in response to those made by the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. Beck]. The Senator has raised the point that this is not a donation, but that it is a private claim against the Government of the United States. The Senator from Kentucky is a member of the Committee on Appropriations. That committee have made a report, and they have adopted as their report the statement made by the Senator from Vermont [Mr. Edmunds] as to the character of this claim, and I wish to read to the Senate the opinion of the Senator from Vermont, which the committee of which the Senator from Kentucky is a member have adopted and made to the Senate.

In response to the question by the chairman of the committee, "You want to have whatever we do put on this bill," Mr. Edmunds said:

Yes; that is exactly what I want, and it is perfectly suitable and proper, if it is right to do it at all, because it is not a private claim, but is a miscellaneous donation that under the circumstances it is proper for Congress to make, if you think so.

Now, Mr. President, if this is a claim for house rent, and if it is a claim for salary which can be enforced against the Government of the United States, the Senator from Kentucky well knows that it has no place upon this general appropriation bill. The rule read by the Senator from Texas [Mr. Reagan] absolutely prohibits the attaching of

any private claim to a general appropriation bill. No claim that this was a legal obligation upon the part of the Government or that it was a debt was ever made until it came here to-day; and now, when the committee find that it can not be sustained as a donation, they shift the premises and say that it is a private claim for services rendered and house rent furnished. If we owe to Professor Baird anything for house rent, then I agree with the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. Harris] that we should pay it, and I will cheerfully vote for it; but, Mr. President, when it comes to say that the Congress of the United States, as was said by the Senator from Florida [Mr. Call], can take from the Treasury of the United States \$50,000, or any other sum of money, and donate it to any person whom a majority of members may think most worthy, then I say that is a proposition to which I can not and will not yield my consent.

This is money collected from the people by taxation; it is collected for public purposes, and, however pleasant it may be to donate money to individuals, I conceive that we have no right to donate other people's money, however sympathetic and generous we may feel. If, however, it is a claim, let it come in the regular way; let it be proved how much the house rent was, and I shall be ready to vote for it, as I will vote for the payment of any other debt that the Government owes.

But the Senator from Kentucky appeals to our sympathies by saying that this lady's income is only \$1,200 or \$1,500 a year, and therefore the Government of the United States should add to it, although it was expressly provided in the law under which Professor Baird served that he should not receive any additional compensation to the \$6,000 he received as Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. There are widows all over this land of ours whose income is not more than \$125 a year—widows of men, too, who rendered service to the Government and offered all they had and gave their lives to the country—who are receiving certainly not more than \$250 a year.

If we are going into the private donation business; if we are going to take the people's money and give it to whomsoever we please; if that be true, it simply comes down to a question as to what persons can secure the good will of the greatest number of Senators and members of Congress in order to take not only the money now in the Treasury of the United States, but all that can be placed there under any system of taxation that can be devised.

The Senator from Vermont has said that it was a donation, not a private claim; and if it be not a donation it has no place upon this bill. I for one will not vote for the \$50,000, nor will I vote for the \$25,000 in the amendment offered by the Senator from Texas. If we have a right to donate one dollar, then the right is unlimited, and we will soon find that the demands will be such that our generosity will only be limited by the capacity of the people to pay taxes.

Mr. REAGAN. Mr. President, I desire to say a few words in reference to the amendment which I have presented; but before I do that I wish to state that in the remarks I made at the opening of this discussion I referred to the question as to whether we could pay this money to Professor Baird's widow on account of his having been an officer of the Government and having received compensation for another service.

I have thought more of that. While he was appointed Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution under authority of an act of Congress, he received his compensation from the fund donated by Mr. Smithson for that Institution, and I take it that it would be held to be in the nature of any other corporation that might be created under an act of Congress and the employees of which were paid by the corporation and not by the Government, and would not, on that account, give rise to the question as to whether he could be compensated for his services as Fish Commissioner, in view of the fact that he had received this compensation as Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. So I dismiss that branch of the subject.

As stated by the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. Berry], the Senator from Vermont [Mr. Edmunds] before the Committee on Appropriations suggested that this was in the nature of a miscellaneous donation, and that idea seems to have been assented to, perhaps without a very full consideration of the subject, by the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations. If it is a donation simply, I do not see how we have a right to appropriate money as a donation. The Senator from Arkansas will see clearly the distinction between the amendment which I have presented and the clause reported by the committee. Let the Secretary read the amendment which I have presented.

The Presiding Officer (Mr. CHARLES F. MANDERSON in the chair). The Secretary will report the amendment.

The CHIEF CLERK. In lieu of the proposed amendment it is now proposed to insert:

For the rent of the house of the late Spencer F. Baird for the use of the United States Fish Commission, and for his services as United States Fish Commissioner from 1871 to 1886, \$25,000.

Mr. REAGAN. That places the compensation on the ground that it had been earned. It has been stated by all those who are familiar with the transactions of Professor Baird that he furnished rooms in his house and enlarged his house for the purpose of furnishing rooms for the use of the Fish Commission, for which he was never compensated by the Government, and he also rendered very important services as Fish Commissioner for which he was not compensated.

I have no objection, as I stated in the outset, to a proper and reasonable compensation for the services and the use of the property of Professor Baird. I do object to the \$50,000 which it is proposed to

give; and when I do that I call attention to the fact which I presented before—that during the last nine years and three months of his service as Fish Commissioner he received \$55,500 as his compensation as Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution.

Now, then, receiving this large amount, though it did not come from the Government, he was acting under the authority of an act of Congress, and at least it shows that he was not under the necessity of being entirely compensated and it shows how he could consent to perform the important services he performed for the Government without compensation.

We manage here, whenever a claim of somebody is presented, to work up a great deal of sympathy and to value that sympathy by the amount we can appropriate out of the Federal Treasury. Has it occurred to Senators that \$50,000 would give \$100 apiece to five hundred poor families and make them feel happy? Is there no sympathy for those five hundred poor families that work from the rising to the setting of the sun, toiling to make a living? Have we forgotten here the millions of dollars we are collecting as taxes for the purpose of furnishing the funds we appropriate for the use of the Government and for the use of private persons, to a large extent?

I know, sir, and I am sorry to know it, that he who speaks as I now speak is, if not regarded as a crank, regarded as a very impracticable man in the Senate of the United States; but I can not help it. My way of looking at it is that I do not represent those who seek to plunder the Treasury of the United States, but I represent those who pay the taxes which support the Government and which ought to be employed in the legitimate support of the Government and the fulfilling of the obligations of the Government; and I desire to balance my sympathies between the claimants and the people who toil for the money that they obtain, and I expressed the other day the hope——

Mr. GEORGE. Will the Senator allow me to ask him a question?

Mr. REAGAN. Certainly.

Mr. GEORGE. What proportion of the people of Texas do not have \$1,200 per annum income from property, leaving out their own individual exertions?

Mr. REAGAN. I do not suppose there is one in a hundred who has an income of \$1,200. I doubt if there is one in a thousand.

Mr. GEORGE. Independent of their own individual exertions?

Mr. REAGAN. Independently of their own exertions. Mr. President, the question which the Senator from Mississippi asks causes me to look back to the people whom I in part represent upon this floor and the condition of the people of other States represented upon this floor, where there are thousands and tens of thousands of toilers that can not make enough by hard labor under the existing condition of things to support their families in decency, and to call attention to the fact that

the farmers of this country, once an independent and a happy class, are year by year becoming impoverished, year by year encumbering their little farms by mortgages, year by year unable to meet their liabilities, and it will not be long, under the existing condition of things, till their homes will be swept from under them and they will become beggars or tramps.

Mr. BLAIR. Will the Senator allow me to ask him a question?

Mr. REAGAN. I will.

Mr. BLAIR. Does the Senator, in this description of the farmers, mean to be understood as stating that it is the condition of the farming population of Texas?

Mr. REAGAN. I mean to say that that is the condition of the farming population throughout the United States.

Mr. BLAIR. Of course, then, in Texas.

Mr. REAGAN. I mean to say that by class legislation and by the transfer of the wealth of this country by law from the many to the few farming has become a degraded occupation, and that the young men of this country will no longer pursue the occupation of farming if they can get into the humblest employment in towns that does not involve agricultural labor. That is what I mean to say; and if the Senator will go among the people in the farming States he can every day of his life verify the truth of what I am saying. It is that class, and it is a class once happy, once loving and respecting their Government, but who are now discontented and murmuring and making organizations such as Grangers' alliances, Union Labor parties, Knights of Labor, making up organizations to protect themselves against the aggressions of the money power and those who are pressing class legislation. That is the kind of people to whom I am referring.

The policy of Congress ought not to be to add to the discontent of the people, but it ought to pursue a course which shall make them feel that they have the protection of the Government in common with all others, and that no others are being given advantages by law of which they are deprived. They ought to be allowed to learn that this Government is not to be run in the interest of millionaires, in the interest of aggregated capital, either individual or corporate, in the interest of those who are piling up their hundreds of millions while discontent pervades the whole working masses of this country, while want and wretchedness are spreading their dark wings over the toiling people of this country. We may hide it from ourselves, but we can not hide it from them. We may think men are ignorant and that they do not know what we are doing, but if we think so we are mistaken. They know what Congress is doing; they know the acts of extravagance we are guilty of; they know whether we act so as to promote the general welfare or whether we act so as to promote the interests of particular individuals at the expense of the great mass of the people.

Mr. GEORGE. Will the Senator allow me to interrupt him?

Mr. REAGAN. Certainly.

Mr. GEORGE. The modern way of promoting the general welfare, I believe, is to take the money from the people at large and give it to a few.

Mr. REAGAN. That is the effect of the policy which has prevailed for a great many years past.

Mr. BLAIR. Will the Senator allow me to ask him a question?

Mr. REAGAN. Certainly.

Mr. BLAIR. When a little while ago it was proposed to take \$79,000,000 and spread it among the poor people of this country and the children of this country, was that an effort to take the money of the many and give it to a few?

Mr. REAGAN. "Still harping on my daughter."

Mr. BLAIR. And will the Senator bear in mind his own speeches about the enormous wealth and growing prosperity of the people of Texas which he made upon the education bill?

Mr. REAGAN. Mr. President, I made no statements about the enormous wealth of the people of Texas. The idea of making the people mendicants is the thing that I am resisting. The idea that the whole American people shall be made beggars from the Federal Treasury, debased and deprived of their manhood and patriotism, is a thing that I am resisting. That educational bill simply made States come hat in hand to a school commissioner to make reports and to ask privileges. It took away from the States and from the people the feeling of manhood and of independence by which they propose to educate their own children. But I do not propose to go into the educational bill.

Mr. BLAIR. I was going to suggest to the Senator that I would turn him over to the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. George] so far as that part of it is concerned.

Mr. REAGAN. We will settle that in our own way. I think perhaps the Senator from New Hampshire will learn something before that bill comes up again.

Mr. BLAIR. I hope the people of Texas will, and there may be somebody here to advocate it.

Mr. REAGAN. Mr. President, in submitting the amendment which I presented I had two objects. One was to reduce the amount of this appropriation, and the other to place it upon a basis upon which we can justify our action; that is, as compensation for rent and services. If that is not done—of course I can not speak or think for other Senators—I do not see where the authority is to come from to make a "miscellaneous donation." That is what it was called before the committee, and what I understand it is called by the committee here in the Senate—a "miscellaneous donation."

I agree with the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. Harris] that we have

no power to make miscellaneous donations of \$50,000, nor of 50 cents. We have the right, I think, to compensate for services where we believe those services have been rendered and have been valuable. I agree with Senators that Professor Baird in his lifetime and his family since his death could not be paid in dollars and cents for the services he rendered his country.

While I believe that, I do not wish to excite popular indignation by giving an unreasonable amount in view of the fact that in the last nine years and three months of his service he was the recipient of \$55,500. This \$50,000 which we propose in our sympathy to give to this particular lady, as worthy of it as any other lady no doubt, would make happy five hundred families of poor people if it could be given to them in hundred-dollar sums; and I have thought always, if this Government is to be converted simply into a charitable, eleemosynary institution, that we ought to exercise good judgment and Christian charity in selecting the objects of our charity, and we ought to begin with the poor and unfortunate.

Mr. President, I hope that my amendment will be adopted in lieu of the original proposition of the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. STEWART. I am constrained to say a word. I deprecate as much as the Senator from Texas any laws that have a tendency to take the money from the masses and give it to the few, and I have expressed myself pretty distinctly on that subject on various occasions during the present session; but I think that his speech was particularly ill-timed as applied to the present case.

There is no man who has lived in this country who has done as much as Professor Baird for the poor, for the laboring men. I have traveled over a large portion of the United States, and at almost every railroad station now you will find a kind of fish that is not common to that section, that has been cultivated by reason of developing this industry by Professor Baird. Away up in Oregon, on Puget Sound, in San Francisco, we have as fine shad as you have anywhere, and all over the country the poor people, who avail themselves of this food as much as any other, have had it brought home to their doors. There has been more food placed within the reach of the poor by this man's exertion than by those of any other man. He has distributed wealth and food among the masses, and, by the statement of the Senator from Kentucky and other Senators who are familiar with what he did, we are only giving to his family a reasonable compensation, a small compensation, for this great service he rendered, and there is no poor man who has had fish brought home to him who will complain of the compensation that is given to Professor Baird for this great good.

So I do not think the speech of the Senator from Texas applies to this case. He may get sundry cases to which it does apply, but it does not apply here. This is the case of a man who has fed the poor

during his lifetime and has provided means for feeding them during the ages, bringing a kind of food that is cheap to their doors. There is hardly a stream of any importance in America that is not now stocked with fish, and you find it on the tables of the poor and the rich everywhere. He has provided a great industry, more important than any other man has done in the United States, and by his sacrifice, according to the testimony here. I repeat, he gave up his own house to it, gave up everything, and left his family poor.

I think the poor will sympathize with them and will be willing to reward any man who will do a tenth part of this. The masses of the people, I say, would vote ten times this amount to any man who will confer a tenth of this benefit on them. And I am glad that the people do watch what is being done here. I want them to watch this act. I want the people to know that Congress has been just in this respect and has appreciated the great blessing that has been conferred upon them by the efforts and the genius of this man.

MR. CALL. I do not propose to detain the Senate, but I am not content to give my vote on this amendment without one or two statements.

The Senator from Arkansas [Mr. Berry] said that the Senator from Florida had stated that we had the power to make a donation of any amount that we pleased. I did make that remark to the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. Harris]. I did not, however, say that we could rightfully exercise the power to make a gift without some object, some sound public policy, to sustain it.

I apprehend there is not a Senator on this floor who does not acknowledge that Congress has the power. Whether it is rightfully exercised or not is another question. But who is to prevent? If the two Houses of Congress make the appropriation the money must be paid. Is not that power, I ask the Senator from Arkansas, whether it is rightfully exercised or not, if the Constitution of the United States has not referred it to the sovereign judgment of Senators who represent the States, and the people's Representatives, not for one Congress, but for every recurring Congress, to decide when and how and for what purpose the money in the Treasury shall be appropriated? To Congress alone, with the President, is committed the power and duty of deciding whether or not an appropriation of money is within the limitations of the Constitution.

Now, I say that this Government can make no appropriation of money which is not a gift or grant. It does not operate by contract. Who ever heard of the Government saying you shall or shall not do this unless you agree to it? Why, look at your Constitution here. Congress shall have power to do this, Congress shall have power to do the other—not by consent. What is power? Power is mandatory. It commands; and when Congress says "Be it enacted that so much

money shall be paid as the salary of an office" it does not say it shall be paid if the incumbent agrees it shall be done.

It does not say that certain public functions or duties shall be performed if some particular person shall contract or agree to perform them, and that the Government then agrees to pay him so much; but it declares that the duties or function shall be performed and that a certain sum of money shall be paid. It punishes the failure to obey this command and requires in all cases obedience, and not consent.

It says if you accept of this office we command that you perform these duties attached to it; we command that a certain designated officer shall pay this money. There is no place for contracts in the operations of government, and it is so recognized everywhere. It is sovereign power, not consent, not agreement, but the exercise of attributes.

Now, the Senator from Tennessee says if we owe a debt we must pay it. The Government owes no debts in the sense in which he uses the word; that is, arising from contract, from agreement. Bonds are simple declarations that the Government of the United States will pay so and so; and the fact that all appropriations of money must be made by or subject to the consent of each succeeding Congress every two years forbids the idea or obligation of a contract and makes the continuance a reenactment of an appropriation dependent on the public faith and the sound policy of maintaining it.

Mr. HARRIS. Is it not a contract?

Mr. CALL. No; not a contract in the sense that it arises from consent and agreement. A debt is an obligation. It may be by contract, it may be by virtue of some other consideration *ex debito justitiæ*, as the obligation of justice, the result of law; but it is not a mere matter of agreement between two persons, and does not derive its obligation from an agreement between the Government and a person, but from the higher idea that the public faith is by law pledged or commended to be used for some public purpose.

The Government owes what? The Government owes protection and the proper exercise of the powers conferred upon it. It owes the creation of a sound policy in the exercise of those attributes of power which, by the Constitution, are vested in it. The Government is the people, all the people, not a part, requiring with power, not consent, policies, public policies, affecting the whole people and generations of people, to be declared and carried into effect, and each specific act required to be done or forbidden to be done must be in the line of and a part of some public policy.

Now, the Senator from Texas [Mr. Reagan] undertakes to represent the people, and he does not allow any other Senator who does not agree with him to do so. He asks why not give this money, \$100 apiece, to so many people? Why does not the Senator from Texas

give his salary, so much money, \$100 apiece, to the people to do this charity? He will say because the Government commands it to be paid to him, and for what? For services rendered. Suppose Professor Baird has rendered greater service than he or I or any other Senator; suppose he has rendered to these poor people in this whole country, to each one of the poor people for generations, services a thousand times greater than the Senator or I or all other Senators or members of Congress, and he rises here to say, "I will take the \$5,000; I will not give it to the people, but I will not compensate the man who rendered the far greater service. I am the friend of the poor; I represent them. I represent the oppressed, the farmer; but I will keep my \$5,000; I will vote this to myself, but I will not vote anything to the man who has fed all these starving millions. This is no debt of the people, because he did not make a contract with the people to do it. He has done a service which I have not done, but I have a right to the money, service or no service, because it is a contract."

Mr. HARRIS. I am tempted to ask the Senator from Florida, if he will allow me—and yet I know how he will answer before I ask the question, for he utterly repudiates the idea of contract between the Government and employees, in which I totally disagree with him—but I want to ask him this question: Does he hold that he as a Senator, that a majority of the Senate and a majority of the House of Representatives can levy, collect and appropriate the money to any charitable object that they may think charitable and deserving as a donation?

Mr. CALL. I will ask the Senator to answer me this question—

Mr. HARRIS. I would rather you would answer my question, and then I will answer any question you please to propound to me.

Mr. CALL. But if the Senator will answer my question he will refute his own statement and answer his own question himself. I ask him if it is true or untrue that an act passed by a majority of this body and by a majority of the other House of Congress and signed by the President appropriating money to any object whatever is the law of this land or is it not, and are or are not all persons and powers required to obey it?

Mr. HARRIS. Whether the act be within the limits of constitutional delegated power or not, I suppose it would get the money out of the Treasury, and I suppose if a thief were to break into the Treasury and get the money out he would have the money all the same. But I ask the Senator from Florida a question that involves his construction of the constitutional powers of Congress and not what may have been done or what possibly may be done in the future.

Mr. CALL. The rightful exercise of power and power itself are different things. Every use of money by Government is a grant, and

the Senator's statement is no answer to the argument. The use of public money may or may not be a charity.

Mr. HARRIS. The Senator dodges the question I asked.

Mr. CALL. The Senator from Tennessee dodges the conclusion, but I do not. When the Senator from Tennessee says that an act of Congress passed by a majority of each of the two Houses and approved by the President is the same as a thief breaking into the Treasury and taking the money out, then there is no argument about it.

In the one case the people's representatives, appointed by the Constitution to decide what is a proper use of the public money, decide and perform the constitutional duty assigned to them, and not to the Senator from Tennessee, and he says this, if it does not agree with his opinion, is very absurd.

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, right here I want to put on record an extract from an old-fashioned and now almost forgotten paper. It is the eighth section of the first article of the Constitution of the United States:

The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States.

Mr. CALL. The Senator from Tennessee and all others who maintain his argument do not allow the words "Congress of the United States" to have any meaning.

Now, Mr. President, this is a matter of argument, and it has been argued a hundred times; but every time Congress exercises this power, if it does not suit a Senator's fancy, like the Senator from Tennessee or the Senator from Texas, this same question is raised. I remember some years ago the Senator from Tennessee thought that charity and the general welfare required an ice ship to be built to freeze out the yellow fever that had been decimating and destroying Memphis, and if I recollect aright there was some amount, over a hundred thousand dollars, I think, for this charity donated, granted, appropriated out of the Treasury of the United States.

As to the money that Congress appropriates in the forms of the Constitution, the argument is that the Constitution is an assemblage of powers—not of ideas, but of powers. That is an instance, and the Senator's vote can not dodge, but answers his question. It is true there are declaratory phrases in the Constitution which say the powers ought to be exercised so and so, but the power is distinct from the direction; the power is given to the two Houses, to the people through their representatives.

Mr. President, that is what I said, and I say the fathers who made the Constitution, when they gave to the people the power to send Representatives here every two years and the people as States to send them

to this body every six years, knew what they were doing, knew that responsibility to them was the sole preservation of the Government.

But, Mr. President, whence come these ideas of the Senator from Texas? They have no foundation in reason; they are not in behalf of the people.

They are oppressive of the people. They are destructive of these starving millions, for whom the inventions of science and the devices of philanthropists discovered food products; and wise public policies, instead of starving, give life and energy and comfort. The Senator's ideas, however well intended, are in this instance the support of monopoly and oppression to the great mass of the people. Put the iron hand of power on the friends of the poor, like Professor Baird, refuse them all compensation, and say the rich alone shall labor for the people, and what will become of us? The policies of the Senator from Texas would destroy the inventions and the virtue of the age, would destroy philanthropy, would punish devotion to the toiling millions, instead of encouraging those who, in the the providence of the Almighty, are permitted to be great benefactors. It is a wise public policy that gives life to these things, and not the pitiful sum of a hundred dollars here and there.

Mr. President, that is my reply. The people want knowledge and comfort. They want philanthropists. They want the benefaction of wise public policies which reach to every poor man's cabin and clothe his naked children and feed the starving millions. And among these benefactors Professor Baird was first and foremost in furnishing food to the millions that are to come here.

Let us, in the people's name and with the people's money, reward him who gave his money, his labor, his life, with true devotion to the people—of this and future generations—and let us not, in the interest of monopoly and tyranny, refuse to reward devotion to the people—on the ground of injury to the people to reward a man for his devotion to them.

Mr. ALLISON. Mr. President, I think we have now reached a point where we understand this matter, and I am willing to go as far as I can in aid of my friend from Texas, so as to put this upon the right ground. Therefore I will move, in line 1, page 50, after the word "Fisheries," to insert "including rent of rooms for the use of said commission." Although I think I could make a long speech on this amendment, I will not occupy time. If we can have a vote upon it and then upon the main amendment, I shall gratify Senators by moving an adjournment.

The Presiding Officer (Mr. MANDERSON in the chair). The amendment will be stated for the information of the Senate. The Chair is of the impression that it is not now in order, there being now an amendment to an amendment pending.

The SECRETARY. After the word "Fisheries," in line 1, page 50, it is proposed to insert:

Including rent for rooms for the use of said commission.

Mr. BLAIR. How will the whole clause read?

Mr. ALLISON. The Senator from Texas moved to strike out the paragraph and insert another paragraph. I think I can amend it first.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. By unanimous consent the amendment will be considered as perfecting the text. It will be again stated.

The SECRETARY. It is proposed to amend so as to make the clause read:

To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to pay Mrs. Mary H. C. Baird, widow of the late Spencer F. Baird, \$50,000, in full compensation for the services and expenses of the said Spencer F. Baird during his administration of the office of Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries, including rent of rooms for the use of said commission, from February 25, 1871, to the time of his death, in August, 1887.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the amendment proposed by the Senator from Iowa to the amendment of the committee.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Texas now insist on his amendment?

Mr. REAGAN. Yes, sir.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be reported.

The SECRETARY. It is proposed to strike out the amendment of the committee from line 20, on page 49, down to and including line 3, on page 50, and in lieu thereof to insert:

For the rent of the house of the late Spencer F. Baird for the United States Fish Commission, and for his services as United States Fish Commissioner from 1871 to 1886, \$25,000.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the amendment of the Senator from Texas to the amendment of the committee.

The amendment to the amendment was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the amendment of the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. BERRY. I ask for the yeas and nays on the adoption of the amendment proposed by the committee.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Yeas, 29; nays 11.

So the amendment was agreed to.

August 1, 1888—Senate.

In considering the sundry civil bill for 1889 (H. 10540)—

The President pro tempore (Mr. JOHN J. INGALLS). Is a separate vote desired on any of the amendments made as in Committee of the Whole?

Mr. J. H. REAGAN. I desire a separate vote on the amendment to give \$50,000 to the widow of Professor Baird.

* * * * *

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is a separate vote desired on any amendment made in Committee of the Whole other than that reserved by the Senator from Texas [Mr. Reagan]? If not, the Chair will put the question on concurring in the other amendments made as in Committee of the Whole.

The amendments were concurred in.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question recurs on the amendment reserved, which will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 49, after line 19, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, inserted the following:

To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to pay Mrs. Mary H. C. Baird, widow of the late Spencer F. Baird, \$50,000, in full compensation for the services and expenses of the said Spencer F. Baird during his administration of the office of Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries, including rent of rooms for the use of said commission, from February 25, 1871, to the time of his death, in August, 1887.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Will the Senate concur in this amendment?

Mr. REAGAN. I ask for the yeas and nays on concurring in the amendment.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Yeas, 28; nays, 11.

Adopted.

Mr. JOHN SHERMAN. I have no amendment to offer, but I wish to say a few words in regard to one amendment which has been adopted. I did not vote on the proposition simply because, while I was very much in favor of the allowance to Mrs. Baird of a reasonable sum, I thought the amount voted was too large, and therefore did not vote at all.

But I wish to state that the Senate has set a precedent in this matter. In the case of Professor Baird's predecessor, Professor Henry, a very eminent man, and perhaps even more eminent in some respects than Professor Baird, he was allowed by the generosity of Congress \$500 a year for the twenty-two years he served at the head of the Light-House Board, a scientific position, where he rendered great service to the Government. He died and the claim was made, and I had the honor of submitting it, and Congress generously allowed \$10,000, expended for a house in which Professor Henry's wife and children now live. The amount of \$50,000 for fifteen years' services of Professor Baird seems too large, but if it followed the precedent in Professor Henry's case, or even if twice the amount was given that was allowed to Mrs. Henry, I should have voted for the amendment with pleasure.

Mr. G. F. EDMUNDS. Mr. President, having now the right to speak on

the question of the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the bill, I will say that the cases of Professor Henry and Mr. Baird were entirely different; but if you take the \$500 a year extra allowance to Professor Henry for twenty-two years, that would make \$11,000 of that. Then \$11,000 more was given to Professor Henry; that made \$22,000. He got \$500 a year, it is stated, extra allowance during that period of time.

Mr. SHERMAN. That was the only allowance ever made to Professor Henry, to my knowledge.

Mr. EDMUNDS. I think the Senator is quite mistaken in that respect, but no matter about that.

The difference between these two cases is so wide and obvious that if the Senator knew the facts I am sure he would agree to the proposition before the Senate; and that was this, that the amount of labor and responsibility as distinguished between a member of the Light-House Board and the enormous labor that was imposed upon Professor Baird in this administrative work is too obvious to require any length of time to state it. I merely refer to it. But during the whole of these fifteen years, when the Fish Commission work of propagating, etc., was going on, Professor Baird furnished, as Professor Henry did not, the rooms and appliances necessary to carry on that work out of his own private fortune and out of his own private rent; and if those rooms, thus necessarily occupied for the public interests, had been hired by the United States in the regular way from anybody else at an average of the rate that the United States is paying in this city of Washington all the time, it would take up a great deal more than half of this \$50,000. Then, when you add to that the furniture, the attendance, the fuel, the lights, and everything which, besides the mere rent, goes into the account against the Treasury when we hire rooms and furnish them and take care of them, it would take one-half of the remainder that is left.

So that, for the mere service of Professor Baird for these fifteen years which destroyed his life, you give his widow really about \$10,000 or \$12,000; and as to the rest you are merely returning the money that he actually spent out of his own pocket to promote your service.

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. President, I am perfectly willing to be generous, and if we measure the work of both these officers at what it is really worth to science and the world, we could not pay for it in money. I agree to that. Both of these gentlemen were scientific men, who devoted their lives to their pursuits.

The idea, however, of paying \$50,000 for fifteen years' work seems to be an exaggeration, and it would be more in accordance with the character of Professor Baird to make the sum moderate. He never made any claim for any of this during his lifetime. He rented a house probably worth \$1,000 or \$1,200 a year, a very respectable residence,

and he occupied it and devoted a portion of it to scientific purposes, some of which was out of doors and some of which was indoors. At the same time, I think a very reasonable sum would be to allow from \$15,000 to \$20,000, and it would be more in accordance with the well-known position of Professor Baird, who never, I believe, in his life time made a demand for this sum, nor did Professor Henry, and I think it was greatly to their credit.

I simply wished to explain why, though present in my seat, I did not vote upon that proposition. I trust that in the committee of conference the conferees on the part of the Senate may be able to estimate carefully the items that go to make up this sum.

MR. CHANDLER. Mr. President, may I ask what is the question before the Senate?

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. Shall the amendments be engrossed, and the bill be ordered to a third reading?

MR. CHANDLER. I desire to avail myself of the opportunity which has been occasioned by the debate between the Senator from Vermont [Mr. Edmunds] and the Senator from Ohio [Mr. Sherman] to say that for the reason given by the Senator from Ohio for not voting at all I voted against the amendment giving to the heirs of Professor Baird \$50,000.

I disagree entirely with the argument that the Congress of the United States can not vote money in a case of this kind unless the Government of the United States owes a debt which can be recovered in the Court of Claims. I agree entirely with the argument of the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. Hoar] and the Senator from New York [Mr. Evarts] that there rests in this Government the power to recognize the services of those citizens who have been able in their lifetime to render distinguished service to the country or to illustrate the patriotism of an American citizen, and therefore it was with no misgivings on the question of the power of Congress to make this donation that I declined to vote for the \$50,000.

I am willing to vote as a miscellaneous donation, but not as services or rent due but not collected, for the sum of \$25,000. I am not willing to vote for the sum of \$50,000; and as I am not willing to vote for that sum, I concluded that the natural and legitimate and appropriate method of expressing that dissent was to vote "nay" when the yeas and nays were called.

MR. J. R. HAWLEY. Just a single remark. In estimating the sum to be given here I would not only take into consideration the actual expenditures of that distinguished professor, but I would measure that donation, if you choose to call it so, by his distinguished services in general. In estimating what his labors were worth we have some guide in the sum that is fixed in the annual compensation of his successor. Professor Baird was, in a measure, the originator and builder

of this greatly improved system. Mr. McDonald takes it from Mr. Baird well established in the general confidence, and we give him \$5,000 a year, and for fifteen and a half years that would be nearly \$80,000. I am content to vote for the \$50,000.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Shall the amendments be engrossed, and the bill be ordered to a third reading?

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

August 17, 1888—Senate.

Notice having been received that the House disagreed to certain Senate amendments, conferees were appointed: Mr. W. B. Allison, Mr. Eugene Hale, and Mr. J. B. Beck.

August 20, 1888—House.

Mr. W. H. Forney, Mr. James N. Burnes, and Mr. T. Ryan appointed conferees.

August 27, 1888—Senate.

Conferees reported disagreement.

August 29, 1888—Senate.

Conferees appointed: Mr. Allison, Mr. Hale, and Mr. Beck.

August 31, 1888—House.

In considering the sundry civil bill for 1889, Mr. W. H. Forney moved that the House insist upon its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 105.

Amendment No. 105 was read, as follows:

(105) To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to pay Mrs. Mary H. C. Baird, widow of the late Spencer F. Baird, \$50,000, in full compensation for the services and expenses of the said Spencer F. Baird during his administration of the office of Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries, including rent of rooms for the use of said Commission, from February 25, 1871, to the time of his death, in August, 1887.

Mr. T. RYAN. I suggest to my colleague that he pass that over for the present, as the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Butterworth] desires to make some observations upon it.

Mr. FORNEY. Very well; I ask unanimous consent that it be passed over informally.

There was no objection.

September 13, 1888—Senate.

Mr. J. B. Beck excused as conferee and Mr. F. M. Cockrell appointed.

September 18, 1888—House.

Mr. W. H. Forney, from committee of conference, reported inability of conferees to agree to Senate amendment No. 105.

September 20, 1888.—House.

Further disagreement of conferees.

September 21, 1888.—Senate.

Mr. W. B. Allison reported from committee of conference that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 105 and agree to the same with an amendment: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$25,000;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Passed.

September 21, 1888.—House.

Passed.

September 24, 1888.—House.

Mr. James N. Burnes submitted conference report that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 105, and agree to the same with an amendment: In lieu of the sum named insert "\$25,000."

Conferees appointed: Mr. Forney, Mr. Burnes, and Mr. Ryan.

October 2, 1888.

Sundry civil act for 1889.

To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to pay Mrs. Mary H. C. Baird, widow of the late Spencer F. Baird, \$25,000, in full compensation for the services and expenses of the said Spencer F. Baird during his administration of the office of Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries, including rent of rooms for the use of said Commission from February 25, 1871, to the time of his death, in August, 1887.

(Stat. XXV, 522.)

STATUE OF SPENCER F. BAIRD.

December 12, 1887.—Senate.

Mr. J. S. Morrill introduced a bill (S. 140):

That the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution be, and are hereby, authorized to contract for a statue in bronze of Spencer F. Baird, late Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, to be erected upon the grounds in front of the National Museum; and for this purpose, and for the entire expense of the foundation and pedestal of the monument, the sum of \$15,000, or so much of said sum as may be needed, is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Referred to Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

December 21, 1887.—Senate.

Mr. J. S. Morrill reported bill (S. 140) without amendment.

February 9, 1888.—Senate.

Mr. J. S. MORRILL. I ask unanimous consent to take up Senate bill 140.

Mr. H. W. BLAIR. I ask that the request be put in such a form that the unfinished business will be informally laid aside to consider the bill indicated by the Senator from Vermont.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore (Mr. J. J. INGALLS). The Senator from Vermont asks unanimous consent for the present consideration

of the bill (S. 140) for the erection of a bronze statue of Spencer F. Baird, late Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution.

By unanimous consent, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. MORRILL. The bill proposes a monument in front of the National Museum for perhaps the most distinguished civilian who has died in our country during the past year. His eminent scientific services are known to all of us. His unselfish and untiring work as Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, with all the branches attached to it, has been conspicuous for years; and I think that perhaps there has been no measure proposed for a monument that will receive a more hearty response than this.

Passed.

February 13, 1888.—House.

The bill (S. 140) referred to Committee on the Library.

February 11, 1889.—Senate.

Mr. J. S. Morrill, from Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, reported an amendment to be proposed to the sundry civil bill for 1890:

That the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution be, and are hereby, authorized to contract for a statue in bronze of Spencer F. Baird, late Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, to be erected upon the grounds in front of the National Museum; and for this purpose, and for the entire expense of the foundation and pedestal of the monument, the sum of \$15,000, or so much of said sum as may be needed, is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Referred to Committee on Appropriations.

BUREAU OF FINE ARTS.

December 12, 1887.—Senate.

Mr. Wilkinson Call introduced a bill (S. 243):

That there be, and is hereby, created in the Smithsonian Institution a bureau called the Bureau of the Fine Arts, the management of which is intrusted to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution.

SEC. 2. That the purpose and duties of this bureau shall be to aid in the development of the fine arts in the several States and Territories of the United States, by the reproduction, for the use of art schools and academies, of casts of statuary and other objects used in giving instruction in art; by preparing and distributing plans for the construction of buildings and the adaptation of rooms suitable for use as art schools, with printed plans for the organization of various grades of art academies and classes; by causing to be held annually, in Washington, District of Columbia, a public exhibition of works of art, open to all desiring to exhibit, in which the fairest possible opportunity for exposition shall be afforded all contributors; and by the publication of an annual register containing an account of new discoveries, inventions, and methods of instruction useful to students of art, together with a report of the progress of the fine arts in the United States.

SEC. 3. That the reproductions and publications of the bureau shall be distributed among institutions of art, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution may establish.

SEC. 4. That the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution shall provide suitable quarters for the holding of the annual art exhibition.

SEC. 5. That for the purpose of carrying on the operations of this bureau there be, and is hereby, appropriated, for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 188—, the sum of \$——, to be paid by the Secretary of the Treasury out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution.

Referred to Committee on the Library.

G. B. GOODE, FISH COMMISSIONER.

December 12, 1887—Senate.

Executive nomination:

G. Brown Goode, to be Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries, vice Spencer F. Baird, deceased.

ROCK CREEK NATIONAL PARK.

December 13, 1887—Senate.

Mr. J. J. Ingalls introduced bill (S. 588) to establish Rock Creek Park.

Referred to Committee on the District of Columbia.

January 9, 1888—House.

Mr. Jonathan H. Rowell introduced bill (H. 3328) to establish Rock Creek Park, in the District of Columbia.

Referred to Committee on the District of Columbia.

July 20, 1888—House.

Mr. J. H. Rowell, from Committee on the District of Columbia, reported bill (H. 3328.)

Referred to Calendar.

December 21, 1888—Senate.

Mr. J. S. Morrill proposed amendment:

Provided, That in the event of the creation of a public park in the valley of Rock Creek the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution shall cooperate with the commissioners of the same in providing a common roadway or roadways through the tract of land assigned for the uses of the Zoological Park, and also in such other respects as may be deemed advisable in promoting the benefits and enjoyment of the people.

January 14, 1889—House.

Mr. J. J. Hemphill introduced bill (H. 12136) to establish a public park in the District of Columbia.

Referred to Committee on the District of Columbia.

January 25, 1889—Senate.

Mr. G. F. Edmunds offered amendment to the bill for the District of Columbia for 1890:

SEC. —. For the establishment of a national park in the District of Columbia, \$1,300,000, to be expended under and in accordance with the provisions following, that is to say:

That, in order to establish a park in the District of Columbia, a commission shall be constituted, composed of three persons, namely, the Secretary of the Treasury,

the Secretary of the Interior, and the Attorney-General, which shall be known and designated as the commission for the establishment of a park.

That the said commission is hereby authorized and directed to make an inspection of the country along Rock Creek, beginning at the point on that creek at Massachusetts avenue extended, and extending upward along its course to where said creek is crossed by the road leading west from Brightwood, and to select from that district of country such a tract of land, including said creek and not more than one-fourth of a mile on each side thereof, on an average, as said commission shall deem to be suitable and appropriate for a park.

That the said commission shall cause to be made a careful map of said park, showing the location, quantity, and character of each parcel of private property to be taken for such purpose, with the names of the respective owners inscribed thereon, and the said map shall be filed and recorded in the public records of the District of Columbia; and from and after that date the several tracts and parcels of land embraced in such park shall be held as condemned for public uses, subject to the payment of just compensation, to be determined by the said commission and approved by the President of the United States: *Provided*, That such compensation be accepted by the owner or owners of the several parcels of land.

That if the said commission shall be unable to purchase any portion of the land so selected and condemned within thirty days after such condemnation, by agreement with the respective owners, at the price approved by the President of the United States, it shall, at the expiration of such period of thirty days, make application to the supreme court of the District of Columbia, by petition, at a general or special term, for an assessment of the value of such land, and said petition shall contain a particular description of the property selected and condemned, with the name of the owner or owners thereof, and his, her, or their residences, as far as the same can be ascertained, together with a copy of the recorded map of the park; and the said court is hereby authorized and required, upon such application, without delay, to notify the owners and occupants of the land, and to ascertain and assess the value of the land so selected and condemned by appointing three commissioners to appraise the value or values thereof, and to return the appraisement to the court; and when the values of such land are thus ascertained, and the President shall deem the same reasonable, said values shall be paid to the owner or owners, and the United States shall be deemed to have a valid title to said lands.

That the said commission is hereby authorized to call upon the Superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, or the Director of the Geological Survey, to make such surveys as may be necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this section; and the said officers are hereby authorized and required to make such surveys under the direction of said commission.

MR. GEORGE F. HOAR. I desire to raise the question of order on that amendment.

MR. EDMUNDS. I will modify my amendment first, if the Senator will pardon me for a moment. Instead of "\$1,300,000" I wish it to read "\$500,000."

The President pro tempore (MR. J. J. INGALLS). The Secretary will state the proposed modification.

MR. EDMUNDS. Everybody understands it. I propose to appropriate \$500,000 instead of \$1,300,000.

The SECRETARY. In line 2 of the amendment it is proposed to strike out "one million three" and to insert "five;" so as to read: "\$500,000."

Mr. ELI SAULSBURY. I should like to ask the Senator from Vermont if there is any provision made for an appeal in case of condemnation?

Mr. EDMUNDS. The amendment provides that if this commission of three heads of Departments can not agree upon the value of the land, they shall apply to the supreme court of the District, which proceeds judicially, and then, as in such cases, no appeal is provided for unless a question of law arises, and in that case an appeal is vested by general law.

Mr. HOAR. I desire to raise the question that the amendment is not competent under Rule XVI.

Mr. EDMUNDS. It is, I think.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Will the Senator indicate the clause of the rule?

Mr. EDMUNDS. The amendment has been referred to the Committee on Appropriations, I think.

Mr. HOAR. I raise the question that the amendment is irrelevant to the matter of the bill, and also the question that it proposes general legislation.

I should like to inquire whether it has been reported by a standing committee and referred to the Committee on Appropriations more than twenty-four hours before being offered here?

Mr. MORRILL. I have reported from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds an amendment for a zoological park, not the amendment for a general park.

Mr. HOAR. This is a separate amendment, and has not been referred to the Committee on Appropriations, I understand, twenty-four hours before being offered in the Senate.

Mr. EDMUNDS. Mr. President—

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. While the question of order is not strictly debatable, as an appeal would lie, the Chair will hear the Senator from Vermont on the subject.

Mr. EDMUNDS. I was under the impression that my colleague had reported from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds the amendment for a general park, but he says he only reported the one for a zoological park at \$200,000. Therefore I think myself that the amendment would be subject to the point of order that it proposes a new item of appropriation which had not been referred to the Committee on Appropriations. The other parts of the point of order I do not think are well founded.

Mr. HOAR. If it would be out of order for any purpose, I suppose it is not necessary to pass on the other points at present.

Mr. EDMUNDS. But the Chair may differ with my friend.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair would be compelled to hold that under the second paragraph of Rule XVI, technically the amend-

ment is open to the point of order suggested by the Senator from Massachusetts.

January 26, 1889—House.

Mr. J. J. HEMPHILL reported, with amendments, bill (H. 12136) for establishment of a public park.

Referred.

January 28, 1889—House.

Mr. J. J. HEMPHILL asked for consideration by Committee of Whole of bill (H. 12136).

Not agreed to.

February 15, 1889—Senate.

Mr. I. G. HARRIS reported with an amendment bill (S. 588) to establish Rock Creek Park. Same as reported by Mr. Hemphill in the House, January 26, 1889.

Referred to Committee of Whole.

February 19, 1889—Senate.

Mr. G. F. EDMUNDS. I move—and Senators all know what it is—the printed amendment¹ that I offered to the District of Columbia appropriation bill regarding the national park. I ask that it be referred to the Committee on Appropriations, so that, if they shall report it, it will be in order to-morrow.

The President pro tempore (Mr. JOHN J. INGALLS). It will be so ordered, if there be no objection.

Referred to Committee on Appropriations.

APPOINTMENT OF REGENTS

By the Vice-President.

December 19, 1887—Senate.

The President pro tempore (Mr. JOHN J. INGALLS.) The Chair appoints Randall Lee Gibson, Senator from the State of Louisiana, to serve upon the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, under the provisions of the Revised Statutes relating to that Institution, in the place of Samuel Bell Maxey, of Texas, whose term of office has expired.

APPOINTMENT OF REGENTS

By the Speaker.

January 5, 1888—House.

The Speaker (Mr. JOHN G. CARLISLE) announced the appointment of Samuel S. Cox, of New York, as Regent of the Smithsonian Institution.

¹ See Senate proceedings, January 25, 1889.

January 10, 1888—House.

The Speaker (Mr. JOHN G. CARLISLE) announced the appointment of Joseph Wheeler and William Walter Phelps as Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

APPOINTMENT OF REGENTS

By Joint Resolution.

February 8, 1888—Senate.

Mr. J. S. MORRILL introduced a joint resolution (S. 50):

That the existing vacancy in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution of the class "other than members of Congress" shall be filled by the appointment of Andrew D. White, of the State of New York, in place of Asa Gray, deceased.

The President pro tempore (Mr. JOHN J. INGALLS). The joint resolution will be referred to the Committee on the Library.

Mr. MORRILL. I hardly think it necessary to refer the joint resolution. Let it be printed and lie on the table.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. It will be so ordered, if there be no objection.

February 9, 1888—Senate.

Mr. J. S. MORRILL. I ask for the consideration of Senate joint resolution No. 50, for the appointment of a Regent for the Smithsonian Institution.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, considered and passed the joint resolution (S. 50).

February 10, 1888—House.

Mr. S. S. Cox. With the permission of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. Lanham], I ask by unanimous consent to call up from the Speaker's table joint resolution (S. 50) appointing Andrew D. White a member of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, and to put it upon its passage.

There was no objection, and the joint resolution was passed.

February 15, 1888.

Resolved, etc., That the existing vacancy in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution of the class "other than members of Congress", shall be filled by the appointment of Andrew D. White, of the State of New York, in place of Asa Gray, deceased.

(Stat. XXV, 617.)

CAPRON JAPANESE COLLECTION.

December 21, 1887—Senate.

Mr. DANIEL W. VOORHEES introduced a bill (S. 1033):

That the sum of \$10,000 be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purchase of "the Capron collection of Japanese works of art," now on temporary deposit in the National Museum, at Washington, D. C.

Referred to Committee on the Library.

February 23, 1888—Senate.

Reported by Mr. D. W. VOORHEES, from Committee on the Library.

March 1, 1888—Senate.

Recommitted to Committee on the Library and bill (S. 2215) substituted.

March 5, 1888—House.

Mr. R. H. M. DAVIDSON, of Florida, introduced a bill (H. 8026):

That the sum of \$14,675 be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purchase of "the Capron collection of Japanese works of art," now on temporary deposit in the National Museum, at Washington, District of Columbia.

Referred to Committee on the Library.

March 15, 1888—Senate.

S. 1033, reported by Mr. WILLIAM M. EVARTS; amended to appropriate \$14,675 instead of \$10,000.

March 31, 1888—Senate.

S. 1033 considered and postponed indefinitely.

March 31, 1888—Senate.

S. 2215 passed.

April 3, 1888—House.

The bill (S. 2215) providing for the purchase of "the Capron collection of Japanese works of art" referred to Committee on the Library.

August 8, 1888—House.

Mr. CHARLES O'NEILL, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on the Library, submitted Report (H. 3221), on bill (S. 2215):

The Committee on the Library, to which was referred the bill (S. 2215) providing for the purchase of "the Capron collection of Japanese works of art," reports the same favorably and recommends its passage.

This collection was made by the late Gen. Horace Capron, a gentleman of great refinement, culture, and learning, while he was United States minister to Japan. It was carefully examined by Prof. G. Brown Goode, the assistant to the late Prof. Spencer F. Baird, Director of the National Museum, who estimated its value at about the sum proposed in the bill to be appropriated. The committee thinks the Government should have the ownership of this collection. It would be placed in the National Museum, where the many visitors from all parts of the country could see it.

Committed to Committee of the Whole.

February 8, 1889—Senate.

Mr. W. M. EVARTS, from Joint Committee on the Library, reported an amendment to be proposed to the sundry civil bill for 1890:

For the purchase of "the Capron collection of Japanese works of art," now on temporary deposit in the National Museum at Washington, District of Columbia, \$14,675.

Referred to Committee on Appropriations.

February 19, 1889—House.

Sundry civil bill considered.

The next amendment was, on page 41, after line 9, to insert:

Purchase of Capron collection of Japanese works of art: For the purchase of the Capron collection of Japanese works of art, now on temporary deposit in the National Museum at Washington, D. C., \$10,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

The amendment was agreed to.

[This item failed, but was passed March 3, 1891.]

ARMY MEDICAL MUSEUM AND LIBRARY.

December 22, 1887—House.

Deficiency estimates for 1887, etc.

To reimburse the appropriation for the erection of a building for the Army Medical Museum and Library by the amount expended in moving a large wooden building belonging to the National Museum, so as to clear the site selected for the building in question, \$245.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION,
Washington, D. C., January 6, 1887.

SIR: I respectfully ask that the following item be inserted in the deficiency bill which you are about transmitting to Congress:

To reimburse the appropriation for the erection of a building for the Army Medical Museum and Library by the amount for the building in question, \$245.

The annexed building in question was erected several years ago, for the purpose of carrying out a provision of Congress for the participation by the National Museum, United States Fish Commission, and the United States Geological Survey in the New Orleans National Exhibition, and had been placed where it was most convenient at the time. Subsequently, when a site was selected for the new building for the Army Medical Museum, this construction was found to encroach to such an extent as to make it necessary to move it some 50 or more feet, and as there was no appropriation available for the purpose, it was done at the expense of the appropriation for the construction of the Army Medical Museum building, the demands upon which have been very great, so as to naturally induce the desire for reimbursement. Unfortunately the National Museum has no funds applicable to this purpose, and the subject is respectfully transmitted to Congress for its action.

Very respectfully,

SPENCER F. BAIRD,
Secretary Smithsonian Institution.

HON. DANIEL MANNING,
Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.

Referred to Committee on Appropriations.

SEMON BACHE & CO.

December 22, 1887—House.

Deficiency estimates for 1887, etc.

To refund the duty paid by Semon Bache & Co., of New York, upon glass from imported stock furnished to the National Museum and

the New Orleans, Louisville, and Cincinnati expositions, for exhibition cases, \$3,562.56.

NOTE.—In explanation I would state that from time to time for several years past the Treasury Department has, at the request of the Smithsonian Institution, granted free permits for importations of glass to offset the duty paid on that furnished from stock to the National Museum, and the New Orleans, Cincinnati, and Louisville expositions by the firm in question; but in the summer of 1884 an order was issued by the Treasury Department declining to grant further permits unless the glass came directly through the custom-house to this city, this order proving retroactive with regard to Messrs. Bache & Co. The amount of duties now asked to be refunded we have found to be correct, and covers the entire liability of the Government on this account to the firm mentioned, to the present date.

September 26, 1888.

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to pay to Semon Bache & Company, of New York, the sum of \$3,562.56, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of refunding the duty paid by said firm upon glass from imported stock furnished to the National Museum and the New Orleans, Louisville, and Cincinnati expositions for exhibition cases.

(Stat., XXV, 1190.)

EXPOSITIONS.

Washington, D. C., Exposition.

January 5, 1888—Senate.

Mr. George F. Hoar introduced a bill (S. 1165) to provide for a world's exposition at the national capital in 1892, and thereafter a permanent exposition of the three Americas in honor of the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America.

* * * * *

SEC. 5. That space be assigned in some Government reservation in the city of Washington for the following permanent governmental buildings, namely:

(1) Space for the enlargement of the present National Museum into a continental or three Americas museum, said space to be available whenever the necessary funds are provided for said purpose.

(2) Space for a permanent building, under the control of the Interior Department, for the exhibit of working models of important American inventions, said space to be available whenever the necessary funds are provided for said purpose.

Referred to Committee on the Centennial of the Constitution and the Discovery of America.

Melbourne Exposition.

February 1, 1888.

Joint resolution.

Whereas the British Government has extended to the Government of the United States an invitation to participate in the international exhibition which is to be held at Melbourne, beginning on the 1st day

of August, 1888, to celebrate the centenary of the founding of New South Wales: Therefore,

Resolved, etc., That said invitation is accepted, and that there be, and there hereby is, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$50,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary to effect the purpose of this resolution, to be expended in the discretion of the Secretary of State for the purpose of such representation at said exhibition.

SEC. 2. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of State to transmit to Congress a detailed statement of the expenditures which may have been incurred under the provisions of this resolution, together with any reports which may be made by the representatives of this country at said exhibition.

(Stat., XXV. 617.)

Barcelona Exposition.

April 11, 1888.

Joint resolution.

Whereas the Spanish Government has extended to the Government of the United States an invitation to participate in the international exhibition which is to be held at Barcelona, Spain, commencing in the month of April, 1888:

Resolved, etc., That said invitation is accepted, and that there be, and there hereby is, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$25,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary to effect the purpose of this resolution, to be expended in the discretion of the Secretary of State for the purpose of such representation at said exhibition.

SEC. 2. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of State to transmit to Congress a detailed statement of the expenditures which may have been incurred under the provisions of this resolution, together with any reports which may be made by the representatives of this country at said exhibition.

(Stat. XXV, p. 620.)

Paris Exposition.

May 10, 1888.

Joint resolution.

Whereas the United States have been invited by the Republic of France to take part in an exposition of works of art and the products of manufactures and agriculture of all nations, to be held in Paris, commencing the 5th day of May and closing the 31st day of October, 1889: Therefore,

Resolved, etc., That said invitation is accepted, and that the governors of the several States and Territories be, and are hereby, requested to

invite the people of their respective States and Territories to assist in the proper representation of the productions of our industry and of the natural resources of the country, and to take such further measures as may be necessary in order to secure to their respective States and Territories the advantages to be derived from this beneficent undertaking.

SEC. 2. That the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint a commissioner-general to represent the United States in the proposed exposition, and under the general direction of the Secretary of State, to make all needful rules and regulations in reference to the contributions from this country, and to control the expenditures incident to the proper installation and exhibit thereof; the pay of jurors, and the preparation of the reports on the exposition, and the general results thereof; and an assistant commissioner-general to act under the direction of the commissioner-general, who shall perform the duties of commissioner-general in case of his death or disability; and that the President may also appoint as assistants to the commissioner-general nine scientific experts, corresponding to and specifically assigned to the nine groups into which the exposition will, under the official regulations be divided; that the allowance to said commissioner-general for salary and personal expenses shall not exceed \$10,000 for his whole term of office; that the allowance of said assistant commissioner-general for salary and personal expenses shall not exceed \$5,000 for his term of office, and the allowance of the nine scientific experts for salary and personal expenses shall not exceed \$1,500 each, not including such clerical service as may be allowed by the commissioner-general, which shall not exceed \$15,000.

SEC. 3. That in order to defray the necessary expenses above authorized, and for the proper installation of the exhibition, and the expenditures of the commissioner-general made under the direction of the Secretary of State, and with his approval, and not otherwise, there be, and hereby is, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$250,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the purposes herein specified, which sum shall be expended under the direction of the Secretary of State; the Commissioner of Agriculture is hereby authorized to collect and prepare suitable specimens of the agricultural productions of the several States and Territories of the Union for exhibition at the Paris Exposition and accompany the same with a report respecting such productions, to be printed in the English, French, and German languages, the expense of the same to be paid out of said appropriation.

SEC. 4. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of State to transmit to Congress a detailed statement of the expenditures which may have been incurred under the provisions of this resolution, together with all reports called for under section 2 of this resolution, which reports

shall be prepared and arranged with a view to concise statement and convenient reference.

(Stat., XXV, 620.)

October 10, 1888—Senate.

Mr. J. N. DOLPH introduced a joint resolution (S. 115):

Resolved, etc., That the Executive and other Departments of the Government, the National Museum, the Geological Survey, and the Smithsonian Institute, be, and they are hereby, authorized to use for exhibition at the Paris Exposition of 1889 such articles and cases as may be on hand and for which space can be obtained; and that any unexpended balance of the appropriation for the Cincinnati Exhibition of 1888 may be applied for the preparation and boxing of such exhibits.

Mr. DOLPH. This joint resolution was handed to me by an officer of the State Department to-day. He came here to see the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, who is absent. The resolution, I think, will meet no opposition. I have consulted all the members of the Committee on Foreign Relations who are present to-day, and all are in favor of the resolution and agree to its being put upon its passage now.

Mr. GEO. F. HOAR. What does the joint resolution comprehend? It seems to be pretty vague in description. I should like to have it read once more.

The President pro tempore (Mr. J. J. INGALLS). The joint resolution will be read the second time at length.

The joint resolution was read the second time.

Mr. HOAR. I do not understand what the phrase means, "the Executive and other Departments of the Government." What are the "other Departments"?

Mr. DOLPH. I understand that the articles which it is proposed to place on exhibition at the Paris Exposition are the articles which are now on exhibition at Cincinnati, Ohio.

Mr. HOAR. The joint resolution does not say so.

Mr. DOLPH. I send to the desk and ask to have read a letter from the Acting Secretary of State to the chairman of the committee, which was handed to me in the absence of the chairman.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The letter will be read, if there be no objection.

The Secretary read as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, October 10, 1888.

SIR: The attention of this Department has been called to the fact that, without Congressional action, the Director of the National Museum will have no authority to have articles shipped from that collection to Paris. The same is true of articles in the possession of the Smithsonian Institution and the Bureau of Ethnology, all of which departments of the Government would be able at trifling expense, if authorized to do so, to make a satisfactory and creditable display at the Paris Exposition which opens in May, 1889.

It will be quite unnecessary to make any further appropriation of funds for the purpose indicated if the unexpended balance of the sum appropriated for the Cincinnati Exposition may be devoted to packing and preparing the exhibits made by the Government there, and transferring them to Paris. All that is desired is that authority should be given to the various Departments of the Government that have articles on hand to use them in the direction indicated. It is proposed by the commissioner-general, who, I believe, has been in correspondence with the authorities of the Smithsonian Institution and the Geological Survey, that little more should be done than transfer the articles now on exhibition at Cincinnati to Paris.

A form of a proposed resolution is hereto appended.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

G. L. RIVES,
Acting Secretary.

Hon. JOHN SHERMAN,
Chairman Committee on Foreign Relations, United States Senate.

Inclosure: Joint resolution (proposed).

Mr. HOAR. The joint resolution is slovenly, unmeaning, and utterly unworthy of the Senate or of a legislative body. The Senator from Oregon ought to put it in proper shape before it is passed.

The Geological Survey—

What is the "Geological Survey" as an official?

The Geological Survey is hereby authorized to use for exhibition at the Paris Exposition of 1889 such articles and cases as may be on hand.

Where? It is accompanied by a letter saying that it refers to the articles which have been already exhibited at Cincinnati.

The executive and other departments of the Government—

are also authorized.

There is no limitation in the joint resolution to articles which have been exhibited at Cincinnati.

Mr. DOLPH. I will ask the Senator if he knows of any such resolution that has been passed which specifies the articles in the different departments which are to be put on exhibition?

Mr. HOAR. The resolution might at least state, not indicating the several articles, that the responsibility of selecting such articles should be put upon some official or person named.

Mr. DOLPH. I understand the resolution to do that. It specifies the heads of the various bureaus or departments which have the articles.

Mr. HOAR. It seems to me very extraordinary legal phraseology to say that the Geological Survey is authorized to send to Paris "such articles and cases as may be on hand."

Mr. DOLPH. I am not going to get up a controversy with the Senator from Massachusetts about the joint resolution. I did not draw it. It was transmitted here by the Department of State—

Mr. HOAR. I shall object to it until it is put in proper form.

Mr. DOLPH. Otherwise I might feel disposed to defend the joint resolution and its phraseology.

Mr. HOAR. I object to its present consideration.

Mr. H. M. TELLER. While "the Geological Survey" is a common term, perhaps it is not technically correct. That designation ought to be stricken out and the Interior Department inserted. The Geological Survey is but a bureau under the Secretary of the Interior.

Mr. DOLPH. I have no objection to that amendment being made. I will modify the joint resolution in that manner if it will be satisfactory to the Senator from Massachusetts; but if the rest of the resolution is not satisfactory to him, of course it must go over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The joint resolution having been read twice, is there objection to its present consideration?

Mr. HOAR. I object.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The resolution will be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations or placed on the Calendar, at the option of the Senator from Oregon.

Mr. DOLPH. Let it go on the Calendar.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The joint resolution will be placed on the Calendar.

October 15, 1888—Senate.

Joint resolution (S. 115) relating to the Paris Exposition of 1889 being considered, Mr. JOHN T. MORGAN said:

Mr. President—

The President pro tempore (Mr. JOHN J. INGALLS). Does the Senator from Georgia yield to the Senator from Alabama?

Mr. JOSEPH E. BROWN. I will yield to the Senator from Alabama, but I shall not yield further. My remarks will not be lengthy.

Mr. MORGAN. I desire to call up the joint resolution (S. 115) authorizing the departments of the Government to use articles in their possession for exhibition at the Paris Exhibition of 1889.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

Mr. GEORGE F. HOAR. Let it be read for information.

Mr. MORGAN. I offer a substitute for it.

Mr. HOAR. Let the substitute be read.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment will be read.

The SECRETARY. It is proposed to strike out all after the resolving clause and insert:

That the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, the Postmaster-General, the Secretary of the Interior, the Attorney-General, the Commissioner of Agriculture, the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, the Director of the National Museum, the Commissioner of the Fish Commission, and the Commissioner of Labor be, and they are severally hereby, authorized, in their discretion, to use for exhibition at the Paris Universal Exposition of 1889 such articles as may be available for said exposition, and that any

unexpended balances of the appropriations for the Cincinnati Exhibition of 1888 may be applied for that purpose.

By unanimous consent, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the joint resolution.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment proposed by the Senator from Alabama [Mr. Morgan].

The amendment was agreed to.

The joint resolution as amended was passed.

Brussels Exposition.

May 11, 1888.

Joint resolution.

Whereas the Belgian Government has extended to the Government of the United States an invitation to participate in the International Exhibition which is to be held at Brussels, Belgium, commencing in the month of May, 1888:

Resolved, etc., That said invitation is accepted and that there be, and there hereby is, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$30,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to effect the purpose of this resolution, to be expended in the discretion of the Secretary of State for the purpose of such representation at said exhibition.

SEC. 2. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of State to transmit to Congress a detailed statement of the expenditures which may have been incurred under the provisions of this resolution, together with any reports which may be made by the representatives of this country at said exhibition.

(Stat., XXV, 622.)

Cincinnati Exposition.

May 28, 1888.

An act, etc.

Whereas the States which comprise the Northwest Territory and the adjacent States will hold at Cincinnati, Ohio, from July 4 to October 27, 1888, a centennial exposition commemorative of the organization of the Northwest Territory, under the ordinance of 1787, in which exposition all the States and Territories of the United States and the General Government have been invited to participate, the object being in said exposition to present a panorama of the nation's resources and present state of progressive development by an exhibition of the products of agriculture, of the various industries and fine arts; also the results of advancement made in the sciences; the whole illustrating the opportunities secured to and the possibilities which wait upon the citizens of this Republic; and

Whereas the citizens of the Ohio Valley and the several States adjacent thereto have made suitable and adequate preparation and arrange-

ments for holding said exposition, and are desirous—and it being fit and proper—that the several Executive Departments of the Government, the Department of Agriculture, the Smithsonian Institution, including the National Museum and Commission of Fish and Fisheries, should participate in said exhibition: Therefore,

Be it enacted, etc., That the head of each of the several Executive Departments of the Government, the Commissioner of Agriculture, and the Smithsonian Institution, including the National Museum, and Commission of Fish and Fisheries, under the direction of the President of the United States, be, and they are hereby authorized and directed to prepare and make suitable exhibits at the said Centennial Exposition of the Ohio Valley and Central States, to be held at Cincinnati, beginning on the 4th of July and closing October 27, 1888.

That there shall be appointed a committee of Congress composed of ten members, five to be appointed by the President of the Senate and five by the Speaker of the House of Representatives. Said committee is authorized and directed to visit said exposition and make such report to Congress in that behalf as they may deem needful and proper: *Provided*, That the President may in the exercise of his discretion allow such documents and exhibits as relate to early settlement at Marietta, Ohio, and the establishment of civil government in the territory northwest of the Ohio River, to be taken to Marietta, and exhibited during the time from July 15th to 19th, 1888, inclusive, under such restrictions and custody as he may direct.

That to enable the several Executive Departments of the Government, the Department of Agriculture and the Smithsonian Institution, including the National Museum, and the Commission of Fish and Fisheries, to participate in said exposition, to be held as aforesaid, there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, \$147,750, apportioned as follows:

For the War Department, \$7,150.

For the Navy Department, \$15,000.

For the State Department, \$2,500.

For the Treasury Department, \$7,500.

For the Interior Department, \$36,100.

For the Department of Agriculture, \$20,000.

For the Post-Office Department, \$5,000.

For the Department of Justice, \$2,000.

For the Smithsonian Institution, including the Commission of Fish and Fisheries, \$50,000.

For expenses of the committee of Congress, \$2,500.

That the President may, if in his judgment it shall be deemed necessary and expedient in order to secure the best results with greatest economy, transfer a part of the fund hereby apportioned to one department or bureau to another department or bureau. The term

bureau wherever used herein shall be construed to include the Agricultural Department, the Smithsonian Institution, and Commission of Fish and Fisheries.

That the President of the United States is hereby authorized to detail an officer of the Pay Department of the Army or Navy to disburse the fund appropriated by this act.

The payments on account of expenses incurred in carrying out and into effect the provisions hereof shall be made on itemized vouchers approved by the representative of the department incurring the liability, and a person to be designated by the President to make final audit of said accounts: *Provided*, That payment of the expenses incurred by the committee of Congress shall be made on vouchers approved by the chairman of said committee.

That the head of each of said Executive Departments and of the Department of Agriculture, Smithsonian Institution, and Commission of Fish and Fisheries shall, from among the officers or employees thereof, appoint a suitable person to act as representative of such department or bureau, and said representative shall, under the direction and control of the head of the department or bureau, supervise the preparation and conduct of the exhibits herein provided for.

That no officer or employee appointed as aforesaid shall be paid extra or additional compensation by reason of services rendered in virtue of such employment; but nothing herein shall be so construed as to prevent the payment of the just and reasonable expenses of any committee, officer, or employee appointed or employed under and by virtue of the provisions of this act.

That all articles imported from the Republic of Mexico or the Dominion of Canada for the purpose of being exhibited at said exposition shall be admitted free of duty, subject, however, to such conditions and regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may impose and prescribe.

(Stat., XXV, 159.)

June 28, 1888—Senate.

Mr. John Sherman, Mr. W. B. Allison, Mr. C. F. Manderson, Mr. A. H. Colquitt, and Mr. J. H. Berry, appointed by President of the Senate to attend the Ohio Exposition.

June 28, 1888—House.

Mr. B. Butterworth, Mr. W. M. Springer, Mr. W. C. P. Breckinridge, Mr. G. W. Steele, and Mr. M. H. Ford, by the Speaker of the House.

July 16, 1888.

Joint resolution.

Resolved, etc., That it is the true intent and meaning of the act of Congress approved May 28, 1888, by the President of the United States, entitled "An act making appropriation to enable the several

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Executive Departments of the Government, and the Bureau of Agriculture, and the Smithsonian Institution, including the National Museum and the Commission of Fish and Fisheries, to participate in the Centennial Exposition of the Ohio Valley and Central States, to be held at Cincinnati, Ohio, from July 4 to October [2]7, 1888," that the President of the United States may, in his discretion, make an order directing that any documents, papers, maps not original, books or other exhibits which properly and pertinently relate to the establishment of civil government in the territory northwest of the Ohio River, may be sent upon an Executive order from any of the several departments in said act named, or from the exhibits now at Cincinnati, and that the appropriation of money in said act to defray the expenses of such exhibits may be made applicable, in so far as the President of the United States may direct, to the payment of the expenses of the care, transportation to, and return of such exhibits from Marietta. And the same shall be paid from such fund heretofore set apart for each department as the President may order. Nor shall anything in said act be so construed as to prevent the purchase of suitable materials and the employment of proper persons to complete or modify series of objects and classes of specimens when in the judgment of the head of any department such purchase or employment or both is necessary in the proper preparation and conduct of an exhibit. Nor to authorize the removal from their places of deposit in Washington of any original paper or document or laws or ordinances whatever.

(Stat., XXV, 626.)

October 20, 1888.

Joint resolution.

Resolved, etc., That authority is hereby granted to continue until and including November 15, 1888, the exhibits made by the Government at the Centennial Exposition of the Ohio Valley and Central States, at Cincinnati, Ohio, under authority of the act approved May 28, 1888.

(Stat., XXV, 634.)

Marietta Exposition.

(See Cincinnati Exposition.)

ETHNOLOGY—BULLETINS.

January 9, 1888—House.

Mr. A. G. CARUTH introduced a joint resolution (H. 50):

That there be printed at the Government Printing Office 6,000 copies of any matter furnished by the Bureau of Ethnology relating to researches and discoveries connected with the study of the North American Indians; the same to be issued in parts

and the whole to form an annual volume of bulletins; 1,000 of which shall be for the use of the Senate, 2,000 for the use of the House of Representatives, and 3,000 for distribution by the Bureau of Ethnology.

Referred to Committee on Printing.

[Never acted on.]

June 18, 1888—Senate.

Mr. JAMES K. JONES, of Arkansas, introduced a joint resolution (S. 95) to print bulletins of Bureau of Ethnology.

Referred to Committee on Printing.

July 20, 1888—Senate.

Mr. C. F. MANDERSON, from Committee on Printing, submitted a report (S. 1875) on (S. joint resolution 95).

Section 3795 of the Revised Statutes provides that "all propositions in either House of Congress for printing extra copies of documents, the cost of which exceeds \$500, shall be by concurrent resolution."

The committee, proposing to report in favor of the printing of the report above mentioned, and desiring to comply with the law, recommend that the joint resolution be indefinitely postponed, and that in lieu thereof the Senate pass a concurrent resolution herewith reported.

The number of copies proposed to be printed is less by 4,000 than authorized by the resolution for printing the bulletins of the previous year.

The estimated cost, as per the Public Printer's letter herewith submitted, is \$3,990.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE,

Washington, D. C., July 2, 1888.

SIR: The estimated cost of printing the "matter furnished by the Bureau of Ethnology relating to researches and discoveries connected with the study of the North American Indians," as provided for in Senate resolution No. 95, is \$3,990.

The approximate cost of the amount of printing previously estimated upon for Congress within the present fiscal year is \$1,365,705.90.

Very respectfully,

G. H. BENEDICT,

Chief Clerk for the Public Printer.

HON. CHAS. F. MANDERSON,

Chairman Committee on Printing, United States Senate.

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That there be printed at the Government Printing Office 6,000 copies of any matter furnished by the Bureau of Ethnology relating to researches and discoveries connected with the study of the North American Indians; the same to be issued in parts and the whole to form an annual volume of bulletins, 1,000 of which shall be for the use of the Senate, 2,000 for the use of the House of Representatives, and 3,000 for distribution by the Bureau of Ethnology.

Passed.

July 28, 1888—House.

Passed.

ETHNOLOGY—REPORTS.

June 18, 1888—Senate.

Mr. J. K. JONES introduced a joint resolution (S. 93), to print eighth and ninth Reports of the Bureau of Ethnology.

Referred to Committee on Printing.

July 19, 1888—Senate.

Mr. CHARLES F. MANDERSON, from Committee on Printing, reported adversely S. 93, providing for printing the eighth and ninth Annual Reports of the Director of the Bureau of Ethnology, with the recommendation that it be indefinitely postponed, and in lieu thereof reported a concurrent resolution, and asked for its consideration.

(The estimated cost of usual number, \$2,103.85; for 15,500 copies, bound in cloth, \$31,869.65.)

The President pro tempore (Mr. J. J. INGALLS). The adverse report will be agreed to if there be no objection, and the joint resolution will be indefinitely postponed.

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That there be printed at the Government Printing Office 15,500 copies each of the Eighth and Ninth Annual Reports of the Director of the Bureau of Ethnology, with accompanying papers and illustrations, and uniform with the preceding volumes of the series, of which 3,500 shall be for the use of the Senate, 7,000 for the use of the House of Representatives, and 5,000 for distribution by the Bureau of Ethnology.

Agreed to.

July 24, 1888—House.

Mr. J. D. RICHARDSON reported Senate concurrent resolution.

July 28, 1888—House.

Passed.

GENERAL JAMES SHIELDS'S SWORDS.

January 9, 1888—House.

Mr. C. H. MANSUR introduced bill (H. 3796) for purchase of Shields's swords.

Referred to Committee on Military Affairs.

January 9, 1888—House.

A bill (H. 3814) introduced by Mr. M. L. CLARDY.

Referred to Committee on Military Affairs.

February 8, 1888—House.

H. 3796 reported by Mr. G. D. TILLMAN and referred to Committee of the Whole.

March 8, 1888—House.

Remarks were made by Mr. George D. Tillman, Mr. George W. Steele, Mr. C. H. Mansur, Mr. William H. Hatch, Mr. Jehu Baker, Mr. J. L. MacDonald, Mr. William M. Springer, Mr. Binger Herman, Mr. W. C. Oates, Mr. Silas Hare, Mr. Joseph Wheeler, Mr. J.

M. Glover, Mr. C. R. Buckalew, and Mr. B. M. Cutcheon in favor of purchasing certain swords of the widow and children of the late Gen. James Shields.

Mr. C. A. BOUTELLE. Before the previous question is called, I ask the gentleman from South Carolina if the bill [H. 3796] is not slightly ambiguous in its closing words as to the disposition of these trophies? It says:

When so purchased the same to be deposited with the other military archives of the nation.

Is that phraseology well understood? What disposition will be made of these swords under the bill?

All the gentlemen who have spoken have referred to the importance of the purchase of these relics and their ownership by the Government as pointing to an example of illustrious patriotism and giving an incitement to the emulation of future generations. It strikes me this bill is slightly vague in its provision in the closing lines, so as to leave some doubt as to whether these trophies shall be placed in a position where they can be seen by the people.

Mr. TILLMAN. In reply to the gentleman from Maine I will say this bill was drawn by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. Mansur] and was reported back to the House by the Military Committee without amendment. We thought it was very modest in the price it fixed, and we also thought that the provision leaving the whole matter in the hands of the Secretary of War was ample protection for the Government to dispose of these mementos properly. I presume they will be deposited either in the National Museum or in the War Department.

Mr. BOUTELLE. The Secretary of War, in a recent communication to the House, has stated that the lack of legislation or of instructions by Congress as to the disposition of certain relics and trophies has prevented the War Department from making any such disposition of them.

Mr. TILLMAN. I am ready to accept any amendment which may be suggested by the gentleman from Maine to accomplish his object, and will thank him to suggest one. It occurs to me the National Museum would be the appropriate place.

Mr. BOUTELLE. I am not particular about the place, but I would suggest some such amendment as this. Let the last clause of the bill be so amended as to read:

When so purchased the same to be deposited and publicly displayed, with the other military archives of the nation, in some appropriate place at the national seat of government.

I am willing to leave the selection with the Secretary of War.

Mr. TILLMAN. I should prefer it if the gentleman would suggest in his amendment the National Museum. That seems to me the most appropriate place.

Mr. G. W. E. DORSEY. That is right.

Mr. BOUTELLE. I would prefer not to specify the place, for I do not like to dictate the selection. My only object is to provide that they shall be displayed, as was provided by the original law of 1814 in regard to matters of this kind, at some place to be designated by the President and the Secretary of War.

Mr. BENTON McMILLIN. Let the amendment be reported.

The amendment was read.

Mr. McMILLIN. I wish to ask the gentleman from Maine [Mr. Boutelle] one other question; what other trophies or archives he has reference to in the amendment he has offered and in the explanation he has made?

Mr. BOUTELLE. I asked the question as to what was referred to in the bill in relation to that.

Mr. McMILLIN. Some are in one place, some in another. They are not all together. It may be convenient to put these in one place. Is it designed to collect them all in one place and make a public exhibit?

Mr. BOUTELLE. The amendment does not require that they shall all be displayed in the same place.

Mr. McMILLIN. Does this seek to control the display of other mementos or archives of the war than the two swords?

Mr. BOUTELLE. I had nothing to do with preparing the proposition providing for this purchase. I do not favor the purchase. I am simply amending the wording of the original bill.

Mr. McMILLIN. Your only object, I understand, is to control these swords as to where they shall be placed?

Mr. BOUTELLE. To perfect the reading of this bill.

Mr. McMILLIN. But is your only object to control the location of these swords?

Mr. BOUTELLE. If the gentleman will be kind enough to make a distinct statement of what he wants to know from me, I will try to answer him.

Mr. McMILLIN. I want to know what object you wish to accomplish by your amendment?

Mr. BOUTELLE. I will endeavor to inform the gentleman very simply. I took up this bill a few minutes ago; I did not frame the bill; I did not originate it, and I know nothing about it. I find, however, that it says, in effect, that the Secretary of War, after the purchase of these swords, shall deposit them with the other military archives of the

nation. Now, I do not pretend to say what those are; I do not know; I have no idea what was intended by the wording of that portion of the bill. I presume something was meant; but I suggested that it left the matter vague, that there was no provision that these swords should be placed anywhere for public inspection; and inasmuch as the Secretary of War has stated in a recent report that the want of legislation of that character has prevented him, or prevented the War Department, for many years from making any public disposition or display of articles which may come under the general classification of "military archives," I suggested that if these relics were to be purchased for the purpose of being exhibited to the people, we had better provide for that in the bill. For that reason I suggested such additional words, by way of amendment, as would accomplish precisely that result. So far as the other words that are left in the bill are concerned, I have no responsibility for them and no intention in connection with them.

Mr. McMILLIN. But you spoke of the fact that a report has been made from the War Department stating that there is an absence of legislation concerning the public exhibition of the other archives referred to. Now, is it your object to accomplish anything, with reference to those other military archives beyond these particular swords? I suspect that is the object, and oppose it.

SEVERAL MEMBERS. Regular order!

Mr. TILLMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield two minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. Charles S. Baker].

Mr. BAKER of New York. Mr. Speaker, I think this whole difficulty may be composed by a suggestion in the nature of an amendment providing that these swords be placed on permanent exhibition in the National Museum.

SEVERAL MEMBERS. That is right.

Mr. BAKER of New York. I move that amendment as a substitute for the amendment of the gentleman from Maine [Mr. Boutelle].

The Speaker pro tempore (Mr. S. S. Cox). The clerk will report the proposed substitute.

The CLERK read as follows:

In line 9, after the word "nation," insert "in some public place at the National Museum."

The substitute offered by Mr. Baker of New York was agreed to.

Mr. MANSUR. Mr. Speaker, I move to amend, in line 50, by striking out the words "actual cost not to exceed," leaving the amount \$10,000.

Mr. McMILLIN. I hope the gentleman from Missouri will not insist on that.

Mr. B. M. CUTCHEON. I hope that will be withdrawn. It never has been before the committee.

Mr. MANSUR. Well, let the amendment stand, but change the word "ten" to "eight", making \$8,000, which is the actual amount the two legislatures paid for the swords.

SEVERAL MEMBERS. Oh, no. Withdraw your amendment.

Mr. MANSUR. Well, Mr. Speaker, I withdraw the amendment.

Mr. TILLMAN. I now move the previous question on the bill as amended.

The previous question was ordered.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time.

Mr. W. C. OATES. Mr. Speaker, let us have the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were refused, one-fifth not voting in favor thereof.

The bill (H. 3796) as amended was then passed.

March 8, 1888—Senate.

Referred to Committee on Library.

March 15, 1888—Senate.

Reported by Mr. W. M. EVARTS.

April 11, 1888—Senate.

Passed.

April 19, 1888.

An act, etc.

Whereas the State of Illinois and the State of South Carolina, after the war with Mexico, each presented to the late Gen. James Shields a sword, in consideration of gallant and meritorious services rendered by him in said war; and

Whereas he has left surviving him a widow and three minor children, with but limited means of support, and said swords, though costly and valuable, can not be divided and apportioned between said children, and their value is needed for the education and support of said children: Therefore,

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to purchase of said widow and children said swords, at their actual cost, not to exceed the sum of \$10,000, to be paid for out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and when so purchased the same to be deposited with the other military archives of the nation, in some public place at the National Museum.

(Stat., XXV, 86.)

July 23, 1888—House.

Mr. CHARLES H. MANSUR introduced a joint resolution (H. 202; Report 3400) to construe an act passed at this session entitled "An

act to purchase of the widow and children of the late Gen. James Shields certain swords:"

Whereas the State of Illinois and the State of South Carolina, after the war with Mexico, each presented to the late Gen. James Shields a sword, in consideration of gallant and meritorious services rendered by him in said war; and

Whereas he has left surviving him a widow and three minor children, with but limited means of support, and said swords, though costly and valuable, can not be divided and apportioned between said children, and their value is needed for the education and support of said children: Therefore,

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to purchase of said widow and children said swords, at their actual cost, not to exceed the sum of \$10,000, to be paid for out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and when so purchased the same to be deposited with the other military archives of the nation in some public place at the National Museum.

Whereas these swords were presented forty years ago; and

Whereas that presented by the State of Illinois was paid for out of the contingent fund of the governor, of which no record remains in the department of state at Springfield, Ill.; and

Whereas the archives of the State of South Carolina were burned at Columbia during the civil war, and no record remains of the amount paid for the sword presented by the State of South Carolina, and no record or authenticated evidence can be obtained; and

Whereas tradition says that the sword presented by the State of Illinois cost \$3,000, and the one by the State of South Carolina \$5,000: Therefore,

Resolved, etc., That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to construe the words "at their actual cost" in the above-recited act of Congress to mean the sum of \$8,000.

Referred to Committee on Military Affairs.

September 4, 1888—House.

Mr. R. W. TOWNSHEND, from Committee on Military Affairs, reported favorably.

September 25, 1888—House.

Mr. C. H. MANSUR asked for consideration. Mr. C. B. KILGORE objected, and the resolution went over.

REPORT OF SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

January 16, 1888—House.

Mr. S. S. Cox introduced a concurrent resolution to print reports of Smithsonian Institution and National Museum for the years 1886 and 1887.

Referred to Committee on Printing.

January 16, 1888—House.

Mr. S. S. Cox offered a memorial of the Smithsonian Institution as to printing reports.

Referred to Committee on Printing.

January 16, 1888—House.

Mr. POINDEXTER DUNN. I wish simply to ask a question of the chairman of the Committee on Printing. I am satisfied there is some delay in printing which is inconveniencing this House, and I wish to ask that gentleman whether the rumor I have heard is true—that the Public Printer has alleged as a reason of the delay that large orders for printing have heretofore been made, and that he feels bound to give those prior orders precedence over the current work of Congress?

Mr. J. D. RICHARDSON. I can not answer the gentleman's question. I know that the Public Printer is engaged in the execution of previous orders.

Mr. DUNN. I do not assert that such is the fact; I have heard such a rumor, and if the Printer is exercising his discretion in that way he is perhaps in error, because, certainly, printing connected with the current business of Congress ought to take priority of everything else.

Mr. S. S. COX. I think I can answer my friend from Arkansas [Mr. Dunn]. As a Regent of the Smithsonian Institution I had occasion to inquire the other day in relation to the Smithsonian report for the year ending June 30, 1886. It had not been printed. I found out from the Public Printer that the reason he has not been able to print the report of the Smithsonian Institution and the National Museum for the last two years is that he has been so thoroughly occupied in doing other work, including the current work of Congress. He has never neglected that current work; and by "current work" we understand bills and reports such as are necessary to assist us in the daily business of legislation. I think I can say, without any hesitation, for the Public Printer that he never for one moment neglects to assist the House in its business by performing as promptly as possible the ordinary work of his office.

Mr. RICHARDSON offered a resolution and asked its immediate consideration:

That the Committee on Printing be instructed to investigate what amount of delayed work in the shape of public documents of various kinds and of all other matter is in the Government Printing Office which was ordered printed by former laws and now remains unpublished. The committee shall report to the House what documents and other matter deemed worthless by them are now remaining, and whether, in their opinion, the laws ordering such publication may not be repealed, and shall accompany their report with a bill or joint resolution repealing all laws or sections of laws ordering the publication of documents or other matter which may in their judgment be dispensed with.

Agreed to.

January 31, 1888—House.

Mr. J. A. Hiestand, from the Committee on Printing, submitted report (H. 207):

The Committee on Printing, to whom was referred the House reso-

lution authorizing the printing of the report of the Smithsonian Institution and of the National Museum for the years ending June 30, 1886 and 1887, in two octavo volumes for each year, 16,000 extra copies of each, at a cost of \$14,949, or so much thereof as may be necessary, report the same with the recommendation that the following concurrent resolution do pass:

That there be printed of the report of the Smithsonian Institution and of the National Museum for the years ending June 30, 1886 and 1887, in two octavo volumes for each year, 16,000 extra copies of each, of which 3,000 copies shall be for the use of the Senate, 6,000 copies for the use of the House of Representatives, and 7,000 copies for the use of the Smithsonian Institution.

Committed to Committee of the Whole.

July 28, 1888—House.

Passed.

October 1, 1888—Senate.

Mr. C. F. MANDERSON, from the Committee on Printing, submitted report (S. 2296), on concurrent resolution to print Smithsonian reports:

The Committee on Printing, to whom was referred the above concurrent resolution, having considered the same, report it back with the recommendation that it do pass, and that there be printed, in two octavo volumes, 16,000 extra copies of each report for the years 1886 and 1887, of which 3,000 copies shall be for the use of the Senate, 6,000 copies for the use of the House, and 7,000 copies for the use of the Smithsonian Institution.

The number of copies provided for in the resolution is about the same number of copies printed in previous years, the number authorized by the Forty-eighth Congress being 17,960 copies.

The cost will be, as per the estimate of the Public Printer, about \$11,000.

Passed.

December 7, 1888—House.

Mr. S. S. Cox submitted a concurrent resolution:

That there be printed of the report of the Smithsonian Institution and of the National Museum for the year ending June 30, 1888, in two octavo volumes, 16,000 extra copies, of which 3,000 copies shall be for the use of the Senate, 6,000 copies for the use of the House of Representatives, and 7,000 copies for the use of the Smithsonian Institution.

Referred to Committee on Printing.

NATIONAL ART COMMISSION.

January 18, 1888—Senate.

A bill (S. 1514) introduced by Mr G. F. HOAR.

Referred to Committee on the Library.

February 29, 1888—Senate.

Passed with amendment.

March 2, 1888—House.

Referred to Committee on the Library.

NEUMANN'S SILK FLAG.

January 31, 1888—Senate.

The President pro tempore (Mr. JOHN J. INGALLS) presented the petition of Joseph Neumann, of San Francisco, Cal., praying for the preservation of the flag made of American silk presented by him to the Government and deposited in the Smithsonian Institution.

Referred to Committee on the Library.

PRIVILEGE OF FLOOR OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

February 18, 1888—House.

Letter from the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution.

February 18, 1888.

Hon. S. S. Cox,

House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

SIR: My attention has been called to a resolution offered in the House of Representatives by Mr. Oates, February 6, 1888, and referred to the Committee on Rules, "That Rule XXXIV of the House of Representatives be so amended as to admit of the privileges of the floor to the Interstate Commerce Commissioners, the Commissioners of Agriculture, Pensions, Indian Affairs, Patents, Railroads, Education, Printing and Engraving, and the Public Printer."

I venture to suggest that the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution be also included in the list of those entitled to the privileges of the floor of the House of Representatives, and would state in this connection that this courtesy has been accorded by the Senate of the United States.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

S. P. LANGLEY, *Secretary.*

March 26, 1888—House.

Mr. S. S. Cox submitted a resolution:

That Rule XXXIV of the House of Representatives be amended by inserting after "foreign ministers," in line 14, "the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution."

Referred to Committee on Rules.

STANLEY INDIAN PAINTINGS.

March 7, 1888—Senate.

Mr. THOMAS W. PALMER submitted a resolution:

That the Committee on the Library be, and it is hereby, directed to inquire into the propriety of purchasing from the administratrix of the late John M. Stanley the historical Indian paintings by the said John M. Stanley now in the custody of the Smithsonian Institution.

March 12, 1888—House.

Mr. J. L. CHIPMAN introduced a resolution same as that submitted by Mr. Palmer in Senate, March 7.

Referred to Committee on the Library.

METHODS OF GOVERNMENT WORK.

March 8, 1888—Senate.

Mr. F. M. COCKRELL, from Select Committee on "Methods of business and work" in the several Government departments, made a report (S. 507).

[Extract.]

From letter of J. W. Powell, Director of the United States Geological Survey, to the Secretary of the Interior, August 23, 1887:

THE MUSEUM SYSTEM.

The production of museum property.

* * * Although the building up of a museum is not a function of the Geological Survey, yet considerable collections of rocks, minerals, ores, fossils, etc., are made for purposes of necessary study in the prosecution of the work of the different divisions. Such materials are ultimately transferred to the United States National Museum, it being provided by law that all collections made for the Government of the United States, when no longer needed for investigations in progress, shall be deposited there.

It should be observed that the collections made by institutions or individuals engaged in investigating the natural resources of a country are of unequal value. There are certain collections, embracing rare and beautiful minerals, the ores of the precious metals, etc., which possess intrinsic value and are readily marketable; and there are certain other materials, embracing well-preserved fossils, typical rocks, ores, minerals, etc., for which there is a demand for educational and museum purposes. Of recent years museums, both independent and connected with educational and scientific institutions, have greatly multiplied; there is a constant demand for museum material, and a trade in such material has sprung up. Thus there is a class of museum material which has money value, and it is desirable that a definite system of preserving and accounting for such property shall be followed. But there is another class of material collected by the investigator, comprising rocks, soils, some ores and minerals, and common or ill-preserved fossils, which have no money value, would be worthless in a museum, and are useful only in elaborating the field notes of the geologist or paleontologist. It would manifestly be unwise to preserve such material in the National Museum, and it is accordingly destroyed. Since the collector is best able to judge of the value of his own collection, and will be very unlikely to underestimate it, provision is made for allowing each investigator to select from the material collected in the progress of his work that which shall be permanently preserved.

The acquisition, custody, and transfer of collections.

The employees of the Survey are provided with printed label blanks, which are filled out and attached to specimens as collected in the field, and a field number is given to each specimen upon the label and in the notebook of the collector. The labels used are appended.

FIELD LABELS.

UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.			
Cascade Mountain collection, No. 9-30.			
Name:	Basalt.		
Remarks:	Probably recent.		
Locality:	Crater Lake, Oregon.		
Collector:	Dutton.	Date: January 1, 1887.	Donor: E. Dutton.
Notebook:	"A."		
Page:	35, 36.		

Field label.	
UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.	
Notebook "B." Page 30.	Date: January 1, 1887.
Locality: San Francisco Mt., Grand Cañon district, Arizona.	
Collector: E. M. Blank.	

Field label.	
U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY—APPALACHIAN DIVISION.	
No. 39.	Date: January 1, 1887.
Locality: 3 miles southwest of Warrenton, Va.	
Collector: J. B. Wright.	

U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.—DIVISION OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.	
State or Territory: Colorado. County: Lake. Town or district: Leadville. Mine: "Dirty Devil." Precise locality: 30 feet from pit of shaft "A." Local designation: Granite. Collected by Emmons, 1887.	Coll. No. 91. Determined by Meade.

S. F. EMMONS,
Geologist in Charge.

U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.	
Yellowstone Park survey.	ARNOLD HAGUE, geologist in charge.
Field No., 33.	Date, October 10, 1887.
Collected near Upper Geyser basin.	N. B., 3 B. Page, 21-23.
Collected by Shuster.	

Sometimes specimens are collected by persons not connected with the Survey, and are transmitted either as gifts or with requests for identification or for more extended information. When it is believed that the public interest will be subserved thereby, all such inquiries are answered as fully as seems to be desirable. If it is requested, the specimens are returned; but if no such request is made, they are either destroyed or, if of sufficient value, labeled by the collaborator by whom they are examined, and thus become Survey property subject to the regulations controlling the collections made by its employees.

The material collected by the specialists employed upon the Survey is of exceedingly diverse value and character; the specific purposes for which it is employed are also diverse; and it is therefore inexpedient to prescribe regulations for the use and disposition of the material so long as it remains in the hands of the collector. Frequently there is no record of the material produced by the collector, except in his own notebooks, lists, and catalogues, and he is not charged with it upon any of the general records of the Survey. If, however, the material in the possession of an employee has been acquired by gift through the Director, or has been transferred to him by another officer of the Survey for examination, a record of his acquisition of the property is contained in the correspondence files of the Survey, and he is held accountable for it. Moreover, when the collections are shipped at the expense of the Government they become subjects of record, and their custodians are accountable for them in a general way.

There are three ways in which collectors dispose of their acquisitions: First, if the material is worthless except for immediate study, it is preserved as long as may be required for that purpose and is then destroyed. In this case there is no account of the production and disposition of the material except in the records of the collector, and in the transportation records if it has been shipped as public property. Second, if the material is of value for museum purposes, if it promises to be useful in subsequent researches, or if for any other reason it is deemed wise to preserve it in the National Museum, it is transferred to that institution by one of the two methods described in a subsequent paragraph; and there is a record of such transfer both in the Geological Survey and in the National Museum. Third, if the maker of the collection is, for any reason, unable to investigate the material in the desired manner, it is transferred, through the Director, to some specialist, generally within but sometimes without the Survey, for the requisite examination; and the material thus becomes a subject of general record in the Survey.

The person to whom material is transferred, either from collectors or from outside parties, disposes of it after investigation in one of these ways; but since there is a record of his custody of the material, greater caution is always exercised in disposing of it when so obtained than when it is obtained by collection.

There are two modes of transferring material collected in the progress of the work of the Survey to the National Museum: (1) Certain of the collaborators of the Survey are honorary curators of the National Museum, and have charge in the Museum of the classes of objects which, as members of the Survey, they are engaged in investigating. When a collaborator has completed his investigation of a specimen or collection, and has prepared, identified, and suitably labeled it, he formally transfers it to the National Museum through the accessions clerk of that institution, and receives from him a Museum number which is inscribed upon the label or labels. The material then becomes the property of the Museum, and is arranged upon the shelves, or in the drawers provided for the purpose. To facilitate such transfer, some of these collaborators keep in their offices parts of the catalogue of the Museum, upon which there is a duplicate record of the transfer. The principal record of transfer is, however, that of the accessions clerk of the National Museum. (2) When a collaborator of the Survey who is not a curator of the National Museum desires to transfer specimens or collections to that institution, they are prepared, labeled, and packed, a suitable list

or catalogue is added, and the whole is transferred to the Museum by means of a formal letter addressed to the Director and by him referred to the officers of the Museum. Material so transferred is unpacked, entered into the Museum catalogue, numbered in the Museum series, and arranged for preservation or exhibition in the Museum in accordance with the plans of that institution; and the principal record of the transfer, in which all such collections are credited to the Geological Survey, is kept by the accessions clerk of the Museum.

The following officers of the Survey are honorary curators of the National Museum:

Name.	Function.	Division.	Museum department.
W. H. Dall	Paleontologist..	Cenozoic Division of Invertebrate Paleontology.	IX. Mollusks.
C. D. Walcott ..	Paleontologist..	Paleozoic Division of Invertebrate Paleontology.	XII. A. Invertebrates.
C. A. White	Paleontologist..	Meso-Cenozoic Division of Invertebrate Paleontology.	XII B. Invertebrate fossils.
L. F. Ward	Paleontologist..	Fossil Plants	XIII. A. Fossil plants.
F. W. Clarke ...	Chemist	Chemistry and Physics.....	XIII. B. Recent plants.
			XIV. Minerals.

The work of the Survey is greatly facilitated by the cooperation existing between it and the National Museum.

STATUE OF ROBERT DALE OWEN.

March 19, 1888—House.

Mr. A. P. HOVEY introduced a joint resolution (H. 134):

That the sum of \$15,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary to carry out the object of this resolution, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of erecting on the grounds or in the building of the Smithsonian Institution, in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, under the direction of the Regents of the said Smithsonian Institution, a statue of the late Robert Dale Owen, a distinguished citizen and statesman of the United States, and one of the principal promoters and architects of the building of said Institution.

Referred to Committee on the Library.

May 11, 1888—House.

Mr. W. A. STAHLNECKER, from the Committee on the Library, submitted a report (H. 2091):

James Smithson, a son of the Duke of Northumberland, England, on the 26th of October, 1826, by his last will and testament, bequeathed to the "United States of America his property to found at Washington City, under the name of the Smithsonian Institution, an establishment for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men."

When the bequest was received by the United States, June, 1829, it amounted to a little over \$500,000, and was accepted as a trust under an act of Congress.

For many years this large sum was in the vaults of the United States or under its control, and several unsuccessful efforts were made in Congress to pass bills to carry the trust into execution.

In the Twenty-ninth Congress, December 19, 1845, Robert Dale Owen introduced "a bill to establish the Smithsonian Institution for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men," which, after long debate and bitter opposition, was to some extent remodeled by a substitute and became a law April 29 [August 10], 1846. The vote in the House on its final passage stood 85 ayes to 76 nays.

Mr. Owen was regarded as the champion of the measure, and was appointed chairman of the Board of Regents in July [August], 1846. From the date of his appointment to the completion of the Smithsonian building he devoted all his time and energy to the organization and completion of the work.

Few men could have been found in any country whose talents, education, and sympathies would have so well qualified them to carry out the munificent bequest of Mr. Smithson.

Mr. Owen was a ripe scholar, had traveled much, and was familiar with the best institutions of Europe. He was fond of architecture and was one of the most active members of the Board of Regents in forming the plans for the building. During this period, and growing out of his labors, he published his work on architecture.

Robert Dale Owen was distinguished in literature and as a moral and legal reformer. He was chosen by his people to hold many high positions. He was several times a member of the house and senate of Indiana, member of the constitutional convention that formed the present constitution of that State, and a member of this House in the Twenty-ninth Congress. He was subsequently United States minister to Naples.

In private life he was a model of the highest type and a true gentleman. He was a man of great and untiring energy, with the courage that never shrank from openly avowing his honest convictions.

It would be only an act of simple justice to place his statue by the side of that of the illustrious Professor Henry.

Your committee recommend that the joint resolution do pass, with the following amendments, viz:

In line 9, after the word "Columbia," insert "to be located;" and in line 13, after the word "Institution," insert:

Provided, however, That the expenditure of said money shall be made under and by the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury.

INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGES.

April 5, 1888—Senate.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, April 4, 1888.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the consideration of the Senate, a copy of a note to this Department from the British minister at this capital, communicating a proposal from the government of the Dominion of Canada for a direct and

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immediate exchange of the parliamentary publications of this Government and that of Canada.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

T. F. BAYARD.

HON. JOHN J. INGALLS,

President pro tempore of the Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 19, 1888.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the Marquis of Salisbury has forwarded to me a report of the privy council of Canada, expressing the desire of that government to arrange for the interchange of official documents, and his lordship has requested me to communicate with you on the subject.

The report states that by an arrangement entered into by the library of the Dominion parliament with the Smithsonian Institution copies of public documents are exchanged between them, but that the reports from the United States arrive sometimes two or three years after date, and are therefore practically useless. The United States official publications have a special value in the eyes of Canadian public men, and the Dominion government is desirous of obtaining them by a more direct means. They would be glad, therefore, if an arrangement could be made by which they could be furnished with four full sets of the United States official publications through Her Majesty's legation at Washington, and for the purpose of reciprocating the favor of exchange of official documents with the United States Government, they will direct the ministers of the several departments to furnish copies of every publication issued by them, through Her Majesty's legation.

Trusting that you will kindly submit this proposal to the competent authorities on such matters, I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

L. S. SACKVILLE WEST.

HON. THOMAS F. BAYARD, etc.

Referred to Committee on Printing.

December 10, 1888—Senate.

The President pro tempore (Mr. JOHN J. INGALLS) laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of State, transmitting a note from the minister of Chile, communicating a request of the Speaker of the Chilean Chamber of Deputies for a regular exchange of publications between the legislative bodies of the United States and Chile.

Referred to Committee on Printing.

December 11, 1888—House.

The Speaker (Mr. JOHN G. CARLISLE) laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of State. (See Senate, Dec. 10, 1888.)

Referred to Committee on the Library.

Convention between the United States of America, Belgium, Brazil, Italy, Portugal, Servia, Spain, and Switzerland for the international exchange of official documents, scientific and literary publications, concluded at Brussels, March 15, 1886; ratification advised by the Senate, June 18, 1888; ratified by the President, July 19, 1888; ratifications exchanged, January 14, 1889; proclaimed, January 15, 1889.

January 15, 1889.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a convention to establish a system of international exchanges of the official documents and of the scientific and literary publications of the States adhering thereto, was concluded and signed at Brussels, Belgium, on the 15th day of March, 1886, by the Plenipotentiaries of the United States of America, Belgium, Brazil, Italy, Portugal, and the Algarves, Servia, Spain and the Swiss Confederation, which convention being in the French language, is word for word as follows:

[Translation.]

Le Président des Etats-Unis d'Amérique, Sa Majesté le Roi des Belges, Sa Majesté l'Empereur du Brésil, Sa Majesté la Reine Régente d'Espagne, Sa Majesté le Roi d'Italie, Sa Majesté le Roi de Portugal et des Algarves, Sa Majesté le Roi de Serbie, le Conseil Fédéral de la Confédération Suisse, désirant établir sur les bases adoptées par la Conférence réunie à Bruxelles du 10 au 14 Avril 1883, un système d'échanges internationaux pour les documents officiels et pour les publications scientifiques et littéraires de leurs Etats respectifs, ont nommé pour leurs Plénipotentiaires, savoir:

Le Président des Etats-Unis d'Amérique, Mr. Lambert Tree, Ministre Résident des Etats-Unis d'Amérique à Bruxelles,

Sa Majesté le Roi des Belges, Mr. le Prince de Caraman, Son

The President of the United States of America, His Majesty the King of the Belgians, His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, Her Majesty the Queen Regent of Spain, His Majesty the King of Italy, His Majesty the King of Portugal and of the Algarves, His Majesty the King of Servia, The Federal Council of the Swiss Confederation, desiring to establish, on the bases adopted by the Conference which met at Brussels from the 10th to the 14th April, 1883, a system of international exchanges of the official documents and of the scientific and literary publications of their respective States, have appointed for their Plenipotentiaries, to wit:

The President of the United States of America, Mr. Lambert Tree, Minister Resident of the United States of America at Brussels,

His Majesty the King of the Belgians, The Prince de Caraman,

Ministre des Affaires Etrangères, et Mr. le Chevalier de Moreau, Son Ministre de l'Agriculture, de l'Industrie et des Travaux publics,

Sa Majesté l'Empereur du Brésil, Mr. le Comte de Villeneuve, Son Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire près Sa Majesté le Roi des Belges,

Sa Majesté la Reine Régente d'Espagne, Mr. de Tavira, Chargé d'Affaires ad interim d'Espagne à Bruxelles,

Sa Majesté le Roi d'Italie, Mr. le Marquis Maffei, Son Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire près Sa Majesté le Roi des Belges,

Sa Majesté le Roi de Portugal et des Algarves, Mr. le Baron de Sant' Anna, Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire de Sa Majesté Très-Fidèle,

Sa Majesté le Roi de Serbie, Mr. Marinovitch, Son Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire près Sa Majesté le Roi des Belges,

Le Conseil Fédéral de la Confédération Suisse, Mr. Rivier, Son Plénipotentiaire spécial.

Lesquels, après s'être communiqué leurs pleins pouvoirs, trouvés en bonne et due forme, sont convenus de articles suivants:

ARTICLE I.

Il sera établie, dans chacun des Etats contractants, un bureau chargé du service des échanges.

His Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the Chevalier de Moreau, His Minister of Agriculture, Industry and Public Works,

His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, The Count de Villeneuve, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near His Majesty the King of the Belgians,

Her Majesty the Queen Regent of Spain, Mr. de Tavira, Chargé d'Affaires ad interim of Spain at Brussels,

His Majesty the King of Italy, the Marquis Maffei, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near His Majesty the King of the Belgians,

His Majesty the King of Portugal and of the Algarves, the Baron de Sant' Anna, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Very Faithful Majesty,

His Majesty the King of Servia, Mr. Marinovitch, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near His Majesty the King of the Belgians,

The Federal Council of the Swiss Confederation, Mr. Rivier its special plenipotentiary.

Who, after having communicated between themselves their full powers, which are found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following Articles:

ARTICLE I.

There shall be established in each of the contracting States, a bureau charged with the duty of the exchanges.

ARTICLE II.

Les publications que les Etats contractants s'engagent à échanger sont les suivants:

1°. Les documents officiels, parlementaires et administratifs qui sont livrés à la publicité dans le lieu d'origine.

2°. Les ouvrages exécutés par ordre et aux frais des Gouvernements.

ARTICLE II.

The publications which the contracting States agree to exchange are the following:

1st. The Official documents, parliamentary and administrative, which are published in the country of their origin.

2nd. The works executed by order and at the expense of the Government.

ARTICLE III.

Chaque bureau fera imprimer la liste des publications qu'il peut mettre à la disposition des Etats contractants.

Cette liste sera corrigée et complétée chaque année et adressée régulièrement à tous les bureaux d'échange.

ARTICLE III.

Each bureau shall cause to be printed a list of the publications that it is able to place at the disposal of the contracting States.

This list shall be corrected and completed each year and regularly addressed to all the bureaux of exchange.

ARTICLE IV.

Les bureaux d'échange s'entendront sur le nombre d'exemplaires qui pourront être demandés et fournis.

ARTICLE IV.

The bureaux of exchange will arrange between themselves the number of copies which they may be able eventually to demand and furnish.

ARTICLE V.

Les envois se feront directement de bureau à bureau. Il sera adopté des modèles et des formules uniformes pour les bordereaux du contenu des caisses, ainsi que pour toutes les pièces de correspondance administrative, demandes, accusés de réception, etc.

ARTICLE V.

The transmissions shall be made directly from bureau to bureau. Uniform models and formulas will be adopted for the memoranda of the contents of the cases, as well as for all the administrative correspondence, requests, acknowledgments of reception, etc.

ARTICLE VI.

Pour l'expédition à l'extérieur, chaque Etat se charge des frais

ARTICLE VI.

For exterior transmissions, each State assumes the expense of

d'emballage et de port jusqu' à destination. Toutefois, quand l'expédition se fera par mer, des arrangements particuliers régleront la part de chaque Etat dans les frais de transport.

packing and transportation to the place of destination. Nevertheless when the transmissions shall be made by sea, special arrangements will regulate the share of each State in the expense of transportation.

ARTICLE VII.

Les bureaux d'échange serviront d'intermédiaires officieux entre les corps savants et les sociétés littéraires, scientifiques, &c. des Etats contractants pour la réception et l'envoi de leurs publications.

Mais il demuerera bien entendu que, dans ce cas, le rôle des bureaux d'échange se bornera à la transmission en franchise des ouvrages échangés et que ces bureaux ne prendront aucunement l'initiative de proroquer l'établissement de ces relations.

ARTICLE VII.

The bureaus of exchange will serve, in an officious capacity, as intermediaries between the learned bodies and literary and scientific societies, etc. of the contracting States for the reception and transmission of their publications.

It remains however well understood that, in such case, the duty of the bureaus of exchange will be confined to the free transmission of the works exchanged and that these bureaus will not in any manner take the initiative to bring about the establishment of such relations.

ARTICLE VIII.

Ces dispositions ne sont applicables qu'aux documents et ouvrages publiés à partir de la date de la présente convention.

ARTICLE VIII.

These provisions apply only to the documents and works published after the date of the present Convention.

ARTICLE IX.

Les Etats qui n'ont pas pris part à la présente Convention sont admis à y adhérer sur leur demande.

Cette adhésion sera notifiée par la voie diplomatique, au Gouvernement belge et par ce gouvernement à tous les autres Etats signataires.

ARTICLE IX.

The States which have not taken part in the present Convention are admitted to adhere to it on their request.

This adhesion will be notified diplomatically to the Belgian Government and by that Government to all the other signatory States.

ARTICLE X.

La présente Convention sera ratifiée et les ratifications seront échangées à Bruxelles aussitôt que faire se pourra. Elle est conclue pour dix ans, à partir du jour de l'échange des ratifications, et elle continuera à subsister au delà de ce délai tant que l'un des Gouvernements n'aura pas déclaré six mois à l'avance qu'il y renonce.

En foi de quoi, les Plénipotentiaires respectifs l'ont signée et y ont apposé leurs cachets.

Fait à Bruxelles, en huit exemplaires, le 15 Mars 1886.

[SEAL] LAMBERT TREE
[SEAL] PR. DE CARAMAN
[SEAL] CH'V'LIER D. MOREAU
[SEAL] CTE. DE VILLENEUVE
[SEAL] JOSÉ MA. DE TAVIRA
[SEAL] MAFFEI
[SEAL] B'ON DE SANT' ANNA
[SEAL] I. MARINOVITCH
[SEAL] ALPHONSE RIVIER

ARTICLE X.

The present Convention will be ratified and the ratifications will be exchanged at Brussels, as soon as practicable. It is concluded for ten years, from the day of the exchange of ratifications, and it will remain in force beyond that time, so long as one of the Governments shall not have declared six months in advance that it renounces it.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed it, and have thereunto affixed their seals.

Done at Brussels in eight copies the 15th of March, 1886.

[L. S.] LAMBERT TREE
[L. S.] PR. DE CARAMAN
[L. S.] CH'V'LIER D. MOREAU
[L. S.] CTE. DE VILLENEUVE
[L. S.] JOSÉ MA. DE TAVIRA
[L. S.] MAFFEI
[L. S.] B'ON DE SANT' ANNA
[L. S.] J. MARINOVITCH
[L. S.] ALPHONSE RIVIER

And whereas the Plenipotentiary of the United States of America did, on the 17th day of November, 1888, deposit the President's ratification of the said Convention with His Excellency the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Belgium, for delivery to the Plenipotentiaries of the other signatory States, on the occasion of their reassembling to exchange the ratifications of the said Convention;

And whereas the Plenipotentiaries of the several Contracting Parties did, on the 14th day of January, 1889, exchange the ratifications of the said Convention;

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States of America, have caused the said Convention to be made public, to the end that the same and every article and cause thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this 15th day of January in the

year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and thirteenth.

[SEAL]

GROVER CLEVELAND

By the President:

T. F. BAYARD

Secretary of State.

March 1, 1889—Senate.

The President pro tempore (Mr. J. J. INGALLS) laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of State, transmitting a letter from Professor S. P. Langley, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. (Ex. Doc. 139).

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, February 28, 1889.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose a copy of a letter from Prof. S. P. Langley, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, in reference to the legislative measures necessary for carrying into effect the convention between the United States and Belgium, Brazil, Italy, Portugal, Serbia, and Spain for the immediate exchange of public documents, concluded at Brussels, March 15, 1886.

The most efficient means for the purpose would seem to be a joint resolution of both Houses of Congress, and I therefore have the honor to suggest the inclosed draft as embodying Professor Langley's views.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

T. F. BAYARD.

Hon. JOHN J. INGALLS,

President of the Senate pro tempore.

Resolved, etc., That for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of the convention between the United States of America, Belgium, Brazil, Italy, Portugal, Serbia, and Spain, concluded at Brussels, March 15, 1886, and ratified by the President July 19, 1888, the Public Printer is hereby authorized to supply the international exchange office, with due promptness, a sufficient number of public documents; and that, to meet the additional expense entailed for clerk hire and postage, the sum of \$2,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION,
Washington, D. C., February 26, 1889.

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 12th instant, inclosing printed copies of the two conventions relative to the international exchange of official and other documents, proclaimed on the 15th ultimo, and inquiring as to the ability of the Smithsonian Institution to execute all of the provisions of those conventions without further legislation by Congress, I have the honor to state that the convention first named in your letter does not change the usage now prevailing in the conduct of the exchange with the contracting nations, and that no further legislative action is required thereon.

For the fulfillment of the obligations incurred by the second convention (for the immediate exchange of official journals, etc.), however, it will be necessary—

(1) That the documents referred to be promptly and frequently furnished to the international exchange office;

(2) That provision be made for the salary of an additional clerk, who shall attend especially to this duty; and

(3) That provision be made for the considerable increase in the cost of postage which will be required.

It is difficult to estimate with precision beforehand the cost of a service the extent of which is not yet accurately known. From the best information at hand, however, I incline to the opinion that the additional service, so far as the United States is concerned, should not exceed \$2,000 a year.

I am, sir, very respectfully, yours,

S. P. LANGLEY, *Secretary.*

HON. THOMAS F. BAYARD,
Secretary of State.

* * * * *

Referred to Committee on Foreign Relations.

March 2, 1889—House.

The above communications laid before the House.

Referred to Committee on Foreign Affairs.

INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGES—ESTIMATES.

December 5, 1887—House.

Estimates for 1889.

For expenses of the system of international exchanges between the United States and foreign countries, under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employees, \$15,000.

June 1, 1888—House.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May 31, 1888.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the consideration of Congress, copy of a communication from the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution of this date, submitting an amended estimate for the expenses of international exchanges, under the direction of said Institution, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889, amounting to \$27,050.

Respectfully, yours,

C. S. FAIRCHILD,
Secretary.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION,
Washington, D. C., May 31, 1888.

SIR: In the "Estimates for Appropriations," page 212, appears the item:

"For expenses of the system of international exchanges between the United States and foreign countries, under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employees, \$15,000."

An investigation made after this first estimate was sent in showed that at this time an amount of matter (virtually presented to the United States) could be secured which would make it of advantage to the Government to appropriate the sum of \$27,050. This estimate was to have taken the place of the \$15,000, and I learned only yesterday that it has not, as I had supposed, done so.

In view of the pressing importance to the interests of the Government and of the fact that the Appropriations Committee of the House is now passing upon these

items, I have the honor to request that you will send in the amended estimate, \$27,050, at as early a date as possible.

I am, sir, very respectfully, yours,

S. P. LANGLEY,
Secretary.

HON. CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Referred to Committee on Appropriations.

December 3, 1888—House.

Estimates for 1890.

For expenses of the system of international exchanges between the United States and foreign countries, under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employees, \$27,500.

INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGES—APPROPRIATIONS.

July 11, 1888.

Legislative, executive, and judicial act for 1889.

Library of Congress: For compensation of * * * assistant librarians, * * * eight at \$1,400 each, one of whom shall be in charge of international exchanges.

* * * * *

For expenses of exchanging public documents for the publications of foreign governments, \$1,500.

(Stat., XXV, 262.)

(This pays one clerk at \$900 and one clerk at \$600.)

Naval Observatory: For payment to the Smithsonian Institution for freight on Observatory publications sent to foreign countries, \$136.

(Stat., XXV, 283.)

Patent Office: For purchase of books, and expenses of transporting publications of patents issued by the Patent Office to foreign governments, \$3,000.

(Stat., XXV, 287.)

July 28, 1888—Senate.

Sundry civil bill for 1889 considered.

The next amendment was under the head of "Under the Smithsonian Institution," on page 68, line 20, to strike out "fifteen" and insert "twenty," so as to make the clause read:

International exchanges: For expenses of the system of international exchanges between the United States and foreign countries, under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employees, \$20,000.

Agreed to.

Mr. J. H. REAGAN. Will the chairman of the committee state the items which make up this \$20,000?

Mr. W. B. ALLISON. I can not state them in detail. There are of course a great number of items. The Smithsonian Institution has charge of the entire exchange of our public documents for the public documents of other countries. Of course this includes all services in connection with the exchanges.

Mr. REAGAN. What I was trying to get at was what part of this appropriation would be for salaries and what part would be for the exchange of public documents and books.

Mr. ALLISON. I have a memorandum here which discloses the way this money is to be spent:

INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGES.

Present system established by act of Congress approved March 2, 1867, and subsequent legislation. Fifty copies of all Government publications put at disposal of Committee on Library for international exchange.

Uniform system agreed upon at international geographical conference, Paris, 1875, and modified by conferences for this particular purpose at Brussels in 1880, 1883, and 1886. Treaty now before Senate is result of these conferences. There is now no completed treaty obligation. England, Germany, and France have declined to ratify the treaty and were not represented at the last conference.

The Smithsonian is not concerned with the system otherwise than as the agent of the Government, but has paid a material part of the cost annually from its private fund.

As the office is now organized, the annual expenditure is at the following rates:

Pay rolls, \$965 per month.....	\$11, 580. 00
Foreign agents	1, 500. 00
Boxes, freight, etc. (estimated)	3, 000. 00
	<hr/>
	16, 080. 00

This means "slow" freight, and for the most part gratuitous on the ocean. The average time for transmission of a parcel to western Europe is now thirty-six days. By ordinary fast freight it could be reduced to sixteen days. Extraordinary delays occur frequently because of the fact that the freight is carried gratuitously. Boxes shipped from Rome, for example, in December last were held in Naples three months by the steamship line because its steamer space was all filled by paying freight. The same thing has occurred frequently on this side of the ocean.

As at present organized, the Smithsonian sends out about one-third of the United States Government publications and receives from foreign governments less than one-tenth of their official publications. Very much is thus lost which is of great interest and value to our Government offices.

Many of the Executive Departments which wish to use the exchange system are obliged to adopt other measures, at considerably increased cost. Some of them have special appropriations to defray part of the cost of special transmissions by the Smithsonian.

The sum estimated for, \$27,050, is the result of careful calculation, based upon a comparison of the details of the business for several years back. It is the Secretary's opinion that it will far more than repay itself by an increased efficiency in the service and by the number of valuable works which it will bring to Congress and the Executive Departments of the Government.

(Instance Hydrographic Office, Nautical Almanac, Naval Observatory, and Signal Office; also Bureaus of Education and of Statistics.)

The committee, under this statement and a letter from the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, increased the amount in the bill \$5,000 and did not allow them the \$27,000 they asked for.

MR. REAGAN. I think a criticism of the terms of this item is proper. The language is:

International exchanges: For expenses of the system of international exchanges between the United States and foreign countries, under direction of the Smithsonian Institution, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employees, \$20,000.

It seems to me, if it is necessary that the Government should make appropriations at all for this purpose, that what they are made for should be specified, and not brought in in a lump in this way. For instance, if there is a secretary provided for at \$6,000, it ought to be so stated. If there is an assistant secretary at \$5,000, the clause ought to say so.

MR. ALLISON. I will say to the Senator from Texas that I believe there is no person employed in this work who receives a salary greater than \$960. The entire exchange system involves the transfer to the Library of Congress of all the books obtained from abroad.

MR. REAGAN. I dislike to be causing delay and perhaps annoyance to the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, but when he says no person receives more than \$960, let me ask if that statement is meant to embrace the Secretary of the association?

MR. ALLISON. The Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution?

MR. REAGAN. Yes, sir.

MR. ALLISON. Oh, no; the Secretary is not paid out of this appropriation. Some years ago Congress directed that the exchanges of books with foreign countries should be under the direction of the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. Now, it is but fair that the Government of the United States should be at the expense, whatever it may be. Of course those exchanges require more or less clerical service, correspondence, etc., and also require that a careful statement shall be made there and an account kept of all the books that are transmitted or are transferred to the Library of Congress, and it is for this service that this appropriation is made.

The President pro tempore (MR. J. J. INGALLS). The amendment has been agreed to.

October 2, 1888.

Sundry civil act for 1889.

Geological Survey: For the purchase of necessary books for the library, and the payment for the transmission of public documents through the Smithsonian exchange, \$5,000.

(Stat., XXV, 527.)

For expenses of the system of international exchanges between the United States and foreign countries, under the direction of the Smith-

sonian Institution, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employees, \$15,000.

(Stat., XXV, 529.)

War Department: For the transportation of reports and maps to foreign countries, through the Smithsonian Institution, \$100.

(Stat., XXV, 538.)

February 26, 1889.

Legislative, executive, and judicial act for 1890.

Library of Congress: For compensation of * * * assistant librarians, * * * eight, at \$1,400 each, one of whom shall be in charge of international exchanges.

* * * * *

For expenses of exchanging public documents for the publications of foreign governments, \$1,500.

(Stat., XXV, 711.)

(This pays one clerk at \$900 and one clerk at \$600.)

Naval Observatory: For payment to Smithsonian Institution for freight on Observatory publications sent to foreign countries, \$136.

(Stat., XXV, 733.)

Patent Office: For purchase of books and expenses of transporting publications of patents issued by the Patent Office to foreign governments, \$3,000.

(Stat., XXV, 737.)

March 2, 1889.

Sundry civil act for 1890.

For expenses of the system of international exchanges between the United States and foreign countries, under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employees, \$15,000.

(Stat., XXV, 952.)

Geological Survey: For the purchase of necessary books for the library and the payment for the transmission of public documents through the Smithsonian exchange, \$5,000.

(Stat., XXV, 960.)

War Department: For the transportation of reports and maps of foreign countries, through the Smithsonian Institution, \$100.

(Stat., XXV, 970.)

NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK.

April 23, 1888—Senate.

Mr. J. B. BECK introduced a bill (S. 2752):

Be it enacted, etc., That, in order to establish a zoological park in the District of Columbia, for the advancement of science and the instruction and recreation of the people, a commission shall be constituted, composed of three persons, namely, the

Secretary of the Interior, the president of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, which shall be known and designated as the commission for the establishment of a zoological park.

SEC. 2. That the said commission is hereby authorized and directed to make an inspection of the country along Rock Creek, beginning at the point on that creek where the Woodley road crosses said creek, and extending upward along its course to where said creek is crossed by the Klinge road, and to select from that district of country such a tract of land, of not more than 100 acres, which shall include a section of the creek, as said commission shall deem to be suitable and appropriate for a zoological park.

SEC. 3. That the said commission shall cause to be made a careful map of said zoological park, showing the location, quantity, and character of each parcel of private property to be taken for such purpose, with the names of the respective owners inscribed thereon, and the said map shall be filed and recorded in the public records of the District of Columbia; and from and after that date the several tracts and parcels of land embraced in such zoological park shall be held as condemned for public uses, subject to the payment of just compensation, to be determined by the said commission and approved by the President of the United States, provided that such compensation be accepted by the owner or owners of the several parcels of land.

SEC. 4. That if the said commission shall be unable to purchase any portion of the land so selected and condemned within thirty days after such condemnation, by agreement with the respective owners, at the price approved by the President of the United States, it shall, at the expiration of such period of thirty days, make application to the supreme court of the District of Columbia, by petition, at a general or special term, for an assessment of the value of such land, and said petition shall contain a particular description of the property selected and condemned, with the name of the owner or owners thereof, and his, her, or their residences, as far as the same can be ascertained, together with a copy of the recorded map of the park; and the said court is hereby authorized and required, upon such application, without delay, to notify the owners and occupants of the land and to ascertain and assess the value of the land so selected and condemned by appointing three commissioners to appraise the value or values thereof, and to return the appraisement to the court; and when the values of such land are thus ascertained, said values shall be paid to the owner or owners, and the United States shall be deemed to have a valid title to said lands.

SEC. 5: That when the said commission shall have obtained the land for a zoological park, as herein provided, it shall have power to lay out the same as a park and to erect such building or buildings thereon as may be necessary for the scientific purposes to which the park is dedicated and proper for the custody, care, and exhibition of a collection of animals.

SEC. 6. That when the said commission shall have established a zoological park in the District of Columbia under the provisions of this act, by acquiring the necessary lands and by laying out the same as a park and by the erection of the necessary buildings, thereupon it shall be the duty of said commission to turn over the said zoological park, with all its buildings and appurtenances, to the custody and care of the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution; and when such transfer of the custody and care of the zoological park shall be made, the duties of said commission shall cease and its existence terminate.

SEC. 7. That when the said commission shall tender to the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution the care and custody of the zoological park provided for in this act, the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution are hereby authorized to assume the care and custody of the same; and the said Regents of the Smithsonian Institution are hereby authorized to make such rules and regulations for the management of the park, and of the property, appurtenances, and collections of the park, as they may

deem necessary and wise to secure the use of the same for the advancement of science and the instruction and recreation of the people.

Sec. 8. That the said commission is hereby authorized to call upon the Director of the Geological Survey to make such surveys as may be necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this act; and the Director of the Geological Survey is hereby authorized and required to make such surveys under the direction of said commission.

Sec. 9. That for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this act there is hereby appropriated, from any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of ——— dollars.

Mr. BECK. I ask that the bill be referred to the Committee on Public Grounds. I do not propose to refer it to the Committee on the District of Columbia, because it provides for the appointment of a commission to be composed of the Secretary of the Interior, the president of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, and the friends of the measure believe that the enterprise can succeed better with such a commission than any other.

June 4, 1888—Senate.

Mr. J. S. MORRILL offered, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, an amendment to the sundry civil bill for 1889.

(Same as bill of **Mr. J. B. Beck** of April 23, 1888.)

Referred to Committee on Appropriations.

August 28, 1888—Senate.

The sundry civil bill for 1889 (H. 10540) being debated, **Mr. WILLIAM B. ALLISON** remarked:

The next item is the establishment of a zoological park, \$200,000. Of course, the House conferees disagree to that. They seem to share rather the view of the Senator from Missouri [**Mr. George G. Vest**], that if we were to have a zoological garden we ought to have it in the mountains, and inasmuch as we had 60 miles square of ground in the neighborhood of the Yellowstone Park set apart and devoted to the growth of wild animals we had better dedicate a portion of that to a zoological garden. The Senate conferees did not take that view.

August 31, 1888—House.

Mr. K. NELSON. **Mr. Speaker**, I move that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 256, relating to the proposed zoological garden, and agree to the same. At the proper time I wish to be heard on that amendment.

September 12, 1888—House.

Mr. K. NELSON. I now move that the House concur in the two hundred and fifty-sixth amendment of the Senate.

Mr. J. H. BLOUNT. I ask that it be read.

The Speaker (**Mr. J. G. CARLISLE**). The Clerk will report the amendment.

* * * * *

Mr. W. H. FORNEY. I move that the House insist on its disagreement to that amendment. Before the gentleman from Minnesota commences I should like to know how much time is proposed to be taken up in debate? I am willing to consent to an hour's debate [cries of "No!"], and that each side shall have 30 minutes.

Mr. NELSON. I should like to inquire of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Foran] how long a time he wants?

Mr. M. A. Foran. Ten minutes.

Mr. NELSON. Very well, then; I am willing to agree to the debate being limited to one hour, to be equally divided—thirty minutes on each side.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection, and it was ordered accordingly.

Mr. W. C. P. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky. I ask, by unanimous consent, to print in the Record a paper prepared on this subject.

There was no objection, and it was ordered accordingly.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky. I do not object to the proposition to limit the debate, but I ask leave to have read the accompanying paper, prepared at my request. My friend, the senior Senator from Kentucky [Mr. Beck], whose enforced absence from this city by reason of sickness, took great interest in this project, and this, as well as other reasons, induced me to look into it; and that the House may have the benefit of this paper, I put it into the Record.

The paper indicated is as follows:

OBJECTS.

The object of the zoological park for which this Senate amendment provides is declared to be "the advancement of science, and the instruction and recreation of the people." Probably no one will deny that the advancement of science and the instruction of the people are objects for the support of which every enlightened government is in duty bound to provide. Every zoological garden or park is in the strictest sense an educational institution of a high order, the same as is every museum of science, art, or industry, every marine laboratory and aquarium, and every botanic garden; and one may also add without fear of contradiction every public library.

Although the United States is to-day perhaps the wealthiest nation on the earth, and the most prosperous, in comparison with all the nations of Europe, almost without exception, we are actually poor in such institutions as those mentioned above. True, we have in some ways made a good beginning, as for instance in the National Museum, the National Library, and a few other similar institutions.

But although we have made a good beginning in the higher educational institutions—those which must be established and maintained by national aid everywhere—the public is clamorous for more, and, what is more, the public is willing and even anxious to pay for what it asks.

Just as breech-loading fire-arms of precision have been invented by the score and manufactured by the hundred thousand, so have the living creatures of our fields and forests disappeared, until now he who would seek to study or even to see representatives of what were once our commonest quadrupeds and birds must seek them either in museums or zoological gardens. With a fauna that is almost unsurpassed in richness and variety of forms, and boundless resources of every kind, the United

States to-day is without a zoological garden, or even the semblance of one. With our quadrupeds and birds both great and small being rapidly swept out of existence, we have as yet taken no steps whatever to preserve a good collection of living specimens for the advancement of science and the instruction of the people.

NEED.

It surely is unnecessary to urge the great desirability and even the necessity that exists for the immediate establishment of such an institution as that contemplated in this Senate amendment; but it is possible that many members of this House, who have been engrossed in other questions of public importance, have not until recently had their attention called to this matter, and it may be as well to briefly direct attention to the reasons for urgency in the consideration of this measure. In the first place, many specimens of our most important and conspicuous North American quadrupeds are very rapidly approaching extermination. So far as his existence in the wild state is concerned, the great American bison, the grandest and once the most valuable ruminant on the earth, is already considered by naturalists as an extinct animal.

In the whole of the British possessions not a single wild buffalo remains. In the whole of the United States, where it is estimated between eight and ten millions existed as late as the building of the Union Pacific Railroad in 1868, only twenty short years ago, there exist to-day not over 125 buffaloes in a wild state. Of these, 50 head, or less, are in northern Texas, and will all be slaughtered by hunters next fall and winter. The remaining 75 head are in the Yellowstone Park, but every year a number of head wander out on the north and west and are promptly killed by the hunters who eagerly watch for them. Six months ago the Government had not a live buffalo anywhere in its possession, nor had any means been taken to provide against the total extermination of the species. It is true that various private parties own captive buffaloes, but the species is in danger of being lost through crossbreeding with domestic cattle.

The naturalists of this country, and even of England, declare that it is the duty of the National Government to secure a herd of American bison, and preserve it under the best conditions, not only for the public of to-day, but for future generations. But for the wise forethought of the Czar of Russia, exercised many years ago in a similar direction toward the last representatives of the European bison, or aurochs, that species would have been utterly exterminated long ago. Science and the public demand that the United States Government should do as well by the last representatives of our most characteristic quadruped. Three months ago a New York patron of science, Mr. E. G. Blackford, purchased a pair of buffaloes in Nebraska and presented them to the National Museum, where they may be seen to-day—the only living representatives of the species in the possession of the Government. But instead of two only we should have a herd of at least twenty head.

It has been predicted by those who are in possession of all the facts that within five years the rare and really wonderful Rocky Mountain goat will also be totally extinct in the United States. At the Cincinnati exposition, in the Smithsonian exhibit, there are now displayed seventy skins of the mountain goat, which were brought into Denver and sold for the paltry sum of 50 cents apiece. And yet this animal exists in so few localities and is really so scarce in numbers that only the largest scientific museums in this country and Europe have even stuffed skins.

American naturalists and sportsmen assure us that the elk, moose, antelope, caribou, black-tailed deer, grizzly bear, wolf, beaver, otter, wolverine, and many other large quadrupeds that could be named if time permitted, are rapidly approaching extermination. Railroads are being built everywhere, and sportsmen now go everywhere in pursuit of every living thing that is large enough to shoot with a gun or

catch with a hook. If we are ever going to bring together a national collection of living creatures to illustrate the animal life of our forests, fields, and waters, it must be done now. We are permitting all these great animals to be exterminated, just as we permitted the extermination of the buffalo, and if we take no steps to preserve living examples of them—at least in a zoological garden—in the eyes of science, of the public, and the world, we will be inexcusable.

THE PLAN.

In order to hasten the establishment of a national zoological garden, and to make it immediately possible, three eminent persons, a distinguished Senator from the State which I have the honor in part to represent, the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, and the Director of the United States Geological Survey, assisted by the judgment of a practical naturalist whose whole life has been spent among animals—these gentlemen, I say, have selected a spot and formulated a plan for the establishment of a zoological park or garden in the District of Columbia. That plan, in the form of this amendment, comes to us from the Senate with the unanimous approval of the Senate itself, the Senate Committee on Appropriations, and also the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds. It contemplates the appropriation of \$200,000 for the purchase of a site of not less than 100 acres, lying in a certain region, the nature of which most of the members of the House are acquainted with, and the balance of \$50,000 or \$75,000 that will remain after the purchase of the 120 acres desired is to be devoted to improvements. The amendment provides that the purchase of the site and the making of the improvements shall be under the direction of a commission composed of the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, and the president of the Board of District Commissioners. When the park establishment is complete it is to be turned over by the Commissioners to the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, who are empowered to receive it and assume control of it.

THE LOCATION AND COST.

It is declared by those whose judgment in such matters is worthy of acceptance, that the site selected on Rock Creek, between the crossing of Woodley road and the Klinge road, is incomparably the best that could be found within a radius of 5 miles of the city of Washington, and by its natural features is magnificently adapted to the purpose in view. It has features of beauty and utility possessed by no similar institution in the world. The abundance of water in the stream, and the course of the stream itself, are worth more than \$100,000 to any such an institution. The picturesque features of valley, hill, slope, and cliff are unrivaled. A large portion of the tract is covered with a fine growth of virgin forest, which affords an abundance of shade, and the drainage is perfect.

The maximum estimate of the cost of the site of 121 acres is \$142,000, but there is good ground for the belief that this estimate is too high, and that no board of appraisement could reasonably consider the whole tract worth more than an average of \$1,000 per acre, or \$121,000. By many even that is regarded too high an estimate. The ground is owned by seven different parties, but the largest portion of the site desired—55 acres of the Evans estate—has never been in the market. The ground lies sufficiently near the city to render the garden easy of access, which is a very important point. The London Zoo lies in the heart of London, and no one will deny that an accessible location is a matter of prime importance. This site was not chosen until all the Government reservations around Washington had been carefully examined from the Arlington Cemetery around to the Eastern Branch of the Potomac.

The Potomac flats were fully considered, but it was believed that while it would be almost impossible to make so low a piece of land a suitable habitation for mountain-

loving animals, it would also cost four times as much to make it habitable at all as it would cost to purchase the site on Rock Creek. A zoological garden must have dry knolls and well-drained slopes to make it even habitable for wild beasts in rainy weather. It was decided that it would be a serious and costly mistake to locate the gardens on the flats, even though the ground cost nothing in purchase money. The site on Rock Creek is to-day, without the expenditure of a single dollar, a beautiful and picturesque park, with features of loveliness for which the city of New York would gladly pay \$1,000,000 were it possible to place them in Central Park by the expenditure of money.

It is not too much to assert that the character of the three men who have proposed the plan makes the plan itself stand, like Caesar's wife, above suspicion. Not one of the promoters of the plan owns a dollar's worth of property anywhere in that region, nor do any of them expect to own any there. It is the sincere conviction of the distinguished Senator who introduced this measure, and of the other Senators who have by every means in their power facilitated its passage thus far, that it would be a boon to the public, not only of this city but of the whole United States as well, to secure that beautiful spot to the people forever, and establish there a great national zoological garden to instruct not only the millions of the present but also the millions which will come after us.

COLLECTIONS.

It has been proven conclusively by the records of the Department of Living Animals, lately established by the National Museum, that an institution of this kind could and would acquire fully three-quarters of all its collections of American animals by donation. This has actually been the experience of that department during the eight months of its existence. It has made 30 purchases and received 114 gifts, and the cash value of the gifts is declared to be six times as great as the value of all the specimens purchased. As has been proven by the receipt of rare and valuable gifts of live animals from Texas, Kentucky, New York, Alabama, Nebraska, Montana, and Utah, to say nothing of the city of Washington, Virginia, and Maryland, the people of the United States will take unbounded pride in such an institution as it is proposed to establish. Gifts will come pouring in from every direction the moment it is known that a place has been provided for them, that they will be thankfully received, carefully and comfortably cared for, and exhibited under the name of the donor.

It is in just this way that all such national collections are kept up. To-day the figures show that the Philadelphia Zoological Garden receives nearly three-fourths of its accessions as gifts. Already the United States Consul at Maracaibo, Venezuela, has written to the Secretary of State and offered to send jaguars, pumas, monkeys, and other objects innumerable to the national zoological garden which he hears is to be established here. Can it be doubted that nearly all our consuls would take pride in doing the same? Can it be doubted that any member's constituents would rejoice at the establishment here of such a source of national pride, which he feels is free to him and his children forever, because it is partly his own? No one need fear that anyone will find fault with Congress if it appropriates this money. The newspapers of the country, from Boston to New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Chicago, and even far away San Francisco, say in so many words, "Give us a National Zoo! Give it to us before all our great game animals are exterminated."

The entire public is certainly behind the measure. There is no opposition to it in any quarter. The Smithsonian has been urged to further the end sought by this amendment. The plan challenges the closest scrutiny and invites criticism, for to know the details of the plan and the public need for this institution is to become an advocate of it. Every great nation on the earth, excepting this, has its national zoological garden, for the advancement of science and the instruction of the people.

Like the collections of the National Museum, the people, no matter how ignorant of natural history, will feel it is for them, and they will support it accordingly. Under the management provided for in this amendment, no man who votes for this amendment will ever regret it. We have lost too much time already in the prosecution of this enterprise; let us delay no longer, but begin at once to build up the grandest collection of American quadrupeds, birds, and reptiles on the face of the earth.

Mr. KNUTE NELSON. Mr. Speaker, I do not propose to enter upon any extended discussion of this matter. I think on its face it will commend itself to the favorable consideration of every member of the legislative department of so great a country as that of the United States. This city, sir, ought to be something more than a mere political center, something more than a mere gathering place for statesmen and politicians. The people coming from every part of the country expect at the national capital to see something else than to come into these galleries and look down upon members of Congress to see us perform our duties in a listless and perfunctory manner, as we often do. This city ought to be not only the political center, but it ought to be the great art and educational center toward which the attention of our people should be directed.

The people of this country, Mr. Speaker, are not endowed with the little and mean spirit some persons suppose. Amongst the great institutions we have established in this city, which are now in successful operation, are the Smithsonian Institution and the National Museum. I venture to say there is not a man or woman who comes to this capital throughout the year who does not visit those institutions to examine carefully the specimens and study the object lessons there presented, and who does not go away satisfied and content that the Government has established those institutions, and who does not cheerfully acquiesce in the taxation necessary to supply the money to carry them on.

All great governments have recognized the fact that such scientific establishments as the National Museum and the Smithsonian Institution and a zoological garden are well calculated to train and educate the people and to cement the nation into one harmonious, intellectual whole.

All great countries on the face of the globe have these zoological gardens or institutions of a similar character established in some form or other. There is scarcely one—indeed, I doubt if there is one—that has not already made a beginning in this direction except the United States of America. And now, Mr. Speaker, when we have an abundance of money in our national Treasury, when the country is so rich, powerful, and prosperous, can there be any valid reason assigned why we should not inaugurate this establishment, this great scientific instructor that all nations have the benefit of to a greater or less extent? Shall we, claiming a higher grade of civilization than many of the other nations of the world, be the only one which is to deprive

its people of the lessons to be taught and the education to be obtained from such an establishment as a zoological garden?

In addition to this there is another consideration which is pressing upon us at this moment, and which ought to make us anxious to make a beginning in this direction, and it is the fact that many of the unique and peculiar zoological specimens which were once common to this country are fast passing away and very few of them now remain. The time will not be far distant when many species of animals which once existed in vast herds on this continent will be entirely extinct. Let us begin and preserve a few specimens before all are gone. But a dozen years ago I could purchase buffalo robes cheaper at my village home in Minnesota than I could purchase calfskins, while now the buffalo is almost a thing of the past in America; and what is the case with that animal is also the case with a great many other specimens which once roamed this country.

Now is the time to gather up the remains of our animals and concentrate them here, where they can be properly cared for, and become a scientific link between our past and present. It is now or never.

Mr. Speaker, I have looked into this matter further, and I find that the proposition is to establish this park on that beautiful little creek in the northwest section of the city known as "Rock Creek," and to take about 120 acres of land for the purpose of this garden. I am satisfied from what I have been able to learn on a personal examination of the matter, for I have taken particular pains to look into it, that there is no real-estate job or speculation connected with it. On the contrary, those people now owning real estate in that immediate neighborhood are averse, as I am informed, to the establishment of a zoological garden in their midst.

It is proposed to appropriate about \$140,000 to secure the site, and about \$50,000 for the preliminary plant and a year's operating expenses.

Mr. E. PAYSON. I would like to ask the gentleman where he finds that in the bill, or where he finds any limit to the amount of land which is to be acquired? There is no limit whatever on it.

Mr. NELSON. The limitation is on the amount of the appropriation.

Mr. PAYSON. Yes; but not as to the quantity of land that may be acquired. The bill does not limit them and does not specify the lands.

Mr. NELSON. Certainly not. The bill does not go on and describe the lands, because this tract is composed of a multitude of little tracts varying from 6 to 20 acres in extent. They have to secure these several tracts in order to get the site.

Mr. PAYSON. But my point is this: That this bill provides for an unlimited acquisition of lands in that region, and the minimum amount is fixed in the amendment, which is to be not less than 100 acres, but as much more as these gentlemen choose to incorporate into the tract. Now, if it is to be adopted at all, there ought to be some limit.

Mr. NELSON. I want to say in reply to the gentleman from Illinois that that is a pure matter of detail, and if he thinks that there is anything in this which is susceptible of a misconstruction it can be covered by a suitable and proper amendment, which I am perfectly willing to accede to.

Mr. D. B. HENDERSON, of Iowa. The amount fixed in the Senate amendment is 100 acres.

Mr. NELSON. Yes, sir; and so far as I know the gentlemen with whom I have conversed, and I may say, indeed, about the only gentleman I have talked with is a man who is interested in this from a purely scientific standpoint—I refer to Mr. Hornaday, of the Smithsonian Institution—informs me that all that is contemplated and all that is desired is 121 acres. It has nothing of the element of speculation about it. It is to establish a zoological garden for the benefit of the great body of our people who visit this city and for no other purpose.

Now, by establishing the institution, sir, in this manner, we will make a beginning; and knowing what our experience has been in reference to the Smithsonian Institution, we are safe in saying that a large number of valuable specimens which we are likely to acquire in the future will be given us as a free gift whenever we have the place to put them and take care of them. I urge every gentleman in this Chamber, no matter what his politics may be, as he looks upon the greatness of this country and regards its abilities and resources, vast and unparalleled as they are, under all these circumstances, to join with me to aid in establishing this institution here, and thereby place us on a par with other great countries of the world, and in this manner do what intelligence, civilization, and public spirit has done for all other countries. There are no people in the country, no class of our people, who would begrudge the sum—the few thousands of dollars—necessarily involved in this establishment.

This city is the great center which attracts all of our people. They do not feel that anything is too grand for this city or Government. They go away from here often feeling perhaps that with the exception of the Capitol our public buildings, particularly the White House, are most insignificant and incompatible with the high character and dignity of the country. They feel that here, in the capital of a great nation, everything should be on the grandest scale, in consonance with the dignity of our nation, and that all that appertains to culture, art, and science ought to have a home and abiding place here on a grand and ample scale, commensurate with our resources, greatness, and dignity as a nation.

Mr. W. H. FORNEY. It is proposed by this amendment of the Senate to establish a zoological park in the District of Columbia by the appropriation of \$200,000 at this time. Now, when this \$200,000 is expended, what have you got? You simply have 121 acres out here

on Rock Creek, for which it is proposed to pay \$142,000. In the first place, that is an immense price for that kind of land. Then, after we have spent \$142,000 for the 121 acres of land, there are \$58,000 left with which to commence building houses. Next year we will be called upon to appropriate \$200,000 to buy buffaloes, tigers, lions, monkeys, and other animals to put in there. The next year after that we will have to appropriate another \$200,000, because we will have to buy reptiles, snakes, and things of that kind. So really, Mr. Speaker, it simply means \$200,000 this year, and \$200,000 a year for the next five years, and then we have a zoological garden. There is a zoological garden in New York and another in Cincinnati. Of course we must rival them, and it will cost \$100,000 every year for all time to come. Now, are we ready to commence this business? I say not; and why? Because the Government has no business to enter into this matter until we are out of debt, and if the gentleman will postpone this measure until 1907, when we have paid our debt, I will join in the business. I now yield to the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. Herbert.]¹

Mr. J. G. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I doubt the wisdom of providing for this expenditure at the present time. I have no hesitation about the right and expediency, at the proper time and in a proper way, of improving the parks about our cities and establishing, at proper places and under proper safeguards, zoological gardens. In nearly all of our great cities you find them. Since this measure has been pending I got on my horse and went up Rock Creek road along the northern and the southern boundary of the proposed zoological garden. I went along the creek, and, as nearly as I could, found the boundary of that proposed park. Nature has done a great deal for that location; and I am very frank to say that I hope to live a good many years after the zoological garden shall have been established there or at some other good point; and I doubt whether any better location can be found anywhere.

Yet I am frank to say I do not favor this measure at this time, because we are not ready. I believe the time is near at hand when there ought to be a park established, commencing at Massachusetts avenue and running a considerable distance north of the proposed northern boundary of this garden; and in that park ought to be placed, I believe, the zoological garden.

It may be, and I think it quite likely, that a portion of the expense of this park proper ought to be borne by the District of Columbia; but whether that shall be done or not, we are not ready at this time to establish the park; I mean as disconnected with the zoological garden. If you establish the garden there now, and the Government begins to spend money upon it, my opinion is that the cost for the land north

¹The remarks then made by Mr. Hiliary A. Herbert were held over for revision, but were never recorded.

and south of it for a park proper would be very greatly increased. I think it wise, therefore, to let this matter go over until the next session of Congress; and in the mean time let the Committee on Appropriations, if you choose, or the Committee on the District of Columbia, or both committees, as well as members generally, look into this subject.

Mr. W. P. TAULBEE. Would it disturb the gentleman if I should ask him a question?

Mr. CANNON. Not at all.

Mr. TAULBEE. If I understand the gentleman, his position is that the District of Columbia ought to pay half the expense of this park, while the Government acquires the title to the property. Now, if the District of Columbia is to pay half of the expense, is it not right under the present system of taking care of the parks of this city and of dividing the general expenses of the city, that the title should be vested in the District of Columbia? If the Government owns the property, why require the District of Columbia to pay half the expense?

Mr. CANNON. The Government does not own the property.

Mr. TAULBEE. I understood that was the purpose.

Mr. CANNON. That is a matter for adjustment in the future. The Government of the United States may pay all the expense, or the District of Columbia pay one-half; that would depend upon the provisions of the law which may be passed at the time we acquire the park. It may be that the District of Columbia ought not to pay anything, so far as the zoological garden is concerned.

But my particular objection to this provision at the present time is that, after having gone over that portion of the District and examined it pretty closely, the impression rests strongly on my mind that we ought to have not only the ground proposed, but north of it a considerable distance—a mile or two—and south of it to Massachusetts avenue for a general park, in which this garden ought to be located.

Mr. TAULBEE. That is the same plan, I believe, which was considered some weeks ago in the time belonging to the District of Columbia, when we had a bill before us proposing to establish a park.

Mr. CANNON. I do not say that I approve of that plan at all. I say generally that I approve of acquiring this land for that purpose.

[Here the hammer fell.]

Mr. FORAN. Mr. Speaker, I am sorry to differ on this question with some of my colleagues on the Committee on Appropriations. The gentleman from Alabama [Mr. Forney] is usually right, although somewhat possessed of a parsimonious spirit in respect to public expenditures, as is the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. Herbert]. The gentleman from Alabama [Mr. Forney], when he says that the adoption of this amendment will involve an annual expenditure of \$100,000, draws largely, I think, on his imagination.

Mr. FORNEY. I will ask the gentleman whether he understands what is the cost of maintaining the parks in New York and other large cities? I understand that in New York the expense is \$50,000; and of course we shall have to go ahead of New York.

Mr. FORAN. Fifty thousand dollars! I do not care whether the zoological garden in New York costs \$50,000 or \$500,000 or \$5,000,000.

Mr. FORNEY. That is the right way to meet the question.

Mr. FORAN. That park, the Central Park in the city of New York, is the institution which above all others attracts the attention and admiration of visitors. It is the one bright spot, the great oasis in the desert of misery and selfishness known as New York. And so, too, when a person visits Philadelphia the first place he is likely to go to is the zoological garden. The same is true in respect to Cincinnati.

Mr. Speaker, I think I know something as well as other gentlemen about public opinion in respect to expenditures of the public money, and I wish to say right here that when we go upon the political platform this fall to discuss political questions before the people we shall not be asked about the expenditures of the public money as much as we shall be interrogated in regard to other questions. I have made many a canvass, and I know that the people of the United States are not so much concerned about the amount of public expenditures, if they are properly expended, as they are about other great and leading issues. Of course, when public moneys are improperly expended, when there is speculation and fraud, the people have a right to complain, but the expenditure of the public money for scientific and other useful purposes has never been complained of by the people. Especially is this true when money is appropriated and expended for the benefit, the education, and the edification of the people. Money expended for public parks and botanical and zoological gardens, where the poor, who can not afford these luxuries as the wealthy can, may breathe fresh air, enhance their health, and improve their minds, is never condemned, but is always commended and appreciated by those who pay taxes, for these parks are the recreation grounds of the poor.

Why, sir, the people of the Old World have for years and centuries encouraged art and science. Hence you find there a Humboldt, an Agassiz, a Muncaczy, and a Meissonier. But you do not find such men in this country, and you will not until our public men rise to the height they should and encourage art and science in this country. The hard, sharp struggle for existence keeps many of the brightest minds in the Republic chained to the bench or the desk. With proper encouragement our artists, scientists, and naturalists would become shining stars in the great galaxy of human science and genius.

I am strongly in favor, Mr. Speaker, of a zoological garden in this city or some other place under the control of the United States. The sciences of biology and biogenesis are attracting wide attention at this

time, and that part of biology which embraces zoology, the structure, habits, distribution, classification, and derivation of animals receives the most earnest consideration of scientific men everywhere. There is in Paris the Jardin des Plantes, which has been the nursery and educator of naturalists for hundreds of years. They have in Regent's Park, London, a great zoological garden, which has over 5,000 animals in it to-day, and although it is an admission garden more people visit it than visit any other quarter of London or England. It is the haunt of the poor, the woman and child as well as the man, the haunt of the naturalist, the scientist, the traveler—the pride and the glory of the British metropolis. And why should we not have such a garden? We proudly boast of our greatness, our prosperity, our intelligence as a people. Let us show by our acts, our encouragement to art and science, that we are worthy of the distinction we claim.

Look at this city to-day. Has the United States encouraged art, even in so meager a way as to provide for a national art gallery? No, sir. If it were not for the munificence and generosity of one man—I refer to the late lamented Mr. Corcoran—the capital of the United States would not have a single work of art free to the student, the people—all who love and admire the beautiful and the artistic. Thank God, there was one man who recognized that property was not an individual fact, but the creation of social agencies, and, recognizing his duty to society, this great and good man gave to the people the Corcoran Art Gallery. He recognized a principle that wealthy men do not recognize generally. Were it not for the generosity of that one man the visitor to this city to-day could find no place where might be seen specimens of the art of this and other countries, this and past ages.

It has been well said by the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. Nelson] that a great many of the animals which were found in this country are fast becoming extinct—such as the buffalo, the caribou, the Rocky Mountain goat, the moose, and other species. Are these animals, this part of our natural history, to be blotted out and lost forever? Must future generations know of them only by seeing their remains or by reading what naturalists say of them?

The science of zoology is closely related to the cognate sciences of biology and anthropology and ethnology, and all questions relating to human life and life itself. They are all of vast and unbounded interest to science and to everybody. I know myself from practical experience how interested the people generally are in all that relates to animal life—to the fauna of this as well as other countries. A small park in the city of Cleveland has recently had donated to it a little alligator, a very small specimen, from the region of my friend from Alabama. This saurian has held levees, matinees, and noon-day receptions all summer, and has had more visitors than any other attractions

in the city of Cleveland. His audiences number hundreds of thousands. Man has a peculiar interest in all living things. The animals of a circus have ever had more interest for the youth than the contortions of the clown. The study of life always has, and always will have, a fascinating interest for the human mind, and where can lower forms of life be better studied than in zoological gardens?

It is something we need in this city, and the expenditure of \$200,000 in a matter of this kind is a mere bagatelle compared with its necessity and its usefulness for the advancement of science. I do not care if it does cost \$50,000 or a \$100,000 next year, although there is no warrant for that assumption. You have to-day a National Museum, with a large ethnological collection, in this city, and with a large collection of the fauna and flora of the country. As you have gone that far, why not in addition have a zoological garden?

I understand that in the Smithsonian Institution or the National Museum there are fifty or a hundred animals already, donated by men interested in the zoological geography of the country. Instead of having to pay for the animals for this park they will be donated by persons from all parts of the United States, because there are large-hearted and generous men in the United States everywhere who are anxious to enrich and perpetuate this science. Until recently our knowledge of extinct animals was so very limited that the science hardly deserved the name, but within a few years the discovery of extinct fossil remains has enabled the scientist, by an examination of these records of past ages, to solve many mysteries, not only of relation, but of structure as well. In this research dwarfed organs have been found in full development and widely separated forms linked together. The zoology of the future will include the past as well as the present. It is already a most wonderful as well as a most useful science, and it is to stimulate and advance it that this measure is proposed. All scientists now agree that the germ of life, the bioplasm, the clay from which the Great Potter molds living beings, is identically the same in all animals, man included. It is for this reason that the study of life, its origin, its purpose, its existence has so great an interest to the human mind. Therefore I say, Mr. Speaker, that the expenditure of this money will be productive of great and lasting benefit to science.

Let me say, in conclusion, that the people do not scan too closely the expenditures of money out of the Treasury provided it is expended for their benefit. Persons coming to this city and seeing this magnificent structure, the Capitol of the United States, are not filled with envy because it is located in Washington. It is the nation's building, and each citizen has a part in it. As the visitors go through the beautiful grounds of the Botanic Garden or through the National Museum and the Smithsonian Institution they are conscious these

institutions belong to them as well as to the people of Washington. You have a National Observatory here, too. It is national in its character and belongs to the whole country. This zoological garden will belong not to this city alone, but to the whole United States. It will be a place where every resident, every sojourner, and visitor will delight to go, for there will be found types of all living animals in our zoological geography, as well as specimens of the remains of all extinct fauna found in the same zone. Animals and specimens of fauna from other countries will also be found there. It will be a great national educator, and I am heartily in favor of it.

Mr. FORNEY. I yield now to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. Bland].

Mr. R. P. BLAND. Mr. Speaker, I think my friend from Alabama has not made a very good comparison when he compared this appropriation with the one which has just been made in another bill. The object of that was to subserve the interests of the great mass of the people. It was an antimonopoly measure, to prevent certain things from going into the hands of monopoly, in aid of which there was an expenditure of the money of the people. But here is an aristocratic measure, just the reverse of that, intended to beautify and adorn private property and enhance the value of real estate in the city of Washington at the public expense. While it is doing so it fails to provide that these private individuals shall contribute one cent to the expense of it.

Now, if the States throughout the country have established the parks for their own adornment, use, and benefit, let the city of Washington do the same, and if the people here want to go into the show business, let them do so at their own expense. So far as the people of this country are concerned, they are quite willing, if left to themselves, in a proper manner to provide parks and adornments for their own cities and the capitals of the States; but it is not right and proper to tax, for the purpose of "bulling" the real-estate market of the city of Washington, the people of this country; and that is all this does.

Why, Mr. Speaker, if gentlemen want to study this science, and the habits of monkeys, bears, and elephants, I suppose it would be better to go into the country where they are grown and reared, and study their habits in their native homes. But to bring them here for "scientific" purposes is not a proper use of the word. It is not in the interest of science in any manner, but simply in the interest of curiosity; and hundreds of the people of my State would prefer, if this circus is to be inaugurated, that it shall be carried around; and that if it is for their benefit, and for the benefit of their science, that it shall be put on wheels. Let us organize it in that way. I believe the gentleman from Texas has an amendment to that effect. Let us organize the menagerie, appoint the clown, get all the actors, and visit

all the States and capitals of the country, and give the people the benefit, as they have to foot the bill for the performance, and not restrict it alone to the city of Washington.

I am opposed to the amendment and to all appropriations of the public money that go simply to the benefit of the rich and aristocratic classes; and I repeat if they desire the menagerie here, and the establishment of a zoological garden for the benefit of the people of the city of Washington, let them foot the bill. The people of this country ought not to be expected to do it.

Mr. NELSON. Has the time in opposition been exhausted?

The SPEAKER. There are seven minutes remaining to the gentleman from Alabama, and twelve minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. NELSON. I propose to close the debate, and I hope the gentleman from Alabama will exhaust the time on that side.

Mr. D. KERR. I would like a minute or two.

Mr. FORNEY. On which side?

Mr. KERR. On your side.

Mr. FORNEY. I yield two minutes to the gentleman.

Mr. KERR. Mr. Speaker, I do not think that we ought to appropriate the public money for any such purpose. There are certain purposes connected with the administration of the Government in the District of Columbia in which it is necessary for us to appropriate money and incidentally thereby to improve the city. This necessarily results in large benefit to the city; but I do not see why the city of Washington ought not to be left to provide its own zoological garden if it desires one. There is not one boy or man in five hundred throughout this country that ever comes here, or will come and get any benefit from the establishment of the garden here, and for that reason I do not think the public money ought to be appropriated for any such purpose.

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Mr. FORNEY. I yield now to the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. Blount].

Mr. JAS. H. BLOUNT. Mr. Speaker, I do not rise to go into the general discussion of the pending matter, but to call attention to one single fact, one paragraph of this amendment [to the sundry civil bill for 1890], and that is:

That the said commission is hereby authorized and directed to make an inspection of the country along Rock Creek, beginning at the point on that creek where the Woodley road crosses said creek, and extending upward along its course to where said creek is crossed by the Klinger road, and to select from that district of country such a tract of land, of not less than 100 acres, which shall include a section of the creek, as said commission shall deem to be suitable and appropriate for a zoological park.

There never happens a time, sir, when the Government of the United States needs land for any purpose that the land it owns or is in pos-

session of is suitable for it. While we have vast areas in reserve, whenever a public building is to be located for governmental purposes the sites owned by the Government are never found to be suitable. We are now expending vast sums of money which will run up into millions of dollars along the river front here in what is known as the Potomac flats improvement. More than 700 acres of land, we have been told, are to be reclaimed, and yet under the provisions of this very bill, true to the instincts that seem to prompt all efforts on the part of certain persons to bring about expenditures of the public money here, they go away from that vast area of reclaimed and reclaimable land and provide for the purchase of a particular body of land for this garden. If there was nothing else in this bill but that, it is enough to cause this House to stop and say we will not load down appropriation bills with all manner of schemes merely under the semblance of promoting science, when a little examination is well calculated to excite the suspicion, at least, that it is nothing more than a grand raid upon the public Treasury.

Out on the grounds of Rock Creek we are to buy 100 acres of land at a cost of you do not know what, and at the very same instant you are expending millions of dollars in the reclamation of the Potomac flats, in extent about 700 acres. I say, sir, that we have always found when we have sought to sell lands of the Government they were always valuable until the Government come into possession of them; but having got into possession then the lands were utterly useless for another purpose. We have now some hundreds of acres, perhaps—certainly we will have before we shall have concluded the reclamation of the Potomac flats. Will any gentleman undertake to say that when they shall have been reclaimed that land may not be utilized; and could not a part of it that has been reclaimed be utilized for that purpose? May we not delay this matter until such time as it could be done? I trust, sir, that there is no occasion for any alarm about not having this zoological garden now.

Mr. BENTON McMILLIN. Does my friend think it will be advisable to establish a bear garden there after we have the land?

Mr. BLOUNT. I do not care to go into a bear garden at all.

Mr. McMILLIN. It does not seem to be advisable.

Mr. BLOUNT. I do not think I have any zeal about purchasing the buffaloes and reptiles that my friend from Alabama [Mr. Forney] spoke of having to put in there. It may become necessary—

[Here the hammer fell.]

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. NELSON. Has the time allotted to those opposed to this amendment expired?

The SPEAKER. It has.

Mr. NELSON. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. D. B. HENDERSON, of Iowa. My first impressions were decidedly against this measure, for the reason that I entertained some fear that it was a real-estate speculation, and I have taken some interest while I have been in Congress in endeavoring to keep out legislation in the interest of real-estate speculators. When we had the officers of the Smithsonian Institution before us in regard to this matter I took pains to probe this question carefully, and satisfied myself that instead of real-estate men being in favor of this zoological garden they are against it. Men owning real estate in that vicinity do not care to have their property condemned and the title taken from them and given to the Government.

Condemnation juries do not always give verdicts to suit real-estate owners, especially when they have a strong public sentiment back of the movement, and favoring reasonable compensation. Let this park be established, and real estate will tumble in the vicinity. The speculators desire residences built, and not parks for animals.

The truth is, I found out that the owners of real estate are against this movement. They want fancy and fictitious prices for their property, and not prices fixed by a jury of the people. On that point my mind is at rest.

Now, then, as to the cost of this matter. Mr. Hornaday, of the Smithsonian Institution, who has given this matter a very great deal of attention, has urged this matter upon our attention. He is a man of established reputation and high character and ability, who is interested in the question from high-minded, patriotic motives. He has studied the habits of animals of this country, after having first taken an initiation of between two and three years in the African jungles. He is also a close student of the character and habits of our own American animals. They of the Smithsonian prepared careful estimates of what it would cost to buy this 121 acres, and they estimated that it would not exceed \$142,000.

They took the advice of real-estate agents, among them Mr. Fisher, whom most gentlemen here know by reputation, and he says it could not cost more than \$140,000. One hundred and forty-two thousand dollars is the outside estimate. I think when the jury get hold of this estimate they will cut them out of some of that even. The annual cost is estimated by the officers of the Smithsonian Institution at \$50,000 a year at present. This is to include maintenance, salaries of employees, improvements in buildings, for the construction of yards, cages, and all that sort of thing. That is a cost that will obtain for a few years until this place shall have been established. After that the annual cost, it is estimated, will not exceed thirty-five or forty thousand dollars. So far as the estimate of the cost is concerned, let me remark in passing—what most gentlemen are familiar with—that the Smithsonian Institute has never involved the Government in a deficit. The

officers there are careful, prudent men, and know at all times what they are talking about. Now, as to the views of my colleague [Mr. Cannon] that it ought to go over to another Congress, it must be borne in mind if we are to have a zoological garden, where every animal of this country is to be gathered, it is time we were moving. Already a large number of animals that were indigenous to this country have passed away. The buffalo is almost a creature of the past; and if it is desirable to have such places, and if we are to preserve all these curiosities in this country, I think it is time we were moving in it. Besides, a year or two of delay will see the land contemplated for it cut up and largely occupied as residences, and we will then be too late.

The objection is made that we are going into the "show business." That kind of remark, sometimes coupled with a sneer—I do not say that it has been so in this debate—can be urged against the Medical Museum, the National Museum, and public parks and gardens everywhere; but it will not do to make that an argument in a case like this. Mr. Speaker, this is a democratic movement. It is a movement in the interest of the masses of the people. He who favors parks, where the people can take recreation and come in contact with nature; he who favors public libraries, where the masses of the people can acquire knowledge, is taking an advanced stand in the interest of the masses. But some gentlemen say that this garden should not be established at Washington; that it should be in the National Park. Gentlemen, you will find that a very large number of your constituents will from year to year visit the national capital, while very few of them, comparatively, will ever go to the National Park. Besides, I am opposed to sending this garden to the National Park. That institution is practically owned now by a great hotel monopoly. That great National Park is owned and controlled practically by one corporation, and I understand that there is now a bill in this House to put the rivets into it and fasten it as an attachment to that corporation.

Mr. Speaker, let this garden be established at this great national center, where with our increasing railroad facilities more and more of our citizens will visit it every year, for there is no nation in the world whose people move about their country as ours do. More of our people will get the benefit of this garden in Washington than at any other point where it could be located. In connection with this discussion let it not be forgotten that this is a proposition which has been introduced into Congress by Senator Beck, a patriotic citizen, a man conservative in thought and in legislation, a man whom no member of this Congress will charge with being extravagant or favoring real-estate speculations. Let it be borne in mind also that the scientific men of this country stand back of this bill, urging it upon the consideration of Congress. Not only that, but the great agricultural

journals and the leading journals of this nation have urged upon us to pass this bill establishing a zoological garden.

The sentiment of the country is back of this proposition. It is not designed for the benefit of the citizens of Washington, though I am perfectly willing that they, as a respected part of our people and entitled to every advantage of other citizens, shall have all the advantage which they can derive from it. This garden is demanded as an educator, as a preserver of elements of education and interest that are passing away like the morning mist, and will soon pass away entirely unless preserved by intelligent legislative action.

Mr. Speaker, I have said all that I desire to urge upon the House in connection with this subject and I now yield back my remaining time to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. Nelson].

Mr. NELSON. I yield that time to the gentleman from New York [Mr. Baker].

Mr. CHARLES S. BAKER, of New York. Mr. Speaker, it seems to me that the argument in favor of this proposition is very tersely stated by a Democratic newspaper, the Boston Globe, of Saturday last, and I propose to read as part of my remarks its article on the subject. It is as follows:

TIME FOR A NATIONAL "ZOO."

Senator Beck's bill to establish a national zoological garden at Washington is still pending. It ought to pass at the present session of Congress.

This is the only great nation in the world that does not possess such an institution. And of all the nations this is the one that needs it most. In no other country are the native wild animals becoming so rapidly extinct. Only a few years ago the great Western plains were black with bison; now that huge animal is a curiosity even to the dwellers on the plains. A thousand other varieties and species are being exterminated with equal rapidity. If the children of the coming generations are to know anything of the kind of animals that once roamed over the United States, except from books, something like what Senator Beck's bill contemplates must be done at once.

The price of land in Washington, already enormous, is rapidly rising, and for that reason, if no other, delay will be costly. At present land can be had for the purpose at a reasonable price, but every month adds to its value.

At a cost that would be trifling compared with the benefits to be derived Congress might give the country the largest and most interesting collection of live animals in the world. The primary object of the proposed "zoo" should be to preserve perfect specimens of American animals; but there is no reason why the wild denizens of Asiatic jungles and South American forests should not have a department to themselves.

The "national zoo" is a good object on which Democrats and Republicans can unite for the credit of their common country. Congress ought to give it to us, and any person in private life can help secure the "zoo" by writing to request his Congressman to vote for Senator Beck's bill.

Now, Mr. Speaker, this is one of the few wise Democratic propositions that have been brought before this Congress. My worthy friend from Alabama [Mr. Herbert] suggests, and I think very

properly, that he is opposed to taxing the many for the benefit of the few. I agree with him, and for once we stand together on a common platform. But, Mr. Speaker, it is as an educator of the people that this institution is desired. Like the Smithsonian Institution, like the National Museum, like the many statues that decorate the parks and streets of Washington, this garden will educate the people, will teach them to love their country, to take an interest in the products of their country, and for that reason I think it is a very proper thing to be created and maintained by the General Government. I am thoroughly in favor of the proposition. Whether the garden shall be located at the point proposed or not I do not care particularly; but at some proper place within the District of Columbia such an institution ought to be established and maintained. The argument of the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. Herbert], if it is good against this, is equally forcible against all the institutions that are maintained now at the public expense, such as those which have been enumerated by my friend from Iowa [Mr. Henderson]. We have here, moreover, the talent, the knowledge, and the energy of Mr. Hornaday, which are to be given to this garden if it is established. I have known him for many years, and I know that he possesses intelligence, experience, and capacity that would be very valuable in connection with an institution of this kind.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired. The question is on the motion that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment and agree to the same.

The question was taken; and there were—ayes, 36; noes, 56.

So the motion was not agreed to.

Mr. FORNEY. I move that the House insist upon its disagreement.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. FORNEY. I now move that the House agree to the further conference requested by the Senate.

The motion was agreed to.

December 17, 1888—House.

Mr. W. C. P. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky, introduced a bill (H. 11810), the same as bill (S. 2752), introduced by Mr. J. B. Beck in the Senate, April 23, 1888, with the following change in section 2: "of not *less* than 100 acres."

Referred to Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

December 21, 1888—Senate.

Mr. JUSTIN S. MORRILL introduced a bill (S. 3757) for the establishment of a zoological park in the District of Columbia; same as introduced in House by Mr. W. C. P. Breckinridge, of Kentucky (H. 11810), December 17, 1888.

January 16, 1889—Senate.

Mr. J. S. MORRILL, from Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, offered the following amendments to sundry civil bill for

1890; same as introduced by Mr. W. C. P. Breckinridge in House, December 17, 1888 (H. 11810), with the following exceptions:

SEC. 6. That when the said commission shall have established a zoological park in the District of Columbia under the provisions of this *section*, by acquiring the necessary lands and by laying out the same as a park and by the erection of the necessary buildings thereupon, it shall be the duty of said commission to turn over the said zoological park, with all its buildings and appurtenances, to the custody and care of the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution; and when such transfer of the custody and care of the zoological park shall be made, the duties of said commission shall cease and its existence terminate.

SEC. 7. That when the said commission shall tender to the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution the care and custody of the zoological park provided for *herein*, the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution are hereby authorized to assume the care and custody of the same; and the said Regents of the Smithsonian Institution are hereby authorized to make such rules and regulations for the management of the park, and of the property, appurtenances, and collections of the park, as they may deem necessary and wise to secure the use of the same for the advancement of science and the instruction and recreation of the people.

SEC. 8. That the said commission is hereby authorized to call upon the *Superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey*, or the Director of the Geological Survey to make such surveys as may be necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this *section*; and the said officers are hereby authorized and required to make such surveys under the direction of said commission.

January 25, 1889—Senate.

The sundry civil bill for 1890 under consideration.

MR. G. F. EDMUNDS. Now, I offer an amendment which has been reported from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

THE SECRETARY. It is proposed to add to the bill the following additional section [the same as introduced by Mr. W. C. P. Breckinridge on December 17, 1888]:

SEC. —. For the establishment of a zoological park in the District of Columbia, \$200,000, to be expended under and in accordance with the provisions following, that is to say:

That in order to establish a zoological park in the District of Columbia, for the advancement of science and the instruction and recreation of the people, a commission shall be constituted, composed of three persons, namely, the Secretary of the Interior, the president of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, which shall be known and designated as the commission for the establishment of a zoological park.

That the said commission is hereby authorized and directed to make an inspection of the country along Rock Creek, between Massachusetts avenue extended and where said creek is crossed by the road leading west from Brightwood crosses said creek, and to select from that district of country such a tract of land, of not less than 100 acres, which shall include a section of the creek, as said commission shall deem to be suitable and appropriate for a zoological park.

That the said commission shall cause to be made a careful map of said zoological park, showing the location, quantity, and character of each parcel of private property to be taken for such purpose, with the names of the respective owners inscribed thereon, and the said map shall be filed and recorded in the public records of the District of Columbia; and from and after that date the several tracts and parcels of

land embraced in such zoological park shall be held as condemned for public uses, subject to the payment of just compensation, to be determined by the said commission and approved by the President of the United States, provided that such compensation be accepted by the owner or owners of the several parcels of land.

That if the said commission shall be unable to purchase any portion of the land so selected and condemned within thirty days after such condemnation, by agreement with the respective owners, at the price approved by the President of the United States, it shall, at the expiration of such period of thirty days, make application to the supreme court of the District of Columbia, by petition, at a general or special term, for an assessment of the value of such land, and said petition shall contain a particular description of the property selected and condemned, with the name of the owner or owners thereof, and his, her, or their residences, as far as the same can be ascertained, together with a copy of the recorded map of the park; and the said court is hereby authorized and required, upon such application, without delay, to notify the owners and occupants of the land and to ascertain and assess the value of the land so selected and condemned by appointing three commissioners to appraise the value or values thereof, and to return the appraisement to the court; and when the values of such land are thus ascertained, and the President shall deem the same reasonable, said values shall be paid to the owner or owners, and the United States shall be deemed to have a valid title to said lands.

That the said commission is hereby authorized to call upon the Superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, or the Director of the Geological Survey, to make such surveys as may be necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this section; and the said officers are hereby authorized and required to make such surveys under the direction of said commission.

The President pro tempore, (Mr. J. J. INGALLS). The question is on agreeing to the amendment proposed by the Senator from Vermont [Mr. Edmunds].

Mr. GEORGE F. HOAR. I raise the question of the relevancy of the amendment to the bill to which it is proposed.

Mr. J. S. MORRILL. I hope the Senator from Massachusetts will allow this amendment to go on the bill.

Mr. EDMUNDS. I trust the Chair will pass on the question of order.

Mr. MORRILL. It is a matter of very great importance, involving the question as to whether we shall preserve the animals that peculiarly belong to this continent—

Mr. HOAR. I rise to a question of order. I call the attention of the Chair to the third clause of Rule XVI.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair is familiar with the rule, but supposed there would be no objection to the Senator from Vermont [Mr. Morrill] proceeding. If the Senator from Massachusetts desires to prevent debate—

Mr. J. C. SPOONER. I ask unanimous consent that the Senator from Vermont [Mr. Morrill] may be allowed to proceed.

Mr. HOAR. Let the Chair submit the question for unanimous consent that the debate may proceed.

Mr. EDMUNDS. I hope the Chair will rule on the question of order.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The point of order is well taken.

The question of relevancy must be submitted to the Senate without debate.

Mr. HOAR. Mr. President—

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question recurs on the proposition submitted by the Senator from Massachusetts, Is the amendment relevant?

Mr. HOAR. I ask unanimous consent—

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair can not entertain debate.

Mr. HOAR. I do not propose to debate, but I ask unanimous consent that the Senator from Vermont [Mr. Morrill] may proceed.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair regards that as in the nature of debate.

Mr. EDMUNDS. Let us take the question.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question will be taken on the relevancy of the proposed amendment. Is the amendment relevant? [Putting the question.] By the sound, the ayes have it.

Mr. HOAR. I call for a division.

There were on a division—ayes 15, noes 4.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. No quorum voting, the Secretary will call the roll of the Senate.

The Secretary called the roll.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Thirty-nine Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present. The question recurs on the point of order raised by the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. Hoar] upon the relevancy of the proposed amendment, which, under the rules, must be decided by the Senate without debate.

Mr. EDMUNDS. I ask the Chair to read the rule.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chief Clerk will read the third paragraph of Rule XVI, omitting the last clause.

The Chief Clerk read as follows:

3. No amendment which proposes general legislation shall be received to any general appropriation bill, nor shall any amendment not germane or relevant to the subject-matter contained in the bill be received; nor shall any amendment to any item or clause of such bill be received which does not directly relate thereto; and all questions of relevancy of amendments under this rule, when raised, shall be submitted to the Senate and be decided without debate, etc.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is the proposed amendment relevant under the rule? [Putting the question.] By the sound the ayes have it.

Mr. HOAR. I will withdraw any further call for the yeas and nays, as the Senate seems to be decidedly of the opinion that the amendment is relevant.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Chair understand the question of relevancy to be withdrawn, or shall the decision stand in favor of the amendment?

Mr. HOAR. I withdraw the call for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair holds that the Senate decides that the amendment is relevant. The question recurs upon agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Vermont [Mr. Edmunds].

Mr. MORRILL. Mr. President, I was observing merely that it was important to have early action if it was intended to preserve the animals peculiar to this continent. I understand that the Smithsonian Institution have had quite a number already donated to them, and although they are not seeking the employment of taking care of this zoological park or of these animals, yet if the duty is devolved upon them by Congress they will undertake it.

So far as the park is concerned it is absolutely indispensable that action shall be taken at an early day if it is intended to have this park, which is said to be the most desirable spot, perhaps, in the whole country and which has already been surveyed. Unless it is taken hold of immediately it is very likely to be grabbed by a syndicate of speculators, and when it shall be undertaken to improve it with streets and with city lots it would be entirely ruined as a zoological park.

Therefore the earliest action possible is necessary if we would be sure to locate the park where it is supposed to be very desirable to have it located.

Mr. HOAR. Mr. President, I had my attention called to this scheme some time since, and have always very earnestly favored it. I think the establishment of such a place of wholesome recreation and instruction for the youth, for the children, and for the poorer people of a large city is eminently wise, and that it is entirely fitting that it should be procured here at the national capital at the national expense.

The purpose in raising the question has not been to defeat or to attempt to defeat the proposition, but only to have the Senate decide as a precedent for other cases the question of order, which has been raised sometimes in like cases where I thought it could not be fairly sustained; and having accomplished that purpose I am content.

The Presiding Officer (Mr. J. K. JONES of Arkansas in the chair). The question is on the adoption of the amendment offered by the Senator from Vermont [Mr. Edmunds].

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

Mr. PRESTON B. PLUMB. I move that the Senate insist on its amendments to the bill and request a conference with the House of Representatives on the bill and amendments.

The motion was agreed to.

February 2, 1889—House.

Mr. SAMUEL DIBBLE, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, submitted a report (H. 3907) to accompany bill (H. 11810):

The Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds to which was

referred the bill (H. 11810) for "the establishment of a zoological park in the District of Columbia," having had the same under consideration, respectfully submit the following report:

Appended hereto is a letter of Prof. S. P. Langley, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, portraying the necessity of such a park and the advantages to be derived from its establishment; and, for the reasons therein set forth, your committee respectfully recommend the passage of the bill.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION,
Washington, D. C., January 18, 1889.

MY DEAR SIR: I write what follows in accordance with the suggestion of your yesterday's letter, intending it for your consideration and that of the committee.

From all parts of the country, for many years, presents of live animals have been made to the Government through the Smithsonian Institution or the Museum, but the absence of any appropriation for their care has led to their being sent away (though most reluctantly) to increase the collections of the zoological parks in Philadelphia, New York, London, and other cities. It should be better known than it is that everywhere through the country there is a disposition on the part of private individuals to give to the Government in this way, and without any expectation of return, remarkable specimens, which the donor (very commonly a poor man) sometimes refuses advantageous pecuniary offers for, and it seems hard to decline gifts made in such a spirit, or, accepting them, to give them away again.

But little over a year ago I gave instructions that these live specimens should be retained temporarily, as an experiment, and although a very few have been purchased, the collection, which is a subject of so much local popular interest, has been thus formed, substantially by gift, within perhaps fifteen months, and this though many proffers have been declined for want of means to care for them. I am persuaded that if it were generally known that the Government would receive and care for such gifts within a very few years the finest collection of American animals in the world might be made here in this way, with comparatively no expenditure for purchase.

Among the many interested in the incipient collection was Senator Beck, whose bill for the formation of a zoological park was brought before the Senate on April 23, 1888. The writer directed the Senator's attention to the fact that a piece of ground singularly suitable, by the variety of its features, to the provision for the wants of all the different kinds of animals, existed in the picturesque valley of Rock Creek, in the part nearest to the city. Here not only the wild goat, the mountain sheep, and their congeners would find the rocky cliffs, which are their natural home, but the beavers brooks in which to build their dams, the buffalo places of seclusion in which to breed and replenish their dying race, aquatic birds and beasts their natural home, and in general all animals would be provided for on a site almost incomparably better than any now used for this purpose in any other capital in the world.

With this is the preeminently important consideration that the immediate neighborhood to the city would make it accessible not only to the rich but to the poor, and therefore a place of recreation to the great mass of the residents, as well as to the hundreds of thousands of citizens from all parts of the country who now annually visit the capital.

It may be added that, so far as is known to the writer, all those interested in the desirable but larger plan for a public park along the whole Rock Creek region—that is to say, all those acquainted with the beauties and advantages of the site—regard the establishment of the proposed zoological park there with favor. It is very difficult for anyone who has not visited the region to understand its singularly attractive character, due to the good fortune which has preserved its picturesque features intact until now, although the growing city is sweeping around and enveloping it.

The Smithsonian Institution has not customarily received with favor the propositions continually made it to place different local or national interests under its charge; but the very special reasons which seem in this case to enable it to at once secure a home and city of refuge for the vanishing races of the continent, and a place for the health and recreation of the inhabitants of the city and citizens of the United States, together with an opportunity for the carrying out an enterprise of national scientific value, and the formation of what, as regards its site at least, is the finest zoological garden in existence—all these considerations have moved it to see in this an opportunity to carry out its legitimate work, "the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men."

When, therefore, Senator Beck made the understanding that the Smithsonian Institution would accept the charge of such a park the primary condition on which he would undertake to recommend it to Congress, the Secretary felt authorized to say that he believed it probable that the proposition would be favorably viewed by the Regents, and the matter once brought before Congress, he has not disguised his own interest in the success of the measure.

The bill brought in by Mr. Breckinridge in the House (and by Senator Morrill in the Senate) appropriates \$200,000 for the purchase of not less than 100 acres of land. The land actually most desired for the zoological park covers about 120 acres, being precisely that portion of the Rock Creek valley which will be soonest destroyed, as regards its picturesque and attractive features, by the laying out of streets and lots. Nevertheless, and largely owing to the very fact that the picturesqueness of the locality implies the existence of rocks, precipices, and valleys, which it would cost much to level and fill in, this land can still be obtained at rates which, considering its neighborhood to the city, are remarkably cheap. The most thorough examination that I have been able to make, the testimony of various real-estate experts and others, have satisfied me that the purchase may and will be completed for somewhat less than the sum named in the appropriation, even leaving a small margin for the erection of a preliminary shelter for the animals.

I beg most respectfully to urge upon the attention of the committee the fact that it is at once the strength and weakness of this measure that, so far as is known, it is an entirely disinterested one, the real-estate holders in the vicinity being generally indifferent or opposed to it, for reasons which can be explained, if desired, and that it is being thus pressed upon Congress by those who have the measure at heart because anything that is done must be done soon. It is probable that within a year or two more the good fortune which has kept this singularly interesting spot intact, while the growing city is encircling it, will protect it no longer. It is not the mere space on the map which is to be secured, but natural advantages which have no relation to the number of acres, and which can not be restored if once destroyed, since it is not in the power of Congress itself by any expenditure of money to recreate a rock or a tree.

I am, very respectfully, yours,

S. P. LANGLEY, *Secretary*.

Hon. SAMUEL DIBBLE,
House of Representatives.

Committed to Committee of the Whole.

February 27, 1889—House.

In considering the District of Columbia bill for 1890, Mr. Judson C. Clements submitted a conference report:

The next and last item involving any expenditure of money is an appropriation of \$200,000 for a zoological park, proposed to be purchased through the instrumentality of a commission provided for in

the Senate amendment. The conferees on the part of the House have not thought proper to yield on that question.

Mr. W. H. HATCH. And I hope they will not.

Mr. W. S. HOLMAN. I hope not.

Mr. JAMES H. BLOUNT. I wish to ask my colleague in relation to one point. I understood him to say that there is an item there for the purchase of a park.

Mr. CLEMENTS. Yes, a zoological park; an amendment put in by the Senate. The appropriation is \$200,000.

Mr. BLOUNT. At what point?

Mr. S. J. RANDALL. At no point. Wherever they may select.

Mr. CLEMENTS. I think there is some intimation as to the locality, but it is very loose.

Mr. RANDALL. It is very loose indeed.

Mr. DAVID B. HENDERSON, of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, this question of a national park or a zoological garden is a matter to which I would like to have the House give its attention. It will be observed that we have practically agreed upon all matters in controversy between the two Houses except the amount to be given for street improvements and the question of this national park. Nearly all the remaining matters in issue between the two Houses have been agreed upon. In regard to this park, I would be glad if the House would give some expression of its views. In the House bill there was no provision for a park. The Senate amended the bill by providing for the purchase of 200 acres of ground for a zoological park or garden. Since that time a sentiment has developed in this city, and it has been pressed upon us by a citizens' committee, that we should inaugurate here a national park embracing some 2,000 acres of land. Now, if it is the sentiment of the House that we should have a park at all, I would be glad to have some expression of that kind at this time, so that we may act intelligently in the conference. For myself, I say that I incline very strongly in favor of a park in this city. We have not one now.

Mr. JOHN A. ANDERSON, of Kansas. How much will it cost?

Mr. HENDERSON, of Iowa. It is estimated that it will cost, all told, to get the land about a million and a half of dollars. I am satisfied that a provision can be drafted in the conference that will bring the amount much below that sum, by compelling the property owners whose land will abut on this park to contribute largely to the expense. If some general instructions were given to us declaring that the sentiment of the House favors a park at all, I believe we can provide for carrying out that judgment in a wise manner. But if the House is against any park, the sooner we know that the better, that we may terminate this issue in conference.

Mr. ANDERSON, of Kansas. How much is it estimated will be the cost of maintaining the park after it is established?

Mr. HENDERSON, of Iowa. No estimate has been made in that respect as to the national park. As to the zoological park, the estimate was about \$25,000 a year—probably \$40,000 for the first year or two, when the Government would be putting in accommodations for the animals. Our experience would probably be about the same as that of other cities in regard to their parks.

I will say, for the information of those who desire to know, that, according to the figures furnished to us, the parks in London embrace 2,200 acres; in Paris, 58,000 acres; Vienna, 8,000 acres; Tokyo, 6,000 acres; Berlin, 5,000 acres; Dublin, 1,900 acres; Versailles, 3,000 acres; Central Park, New York City, 840 acres. Chicago has just authorized a park of 2,000 acres. I do not know what number of acres may be embraced in the present parking system of that city. San Francisco has 1,200 acres of park. The city of Washington has no park. It is a question for grave thought and earnest consideration whether the time has not arrived when our national capital should have a park in keeping with the capitals of other nations. I think that we should have the judgment of our associates in this House on that subject. I believe in this park; I am for it; but I will yield my judgment to that of the House and will devote my efforts to carrying out its wish. I repeat that I would be glad to have an expression of the sentiment of the House before we again go into conference.

Mr. HATCH. Does the gentleman wish to be understood as saying that there is in the Senate amendment provision for two parks—one a general park and one a zoological garden?

Mr. HENDERSON, of Iowa. No, sir. The original amendment which was put on the bill by the Senate provides for the purchase of 200 acres for a zoological garden. The proposition now urged upon us is to have a national park embracing some 2,000 acres, running clear out to the boundary, and which shall include a zoological garden—the greater to include the less.

Mr. HATCH. How much of this proposed appropriation is to be devoted to the establishment of the zoological garden?

Mr. HENDERSON, of Iowa. It was estimated that for the first year about \$40,000 would be required to equip and run the zoological park.

Mr. HATCH. That is aside from the purchase of the land?

Mr. HENDERSON, of Iowa. I think the amount embraced in the amendment of the Senate for the purchase of the ground for the zoological garden is about \$200,000.

I desire to say in this connection, as suggested to me by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. O'Neill], that Philadelphia has 2,900 acres of park.

Mr. HATCH. If the gentleman would include in this bill an amendment providing for inclosing the Capitol as a "zoological park," I think the country would indorse the proposition, for we have now as big a "bear garden" here as anybody could want.

Mr. HENDERSON, of Iowa. No doubt there are in the Capitol some animals that ought to be taken in. But let us not turn this matter to mirth. It is a serious question and I think it should be seriously considered by the House.

Mr. RANDALL. Does the gentleman from Iowa maintain that the conferees representing the House and the Senate upon a controversy involving \$200,000 for a zoological garden can entertain a proposition for purchasing, not 200 acres, but 2,000 acres, at an expense of a million of dollars?

Mr. HENDERSON, of Iowa. I think it is within the power of the two Houses to do that.

Mr. RANDALL. Well, then, I hope this House will take that fact into consideration in the vote which it will give.

Mr. HENDERSON, of Iowa. That is why I have said in perfect candor that I do not want to do anything on this question until we have an expression of the sense of the House; I have frankly presented the question with that view. I certainly would not venture on such a proposition without some expression from the House in favor of it.

Mr. BLOUNT. Will the gentleman from Iowa permit me to ask him a question?

Mr. HENDERSON, of Iowa. With great pleasure.

Mr. BLOUNT. The proposition is for a zoological park?

Mr. HENDERSON, of Iowa. Yes, sir.

Mr. BLOUNT. The gentleman says there is being pressed on them a plan for a national park, an entirely distinct one from this zoological park?

Mr. HENDERSON, of Iowa. It is to be an enlargement of this, and embraces animals as well as a general park.

Mr. BLOUNT. Is it to be a national park?

Mr. HENDERSON, of Iowa. It is a national park, embracing a zoological collection. That is what they are pressing upon us. A number of bills have been introduced into the Senate and House embracing that idea. I am not certain but favorable reports have been made on them. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. Rowell], on the District Committee, says favorable report has been made on that proposition.

Mr. BLOUNT. What is the extent to which they propose to enlarge?

Mr. HENDERSON, of Iowa. They propose to take in about 2,000 acres. The park proposed by the amendment is to be located on Rock Creek. The larger park would take in the smaller.

Mr. BLOUNT. I understand that is being discussed by the conferees.

Mr. HENDERSON, of Iowa. We have only discussed the zoological features so far.

Mr. BLOUNT. But it is being pressed.

Mr. HENDERSON, of Iowa. It is being pressed by the citizens' committee. A committee came and asked us to consider it.

Mr. BLOUNT. Do the conferees consider it is competent for them to entertain the proposition?

Mr. HENDERSON, of Iowa. We can enlarge or decrease it, but I think some expression should come from the House before we enter on any such proposition.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky. Will the gentleman yield to me?

Mr. HENDERSON, of Iowa. Yes, sir.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky. As the amendment now stands it is limited to a zoological park.

Mr. HENDERSON, of Iowa. Yes, sir,

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky. What the gentleman wants is instructions to go further and make an amendment for a national park.

Mr. HENDERSON, of Iowa. We want an expression from the House whether they want a park or not.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky. There is the difficulty with those of us who are in favor of a zoological park and against a national park. For one I am in favor of a zoological park. I think if we can appropriate money for the purpose of making archæological and ethnological researches and to send out the *Albatross* to find fossils at the bottom of the sea we can certainly spend a few thousand dollars to keep the animals now nearly extinct from becoming entirely so by the establishment of a zoological park in this city. I think that is a wise thing, but I am not willing to go into a real estate speculation to the extent of 2,000 acres for a national park.

Mr. HENDERSON, of Iowa. I wish to impress upon the House if we are going to have a park here it must be provided soon, for when houses are built and the city extends into the region where the park is proposed to be built, the only available ground for it will be taken up. It is now within our reach, and citizens are eager to contribute from their own pockets to aid in building it. If the larger scheme can be made the property holders will contribute largely toward it.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky. I do not wish to be understood as wishing to prevent any liberal citizens from buying 1,800 acres of land and presenting it to the Government or city for that purpose if they choose. I wish to be understood only as favoring the zoological park instead of the other; and, if possible, I should like to have some expression of sentiment on the part of the House which would enable the conferees to act on that proposition.

Mr. HENDERSON, of Iowa. But for the fact that a few men planted in the midst of the proposed park, having the power of refusing to sell their lands or fix any price upon them, are able to block the way of their fellow-citizens in this respect, there would probably be not so much necessity for this action. But the power to condemn must be given to reach that class of people. That is why the citizens of the

District of Columbia insist upon some legislation to reach them. Efforts were made by subscription; a large amount has already been obtained by subscription, and, as I understand, a considerable amount has been promised; but because of the fact that here and there some person will refuse to give way or allow his property to be used for the purpose at any compensation, hoping to be able at some time or other to demand from his fellow-citizens blackmail of 200 or 300 per cent over the value of the property, it is necessary that some such steps should be taken to allow the exercise of the right of eminent domain, if this work is ever to be prosecuted. Because, as I have said, when this land is built up, it will be very difficult and very expensive to get possession of it.

Mr. BLOUNT. Will the gentleman permit me a moment?

Mr. HENDERSON, of Iowa. Certainly.

Mr. BLOUNT. For many years we have been told when making the appropriations pertaining to the Potomac Flats that the Government would gain thereby about 700 acres of land. I wish to ask my friend if in the investigation of this matter that subject has been considered.

Mr. HENDERSON, of Iowa. We did not have that matter before us, I will state to my friend from Georgia.

Mr. BLOUNT. If my friend had heard my question I think he would not have answered me in that way. He has just stated, when he was referring to the need of securing the land which it was desirable to secure possession of for the purposes of a national park, that it would be difficult after awhile, or in a few years, to get suitable lands; and in that connection I asked the gentleman whether he or his fellow-confererees in discussing the feasibility of getting lands for this purpose had turned their attention to the large amount of land which would probably be reclaimed from the Potomac Flats.

Mr. HENDERSON, of Iowa. No, sir; it has not been urged upon us as either desirable or available for that purpose. On the contrary, the region of Rock Creek, it is represented, is a beautiful region of country for the purposes of the park, equally adapted for that purpose as the Philadelphia park, and better perhaps than Central Park in New York. I do not know as to the accuracy of that, for I have not inspected them. I simply lay the matter before the House and ask an expression of its judgment.

Now I would like to answer my friend from Ohio who is on his feet.

Mr. BENJ. BUTTERWORTH. I wish to ask if it is not possible to make substantial progress in this matter by ascertaining first what lands can be obtained, surveying the outlines, and then get the next Congress to act upon it, if we are not now ready to do so? I understand that neither the price of the ground is known, nor in fact the exact limits the park is proposed to occupy.

Mr. HENDERSON, of Iowa. They have made and submitted very careful estimates of the cost.

Mr. BUTTERWORTH. But I only wish to suggest whether it is not possible to insert a provision here looking in the direction the gentleman contemplates.

Mr. HENDERSON, of Iowa. The citizens' committee have that matter well in hand. The region is well mapped out, and the only difficulty is in the want of power to condemn for the purpose of acquiring title for the Government.

I will yield to the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. Hemphill], unless some other gentleman desires to be heard.

Mr. JOHN J. HEMPHILL. I would like to offer the following instruction to the committee of conference.

The Speaker (Mr. JOHN G. CARLISLE). It is not now in order to instruct the conferees. It can be read for information, if the gentleman desires.

Mr. HEMPHILL. Then I ask that it be read for information.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the House managers on the District of Columbia appropriation bill are hereby instructed by the House to endeavor to secure such action by the managers on the part of the two Houses on the Senate amendment numbered 124 as will secure to the District of Columbia a national park.

Mr. HEMPHILL. I offer that resolution with a view of getting the sense of the House on this question. As those of us who have been here for a year or two remember, an effort has been constantly made on the part of the Senate to so provide in the appropriation bill for the District of Columbia that some legislation may be had for the establishment of a zoological park. At the same time there have been bills pending before this and the other branch of Congress for a national park, and if the national park project is adopted then the provision for the zoological park as a separate institution will be entirely unnecessary. The bill for the national park has been reported favorably and unanimously by the Committee on the District of Columbia, who have taken a great deal of pains in this respect to investigate the subject and ascertain all of the details.

Inasmuch as no opportunity will be afforded us in this session of Congress to present this matter to the House, and as in the view of the committee it is important that it should at the present time be acted upon, I would like to submit the views which influenced the committee in reporting this bill favorably.

Now, Mr. Speaker, there has been a great deal said heretofore about how much has been spent upon the District of Columbia in the way of public improvements, but if gentlemen will look out upon this city they will see that there has been less done for the people of the District of Columbia, as citizens of this District of Columbia, than for the people of any other city in the United States. Now I do not say that the people here do not get more benefit from the public

buildings and parks than we get in South Carolina or any other city, but they have no general park here that belongs to the public.

They have no public buildings where the city authorities have a permanent abiding place. They have no post-office fit for any city of this country or any country that is civilized. In fact, there has been nothing done for the people of this city that has not been done for people of other cities of this Union not as large. Therefore I trust that gentlemen will not view this question unfavorably upon the theory that there has already been as much done for the people of this District as the Government is under obligation to do. Now there is scarcely a city of any size in the United States that has not a public park. While there are a number of small parks in this city, there is not a single one of any size, where the people can go out into the country, as it were, and get the fresh air and have all the invigorating influences that come from the country, that does not belong to some private party. There is, it is true, a number of small reservations, but they do not accommodate the large portion of the city growing out toward the west, and if the same spirit governs us in the future that has in the past, the whole of the park in which the Smithsonian Institution is situated will be occupied by public buildings.

Mr. BLAND. Does not the gentleman from South Carolina think that if the obstructions were taken away that have been created by the Pennsylvania Railroad and the ground cleared that that would be a very desirable park?

* * * * *

Mr. HEMPHILL. I will state, Mr. Speaker, that if there is any portion of this District in which we could well have a park it is this portion through which Rock Creek passes, and I would say that if the people of this District are to have a park for such portion as would be an honor to this city, being the capital of this nation, they can not get it unless they get it under action of this Congress. There is no power in any governmental officer here to condemn land or to put his finger for a public purpose upon a single piece of property in this District, and therefore whatever is done must be done by action of Congress.

Now I know, Mr. Speaker, that 2,000 acres of land is a very large park for a city of the size of the city of Washington, and if we were to legislate for to-day or for the near future it would be too large; but we all know that this city is growing rapidly, that property is going up in price, and that if we are to have a national park in this city this is the most opportune time the Congress of the United States will ever see. We can get a park here in this District now at a cost which will not be any more than one-fifth or one-sixth of what has already been expended for the purchase of land by the city of Philadelphia or New York or any of the large cities in this country. In

Brooklyn, where they have a large park, they spent \$3,919,000 in the purchase of the land alone. In St. Louis, where they have a new park of about 788 acres, they paid \$849,000. In addition to that they have a number of other parks in the city of St. Louis, and I do not understand, Mr. Speaker, why the people of this District and the people of the United States should not be willing to expend as much money for the benefit of the people residing in this capital city as is ordinarily spent by people who control their own expenses.

Mr. HILARY A. HERBERT. Will the gentleman state how much is the annual expense of keeping any of these parks in order that he has mentioned? Can the gentleman give us any idea of the annual expense of keeping up one of these immense parks?

Mr. HEMPHILL. No, sir; I have not any information upon that subject. I will say, however, to my friend from Alabama that I presume the people of those cities are well satisfied with the expense that is found to be necessary to keep up these parks, because there is not a single instance where such a public park has ever been dedicated and the people have taken it back and put it to any other use, as they might do if they were dissatisfied, and not only have those cities which have parks kept them up and improved them, but nearly every other city of any importance in the country is now seeking to acquire such a park.

Mr. W. P. TAULBEE. I will ask the gentleman from South Carolina whether it is not a fact, so far as he has observed with regard to this matter of public parks, that a large portion of the expense which is necessary in order to maintain them is derived from the leasing of proper privileges to citizens within the parks?

Mr. HEMPHILL. I think that might be made available to quite a large extent in maintaining a park.

Mr. A. J. HOPKINS, of Illinois. I desire to ask the gentleman a question as to the propriety of this legislation on an appropriation bill. Is there anything in the proposed amendment that would limit or control the purchase of this property, or protect the interests of the people at large against the privileged few who would be benefited?

Mr. HEMPHILL. My resolution was presented simply to test the sense of the House upon this question, so that if the resolution is adopted and the report comes back from the conferees, the House, if it be satisfied that the amendment is a properly drawn one, can adopt it; if not, can give the conferees further instructions, or can reject the amendment. This leaves it to the conferees upon the part of the House, if this resolution is adopted, to prepare a suitable amendment by which the interests of the public will be properly guarded.

Mr. BENTON McMILLIN. Will the gentleman from South Carolina permit me to ask him a question?

Mr. HEMPHILL. Yes, sir.

Mr. McMILLIN. The gentleman has referred to parks that have been purchased or made by other cities, and to the expenditures incurred therefor.

Mr. HEMPHILL. Yes, sir.

Mr. McMILLIN. Does the gentleman propose that the city of Washington shall do what those other cities have done, pay for the parks that it gets, or does he propose that they, in conjunction with the balance of the people of the United States, shall pay for it, and that his constituents and mine shall pay for part of it?

Mr. HEMPHILL. I will say to the gentleman that so far as I am concerned I would propose that the citizens of the United States should do with reference to this public park as they do with reference to all other public improvements in this District; that is, that they should pay their fair share of the cost of the park. We own one-half of the property in the District. It belongs to the United States, and the concurrence of opinion has been up to this time that the Government of the United States ought not to own half the property here unless it is willing to pay half the expenses.

Mr. McMILLIN. Will the gentleman permit another question?

Mr. HEMPHILL. Yes, sir.

Mr. McMILLIN. The gentleman says that the people of the United States own one-half of the property here?

Mr. HEMPHILL. Yes, sir.

Mr. McMILLIN. In order to arrive at that estimate is it not a fact that the parks themselves which are now established here have been charged to the people of the United States as a part of their property?

Mr. HEMPHILL. Well, sir, if they are a part of the property of the United States, and if the United States is not satisfied to hold them or to pay taxes upon them, let the Government sell them or erect public buildings on them.

Mr. McMILLIN. Furthermore, is it not the fact that the streets have been charged against the United States in order to make up that estimate?

Mr. HEMPHILL. Oh, that is neither here nor there.

Mr. McMILLIN. I will say to my friend that that is here. That is a fact, and is going to remain here.

Mr. HEMPHILL. Well, that may be a fact; but if so, it is a fact by the action of Congress, and it is not fair to blame the people of the District for something which Congress has done of its own free will.

Mr. McMILLIN. But you are endeavoring now to get Congress to do something more in the same direction.

Mr. HEMPHILL. Well, if we have done an erroneous thing in the past, the proper remedy is not to deny to the people of this District a public park such as the people of other cities have. The proper remedy is to go to work now to regulate properly the proportion of

the expenses of the District which the people here ought to pay, and the proportion which the people of the United States ought to pay. But let us not visit the punishment upon the people of the District, when they have had no voice in the action that has been taken in the past, and when it has been done by Congress itself, which has had sole authority to act in the premises.

Mr. HERBERT. I wish to ask the gentleman from South Carolina whether it is not also a fact that in order to make the showing of the Government owning one-half of the property here, all the Government buildings have been charged to the people of the United States? And is it not also a fact that the Government itself, without any help from the people of the District, takes care of every public building here?

Mr. HEMPHILL. I presume that is all true, but I do not see that it has anything to do with the question at issue here.

Mr. HERBERT. It is an answer to your argument about the Government owning one-half of the property.

Mr. HEMPHILL. It is not an answer to my argument; and if the gentleman thinks it is, I am quite satisfied that he has a monopoly of that opinion. We did this ourselves. Congress fixed the matter to suit itself, and not the people of the District, and if anything is wrong Congress is responsible, and Congress alone has the power to change it.

Mr. HERBERT. The facts I have stated, though, go to your argument, based upon the estimate of the Government owning one-half the property here.

Mr. HEMPHILL. That does not make any difference. I simply say that that is the estimate which has been recognized heretofore, and that Congress, which has had the power, has not changed it. The gentleman from Alabama is entitled to his opinion, and I may agree with him, but at the same time it is not fair to make the people of the District responsible for the existing state of affairs.

Now, there is something else I would like to say in regard to this park. It is well known that Rock Creek flows right through the District from one end to the other, until it empties into the Potomac River. Along a considerable portion of Rock Creek the banks have been built up with dwelling houses, and as a natural consequence the creek has become in some parts the natural sewer for everything in the shape of refuse coming from those dwellings. Rock Creek has thus become a stench in the nostrils of the people in that portion of the city. There has been pressed most urgently upon the District Committee a proposition to arch over Rock Creek in part, and to tunnel another part, so as to get rid of these noxious odors coming from the creek. If we should undertake to do that work, although it would apply to only a very small part of Rock Creek, it would cost, according to the estimate, \$600,000, and in all probability by the time we had finished it the cost would be a great deal more.

Now, as a pure matter of dollars and cents, I submit whether it is not better to keep the banks of this creek free from dwelling houses, and dedicate the land to some public purpose. I do not hesitate to say that something must be done for the protection of the people living in the neighborhood of Rock Creek, where buildings have been constructed on its border. Unless something be done, that whole stream will become the deposit of the sewerage and refuse of people living upon its banks, and that portion of the city will soon have to be abandoned, or given over to people who can live in the midst of those stench.

Besides, Mr. Speaker, there will never be a time when this property can be purchased as cheaply as it can be purchased to-day. The people who own the land that is expected to be purchased along Rock Creek, if any be purchased at all, are the original owners of the property; and as a member of the District Committee I can say that not a single one of them, nor the representative of one of them, has come to me, or so far as I know to any member of the committee, urging this park project upon our consideration. Although I have heard the names of a number of these owners, I know but a single one; and although he bought a piece of property there four or five years ago he says, "If you want this land for a public park, I will sell it at a price that any gentleman in whom I have confidence will put upon it." I think that is a fair proposition. He has not asked Congress to appropriate one cent; but he says that, on the contrary, he would prefer to hold the land that he might realize the advance in price.

It is true that a part of the property along this creek has become very valuable. I know a gentleman in this city who, according to repute—I have no personal knowledge of the fact—purchased, seven or eight years ago, a piece of property adjacent to this creek which he could now sell for \$250,000 or \$300,000. If we are ever going to get a park, now is the time; it is in my opinion the only time when the people's representatives will be willing to vote the sum necessary to secure it.

In addition to that, Mr. Speaker, if this park is purchased the District under the usage and the existing law will have to pay one-half of the expenses. It is proper that the people owning property along the line of this park should pay their just proportion in view of any increased value which may arise from the dedication of this land to public use. The District is in a better condition to pay its share of this money now than it will probably ever be for years to come. There is a considerable surplus in the treasury of the District, amounting to several hundred thousand dollars—between six hundred thousand and seven hundred thousand.

Mr. BLOUNT. How about the debt?

Mr. HEMPHILL. Of course there is a debt due by the District, but it is not payable.

Mr. RANDALL. The District is in debt to the Federal Government to the extent of a million dollars, on account of the expense of the work on the aqueduct, and I suggest, if there is any surplus in the treasury, the District should devote it to paying that indebtedness.

Mr. HEMPHILL. I want to remind the gentleman from Pennsylvania that, as I understand, this aqueduct was controlled entirely by officials of the United States.

Mr. RANDALL. The gentleman was stating that the District has \$600,000 in its treasury undisposed of. I wanted to say that I thought the best appropriation of that amount would be for the District to pay something toward the million of dollars advanced by the Government on the aqueduct, which has proved an utter failure.

Mr. HEMPHILL. I think before the District pays any money on that account there ought to be instituted an investigation to see whether the Government of the United States has not swindled the people of this District out of a great deal of that money. As I understand, there is an investigation now going on at our expense——

A MEMBER. The committee has reported.

Mr. HEMPHILL. Yes, the investigation is finished, I believe; and I understand there is a very black report, so far as the Government of the United States is concerned. If we have taken the money of the people of this District, or at least run them into debt to the extent of a million of dollars, and if, according to the report made by members of this body, we have misappropriated the money designed for the construction of that tunnel——

Mr. RANDALL. That was done against the remonstrance of the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. HEMPHILL. That may be true. Yet the District is not responsible, as the gentleman will admit. It is by the fault of officials of the United States Government that this misappropriation has happened, and it is not right to visit our sins upon the people of this District.

Now, Mr. Speaker, they talk a great deal about having a "monkey show" here, and all that sort of thing, just the same kind of language we heard when this question was before the House on a former occasion. We spend a great deal of money in keeping in order the horticultural garden down here. The gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. Breckinridge] very properly says that we ought to provide for the preservation of the animals on this continent before they become extinct; but I think it much more important that we should furnish some outlet, some breathing place, for the poor people of this city, who can not get away in the hot weather, and to give them fresh air, sunlight, and a chance for health and life. Those who live here and can not get away, and those of us who were kept here last summer

during the long discussion upon the tariff, have seen the poor people sitting out and lying out on the streets by day and night, under the baking sun of the day or the reflected heat of the streets at night, unable to get relief from the intense heat; and I do not know that we can do a better thing than to furnish to the children of the poor people some shaded places where they can go and get rid of the hot glow of the summer sun.

If, then, it is important to preserve the animals of the country, how much more important is it to do something toward preserving the health of the people, and especially those of our people who can not get away in the summer time? I trust we will not be niggardly and unjust to these people; and while we are willing to establish a park here for animals, forget them and their wants, but that we will rise to a proper consideration of the question, and I believe when we have done so we will give to the people of this city what is given to the people of other cities, who have the privilege of electing their own city officials, their own city council and mayor, a proper and suitable public park.

Mr. CLEMENTS. Mr. Chairman, I will occupy not exceeding five minutes in this discussion. The gentleman from South Carolina has spoken of the injustice to the people of this District in refusing this appropriation, and intimates illiberality on the part of the Government.

Mr. HEMPHILL. Well, I do not mean to say that the Government is illiberal, but I tried to show that the people of the District did not receive as much benefit as some of our friends seem to think they have already received, and as I myself thought they received before I got here and served upon the committee.

Mr. CLEMENTS. I wish to show, Mr. Speaker, something of the obligations of the District to the United States in connection with the District government.

The bonded debt of the District of Columbia which the Government of the United States has assumed—that is to say, one half of it, principal and interest—on the 1st day of July was \$20,581,000, as shown by the following statement from the last report of the Treasurer of the United States. * * *

The annual interest on this sum at that time was \$906,000, of which the Government of the United States is paying one-half. In addition to the funded debt—and by the way I will state that the principal part of this has been for improvements in the District of Columbia—in addition to the funded debt there is one-half of the amount recently expended on the aqueduct tunnel for the increase of the water supply of the city; so that the amount due on the 1st day of July by the District to the United States for money already advanced for the tunnel was \$1,038,000. The debt of the District, funded and otherwise, of

which the United States has assumed and is paying to the sinking fund one-half of the principal as it is discharged and annually one-half of the interest as it accrues, amounts in the aggregate to the immense sum of over \$21,000,000.

Now that we have a surplus of about a million in the treasury (which, if the Senate amendment prevails, would leave it only about a half million or a little less) the gentleman says is an opportune time to spend money for a zoological park, and at the same time adopt the larger provision for a national park, the one which he is advocating, which is to swallow up the zoological garden and make it a part of it. The provision inserted in the bill to which he refers, reported by his committee, as I understand, provides not for the immediate payment, but for the creation of a debt running along for future years, adding up and piling up against the people of the United States outside as well as those inside of the District a further accumulation of debt for the luxury of a park.

Why not, in the interest of the taxpayer, apply it to the water debt or to the three and a half millions of bonds that will be due July 1, 1891—within a year after the expiration of the year for which the appropriations of this bill are made? In my judgment there is no necessity in this city for a national park such as is proposed, as there is in other cities. The Government of the United States has reserved plats of ground all over the city, in addition to the larger reservations which we find everywhere, breathing places where the people can go; and we have broad streets, and the Government has expended money in their improvement; and in the sundry civil bill each year is carried a large sum of money for paving the walkways through the reservations, and paid for entirely out of the revenues of the Government; no part of it is paid by the District, nor is anything paid by the District for the lighting of the reservations, for the convenience of the people of the District much more than for the people outside. And the gentleman himself has referred to the Soldiers' Home, a place near by, which, while it does not belong to the city or the National Government strictly, yet it is a great place of resort and will remain there.

Now, I believe the time has come when the Government of the United States is paying largely more than its proper share for the expenses of the District and that it ought to be reduced, and if the people of this city and District desire a park it is their business to provide it at their own expense in a larger measure than is provided in the amendment which it is proposed to incorporate in this bill.

I yield to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. Mills] for five minutes.

Mr. R. Q. MILLS. I was a member of the Forty-third Congress, when this strange copartnership was entered into between the Federal Government and the government of the District of Columbia.

When the local government of this District was abolished by the Forty-third Congress I then very seriously questioned the wisdom of that action, and every year since that time has satisfied me more fully that the government now held over the people of this District is wrong. It is un-American. It is not in accordance with the principles upon which we have organized local governments in this country. The people of this District ought to have a local government of their own, and the Federal Government ought to have such jurisdiction and control over the public property of the Federal Government as is necessary to take care of it. In the arrangement of the compromise the interests of the Federal Government, which would apply in that government, were abolished, and it was then determined that the Federal Government should pay one-half of all the expenses annually incurred in the administration of the government of the people.

At that time, perhaps, it was a fair apportionment. The city was small; perhaps not exceeding 100,000 inhabitants. It has passed beyond that, and the property owned by the Federal Government then was around this Capitol and in the streets and parks belonging to the Federal Government, which were retained by the Government for its use at that time. Now the city has extended, and is continuing to extend. The interest of the Federal Government is constantly decreasing in proportion as the interest of the people is constantly increasing. As my friend from Pennsylvania said a few moments ago, the apportionment is now excessive upon the Federal Government, and the people under the local government are not contributing what they ought to contribute toward the Government. I believe, sir, that we ought to stop this unnatural partnership, and the Federal Government ought to appropriate each year out of its own funds whatever is necessary and its equitable proportion for the protection of its public property and the interests of the city.

But, sir, what interest has the Government in buying a park for the people of the District of Columbia? The park belongs to the people, not to the Federal Government. It is not for the interest of the Federal Government that there should be a park on Rock Creek or in the midst of the city. It is for the comfort and convenience of the people, and not for the Government, and the people ought to pay for it. We will continue this condition of things until we dissolve this unnatural government and give the people of the District of Columbia the same rights that we give the people of Texas—representation upon their population, charging them with their own local self-government.

Mr. CLEMENTS. Mr. Chairman, I now yield ten minutes to the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. Blount].

Mr. BLOUNT. It is singular what a prejudice against the Treasury of the United States is manifested in connection with all the arguments

made touching expenditures for this District. The distinguished gentleman who is now the chairman of the Committee on the District of Columbia alleges that the Federal Government ought to be liberal in the matter of appropriations here because it owns one-half of the property. The gentleman from Tennessee rightly suggested that in ascertaining the one-half of the property of the United States it consisted mostly in streets, alleys, and parks.

Now, sir, I wish to know if any gentleman will gainsay the question that the streets and parks are for the people of this city; and if they are, will you undertake to close your eyes to it and charge it as a matter inuring to the benefit of other people outside of this District? Why, sir, it is strange that such argumentation should obtain in so intelligent a body as this. In reference to the water supply here, the Government originally paid for it out of the Federal Treasury, and this people got it as a gratuity. Then these same people came in a few years ago and insisted that the Government of the United States should give them an additional water supply; and because, forsooth, there may have been some mismanagement in some given place, unwilling to take their own misfortune, they turn upon the Federal Government and charge it as a crime, and insist that we shall make it good. It is said, sir, that the city of Washington has not been and is not fairly treated, is not liberally treated, and has not the same opportunities that other cities have. What city, sir, in this country—is it New York, Philadelphia, or any city in this country—that has the Federal Government come to it and take one-half of its burdens in the shape of taxation? Yet, sir, that was their singular argument.

Again, sir, only a few years ago the people of this District complained that the public health was affected by the Potomac Flats, and if we would appropriate, as we have done, millions of dollars for the reclamation of it—and it is going on to-day—we would reclaim 700 acres of beautiful land lying along the Potomac. A large part of it has been reclaimed, a large part is being reclaimed, and yet none of the gentlemen who have come before the House conferees, none of the gentlemen who appeared before the Committee on the District of Columbia, offer to use any portion of the 700 acres or any other area owned by the Government of the United States. It is always private property that we are to buy. No matter what we have, we can not utilize it. There is always some special reason why the necessary improvement should not be put on Government land, where it would take nothing out of the Treasury.

My friend from Iowa says he has not heard of this matter at all in his interviews with the Senate conferees. It does not appear that that committee or the Committee on the District of Columbia ever hear of anything in connection with this question of the purchase of land except Rock Creek Park. My friend, the chairman of the Committee

on the District of Columbia, says that no gentleman interested in that property has ever approached him. I take his statement as true. I take it as true, subject to this qualification: I do not suppose that my friend ever inquired into that matter at all. But, sir, there does come to us through other sources, there does come from citizens of this District who are in communication with members of this House the statement that there are persons engaged in a large real-estate speculation about this proposed Rock Creek Park. They have their attorneys, who do approach other members of this House and who do press that project. It is doubtless being urged by them, and all of this word painting as to the beauty and importance and value to the city of this park is the work of those artists.

Now, sir, so far as I am concerned, I am not willing to do anything that will put into the hands of the House conferees at such a time as this, with little opportunity for deliberation, with little opportunity to ascertain whether it is true, as stated by honorable citizens of this District, that real estate speculations are involved—I am not willing, I say, to put into the hands of the House conferees authority at such a time to take action upon this important question. If it is true that speculators are organized to urge the sale of this park, let us beware, for the best of us may be misled. Let us postpone this matter until we have time to investigate through a committee of this House the questions that are raising doubts in our own minds, and when we shall have done that and the matter shall have come up before us for deliberate action, then let us give it due consideration.

Sir, let us bear in mind the situation. Up to this hour the House of Representatives has refused to take up this question. It has been apprehensive about the parties in interest who were behind this project. It has been apprehensive lest it should be misled in this matter. It has been interested to preserve its own good name free from any possible imputation of scandal. While this is true of the House, the Senate has tacked on to this bill an appropriation of \$200,000 for a zoological garden, and when the conferees get together certain interested persons will be there pressing not for the \$200,000 but to sell 2,000 acres of land. They tell you of what is done in Paris, of what is done in London, of what is done in Philadelphia; they appeal to your national pride to take up this matter now and not to postpone it. In the closing hours of the session, in that hurried conference, shall we make haste to dispose of the public treasure? My colleague has just stated that the Senate amendments to this bill involve an increase of expenditures in one year of 25 per cent. What city in this country would not make a halt at such a suggestion? It is enough of itself to cause us to stop short, and now, in the closing hours of this Congress, to put an end to this question, for the present at least, by instructing

the House conferees that we will not entertain this project further at this time. [Cries of "Vote!" "Vote!"]

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. CLEMENTS was recognized, and yielded five minutes to Mr. Hopkins, of Illinois.

Mr. HOPKINS, of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, the arguments already made in favor and against the amendment offered by the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. Hemphill] by members who have preceded me are as strong proof as any man can desire against the policy of adopting it. Gentlemen of intelligence and experience in such matters contend that there is no necessity for the creation of a public park in the city of Washington of the character contemplated in the proposed amendment, while others of equal intelligence and experience insist that such a park is not only a necessity, but that members of the House who oppose it do not appreciate the importance of this great project.

This, then, presents the issue as to whether the members of this House should favor a bill authorizing the laying out of a great national park in this the capital city of our country. Now, until this question is settled it seems to me, sir, that it is not wise legislation to attempt to appropriate a million and a half of dollars that may be used for such purpose. The gravity of the measure demands that it should be presented in a separate and distinct bill and brought before the House by a committee in the manner provided by the rules which we have adopted.

In no other way can there be a full and a fair discussion of this proposition. If this vast sum of money is to be expended, as the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. Hemphill] contends, for the good of the public, let the representatives of the public have a voice in determining the manner of its expenditure. The way in which the question is presented in the amendment takes from the members of the House all opportunity to be heard upon perfecting a bill for the purchase of the land for the creation of the proposed park and providing against illegitimate speculations by syndicates or real-estate dealers. We know that unless legislation for this object is properly guarded scandals are liable to arise.

Now, before I am called to vote upon a proposition which takes from the public Treasury nearly a million and a half of money I would like to listen to the arguments of those who believe that a public park of the character proposed in the amendment should be established in Washington.

When I have satisfied my mind as to the necessity of the park I will then be ready to assist in perfecting the legislation by which this is to be accomplished. But I protest against the summary manner in

which the friends and advocates of this proposed park are forcing this question.

The gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. Hemphill] talks in a way that indicates that he has given much thought and study to the subject. But I take it, sir, that the great majority of the members of the House feel as I do—that they would like more light upon the subject. I am opposed to this amendment for other reasons, but my time is too limited, I fear, to permit me to present them now.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. CLEMENTS was recognized, and yielded four minutes to Mr. McMillin.

Mr. McMILLIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise for the purpose of entering my protest against the proposition that is involved in the amendment now under discussion. The people of the United States have given to the city of Washington a greater area of parks and more park adornment than is possessed by any other city in the country in proportion to population. This statement will not be denied by any one of the Representatives of sixty millions of people sitting around me.

We have here Judiciary Square, Lafayette Square, Franklin Square, and Lincoln Park. Then we have the immense park and grounds extending from the Capitol to the Potomac, nearly 2 miles, to which we are adding hundreds of acres by the lands we are reclaiming from the Potomac River at a cost of millions of dollars. The Capitol grounds and White House grounds also contribute their beauty. All this has been given by the United States to this city. But, not content with this, we are asked to go still further and sell the homes of the people in order to make them the habitations of monkeys.

The gentleman from Iowa complains that some of the citizens living on the land which it is contemplated to purchase for this purpose are holding it back and attempting to "blackmail" the Government by fixing a high price upon it. It seems to be a crime in the eyes of some that the spot associated with school-boy days should have any pleasant memories to cause the grown-up man to linger there and be reluctant to turn it over as a residence for the bison and den for the snake.

This is not designed simply as a park for the people; that is not the object. The purpose is to establish zoological grounds to be inhabited by rabbits, snakes, and all kinds of animals that will be delightful to the eye as objects for the inspection of those who visit here. Whatever the debate may claim to the contrary, the amendment itself shows that it is designed for a zoological garden. If the people of Washington want that kind of a display, let them have it; but let them pay for it themselves.

Mr. JOHN T. HEARD. Will the gentlemen yield for a question?

Mr. McMILLIN. I would like to do so, but I have only four minutes; the gentleman, therefore, will pardon me for declining.

The amendment provides for the establishment of a zoological park in the District of Columbia "for the advancement of science!" A bear garden is to be established "for the advancement of science!" You are already paying, gentlemen, as the representatives of a hard-worked, tax-paying people one-half of the expenses connected with the government of this city. This itself is unjust and should not have been begun. You are required by the proposed amendment not only to pay for this land, but to buy the monkeys and then pay for their keeping.

Barnum is to have a new rival in his "animal industry," and the people of the United States who can not get to Washington are to "pay the fiddler" for others' dancing. Gibbon tells us love of the circus and fights of wild beasts characterized the degeneracy of the Romans. To gratify this morbid fondness for display of wild beasts one of Rome's distinguished statesmen urged Cicero to hurry and send to the "Eternal City" the tigers, lions, etc., necessary for his approaching show.

Are we following in their footsteps and anxious to imitate their decline? I must enter my most solemn protest against saddling still further indebtedness upon the people of the United States for the purchase of land at \$2,000 an acre, to be followed by the expense of keeping up a zoological garden here in this city. Let us perform the duties legitimately devolving upon us, and not attempt to rival circus and menagerie owners in the show business.

[Here the hammer fell.]

Mr. CLEMENTS. I would like to inquire whether the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. Hemphill] proposes to—

Mr. HEMPHILL. I will state that I am quite anxious to reach a vote, for the hour is now late; but I promised five minutes to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. Heard] and five minutes to the gentleman from Maryland; and after that I want to say a word or two myself. I will then call the previous question.

Mr. RANDALL. Oh, no; you have not the control of this bill.

Mr. HEMPHILL. I mean the previous question on the resolution.

Mr. RANDALL. That has only been read for information.

Mr. HEMPHILL. I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. Heard].

Mr. HEARD. Mr. Speaker, I am not unmindful of the fact that the House is impatient for a vote. I can not afford to ignore that fact any more than my audience can afford to listen to me when it is already tired. But I rise to protest mildly against the course of argumentation which has been pursued in opposition to the position of my friend from South Carolina [Mr. Hemphill]. It may be all right for the distinguished gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. McMillin] to inveigh in general against the policy of establishing zoological gardens, although

many eminent and patriotic statesmen favor it. It may be that it is all wrong, as the gentleman from Texas [Mr. Mills] argues, that the form of government which we find in this District exists.

But, in the language of the gentleman from South Carolina, I beg leave to remind these gentlemen, respectfully, that we are not responsible for the existing law, but that there can be no ground purchased for the purposes of a zoological park or park of any kind, and no money expended for the maintenance and care of such park unless by the consent of Congress. I would remind the gentleman from Texas that it is not the fault of the people of this District that this "un-American system of government" exists here. This, as has been said by the gentleman from South Carolina, is due to the act of the American Congress and without the agency or consent of these people. Let Congress assume the responsibility for its own misdeeds; if it did wrong, let it correct that wrong, and not lay the responsibility for it at the door of the District.

Now, a word in reply to my friend from Georgia [Mr. Blount]. A few days ago, when a certain measure was under discussion in this House, that gentleman remarked in my presence that he would not give much for a man who always saw a "job" in everything, and therefore opposed it. I responded that I agreed with him cordially in that feeling. Now, I want to call the attention of the House, and especially of my friend from Georgia, to the fact that, losing sight, I think, of the spirit of that sentiment, he has made a speech against this proposition based primarily upon the assumption by him that there is a "job" in it; that there is some great real estate organization behind it and pushing it; and he intimates that although the gentleman from South Carolina disclaims having been approached upon the subject by interested parties, perhaps others have been approached. Now, I have heard no man on the floor of the House or elsewhere, except the gentleman from Georgia, intimate that anybody had been approached. I do not believe he was ever approached—

Mr. BLOUNT. If the gentleman wants to press that matter, I have no objection to answering very fully.

Mr. HEARD. I do not fear to press it. More than that, I invite the gentleman to make any disclosures in his knowledge. I challenge him to do so; for if he knows anything behind this scheme which makes it disreputable or liable to bring scandal upon the American people, I say it is his duty to disclose it for the benefit of his associates on this floor, that they, being warned by such knowledge, may be prepared to act as intelligently as he.

Mr. BLOUNT. Will the gentleman allow me—

Mr. HEARD. Not now; I want to finish my sentence. I want to say to the gentleman, however, in the presence of this House, every member of which who hears me knows that I speak truly, that the gentleman,

while claiming a desire now to have this proposition discussed on its merits and fully, has always, to the extent of his power, obstructed the consideration of the same when the effort was made to bring it before the House in a separate bill; that when the chairman of the District Committee asked for the fixing of a day for District business the gentleman from Georgia resisted the granting of any time to that committee unless the consideration of this bill should be excluded.

I say that the Committee on the District of Columbia, which reported this measure or a measure of this character, has been always anxious to have the matter discussed upon its merits and to have the House act intelligently upon it. But I am not willing to let the gentleman from Georgia intimate, without showing the reason for the intimation, that the "schemes" of which he talks may influence some gentleman other than himself to the conclusions at which they may arrive. If the gentleman knows of any improper scheme connected with this whole matter, I repeat, let him now give the information to the House and the country in order that we may be duly warned. This House will then act as intelligently and I believe as patriotically as will the gentleman from Georgia.

I insist, Mr. Chairman, that the position taken by my friend from South Carolina is right. If the people of the United States pay more of the expenses of conducting the District government than they ought, it rests with Congress to change that rule. And let not this House forget that it is the duty of Congress to so change that rule as to secure justice alike to the whole country outside the District and to the District of Columbia. This House should not forget, and I ask that in our instructions to the committee we should consider it, that it is competent for Congress to fix and determine the proportion of such expense as the District should bear. These conferees have come like honest men asking us for an expression of our opinion as to the merits of the proposition for a national park which they have been discussing in conference, and for our instructions as to what they shall do.

Now, Mr. Chairman, let us discuss this matter like honest men dealing fairly with each other. If the sense of the House is against the measure on its merits, let us so instruct these gentlemen on the conference committee. But bear in mind, as the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. Hemphill] has truly stated the proposition, if the people of this city are to have the park privileges which they desire, they have got to be obtained through authority of this Congress. Nothing can be done by them without our permission. Even if they are willing to pay the entire expense of carrying out the plan, they can not do so on their own motion.

It must be done, if done at all, under the authority of the Government of the United States. Congress can expend millions of dollars of the money belonging to the people of this District and waste it in

an aqueduct tunnel or otherwise, because it has the authority to do so; but the people of this District before they can do anything of the kind proposed, and before even they can expend their own money for any public purpose, must first get the authority of Congress to do it. If you are in favor of it, then it becomes all right; but otherwise they can do nothing.

Mr. HATCH. Will my colleague permit me to ask him a question?

Mr. HEARD. Certainly.

Mr. HATCH. Does the gentleman say that a million of dollars was wasted on the aqueduct tunnel?

Mr. HEARD. I understand two millions of dollars were wasted upon that tunnel; and one million comes out of the treasury of the District of Columbia, though the waste occurred through no fault of hers, but by the negligence or misconduct of those acting for the Government.

Mr. HATCH. Was not that bill reported by the Committee on the District of Columbia?

Mr. HEARD. No, sir; it was not. That committee had nothing whatever to do with it.

Mr. HATCH. Who made the appropriation?

Mr. HEARD. I am not prepared to answer who made the appropriation; but the District of Columbia could not do it, and I suppose of course the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. BLOUNT. I can answer that question if I am allowed to do so.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman's time has expired.

Mr. RANDALL. I want to put the saddle on the right horse. If I remember correctly, that proposition originated in the Forty-seventh Congress.

Mr. HEARD. That is beyond my memory of things here. I mean it did not come from the present Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. RANDALL. The gentleman said that it did not come from the District Committee.

Mr. HEARD. Not since I have been a member of that committee, during the last four years.

Mr. RANDALL. I do not want any misunderstanding in this matter. My impression is, and I make the statement subject to review hereafter when I have made examination, that this aqueduct-tunnel project came from the Senate in the Forty-seventh Congress.

Mr. HEARD. But not from the District Committee.

Mr. RANDALL. It came originally from that committee, if I recollect aright, and my friend from West Virginia [Mr. Wilson] corroborates that statement.

As the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. Heard] has alluded to the Committee on Appropriations, I will merely remark that committee has resisted all along, under the leadership of the gentleman from West Virginia, the whole of this procedure.

Mr. HEARD. Allow me?

Mr. RANDALL. Certainly.

Mr. HEARD. I am advised by my friend from Georgia [Mr. Blount]—

Mr. BLOUNT. Do not put it too strong.

Mr. HEARD. The gentleman from Georgia said it came from the Senate in the nature of an amendment to your bill.

Mr. RANDALL. I think not.

Mr. HEARD. That is what the gentleman from Georgia says.

Mr. RANDALL. Let us get this matter right.

Mr. HEARD. I want no controversy with the gentleman from Pennsylvania on this subject, because I do not assume to be prepared to contradict him or to correct him if he is wrong. My statement was based upon that received by me from the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. Blount].

Mr. HEMPHILL. There is no need of controversy about it. I now yield the floor to the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. Shaw].

Mr. FRANK T. SHAW. Mr. Speaker, I know the House is impatient to vote on this proposition and I will only detain it for a moment or two. Gentlemen seem to be oblivious of the fact that this is our capital city when they assert that in proportion to its population and extent it has larger park privileges than any other city of the United States and offer that as an argument against the pending measure. Not one of the constituents of any member of this House has come to this city but that member has felt a pride in showing him its beauties, its public buildings, broad avenues, and reservations.

I understand the proposition has been made in the Senate to expend a certain amount of money for the purpose of still further beautifying and adorning this city. I feel a pride in this city, and am willing to vote to place a reasonable amount of money in the hands of trustworthy agents for the purpose of still further improving it. Improvements should here keep pace with the growth of our country. This capital should be so adorned as to be an incentive to patriotism, and thus be made to contribute toward perpetuating our republican form of government. Money expended in this way is assuredly wisely invested. As this is the capital of the greatest nation upon the earth, so it should be made the most beautiful city in the world.

Mr. HEMPHILL. I desire merely to say a word or two more.

Mr. CLEMENTS. How much time does the gentleman propose to take?

Mr. HEMPHILL. How much time have I remaining?

The SPEAKER. The Chair understood the gentleman was speaking in the time of the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. Henderson], and that being the case there are seventeen minutes remaining.

Mr. HEMPHILL. Does the gentleman from Georgia desire to go on this evening?

Mr. HATCH. Oh, let us finish this up.

Mr. HEMPHILL. I only want to say that there seem to be some of our friends here who always manage to work themselves up into a state of undue excitement when anything of this kind is proposed because of apprehended real-estate speculations. It is not a question of whether somebody is going to make a little money or whether the District of Columbia is going to get full value received for the proposed expenditure, because if the scheme is undertaken it is the duty of Congress to see that the money is properly expended.

It should be remembered, Mr. Speaker, that the people of the District of Columbia, having no representation here on the floor, ought not be denied the right of having that which every other city is allowed to enjoy; and I will say if they object to this that there has not been a single man who came before the District Committee and made that objection known. In addition to that, all this talk about the people of the United States paying for "monkeys," and the homes of the people being taken away from them in order to establish places here to keep monkeys, has nothing whatever to do with the question. The people of the United States are not "paying the money" in any sense in which these words are used in the speeches of gentlemen who are opposed to this measure. The property of the United States Government is paying its appropriate share of the taxes here. The amount that has been fixed by Congress is the amount that was believed to represent the proper proportions of the General Government toward the payment of taxes here, and if Congress thinks it is too large, it can change it if it is not satisfactory. Hence it has nothing whatever to do with the question; and it is not coming out of my pocket, nor your pocket, but is a tax levied upon the Government of the United States upon property which it holds in this city, and which pays only its share of the taxation.

Now, there is nothing whatever in the idea that this thing is being pushed upon the House at the closing hours of the session of Congress. This measure has been pending in various forms since 1863, and was reported to Congress and thoroughly and fully investigated, and Mr. B. Gratz Brown, a gentleman who afterwards ran upon the national Democratic ticket, and ought therefore to receive the respectful consideration of this side of the House at least, reported in favor of it.

Mr. HATCH. I beg the gentleman's pardon; he did not run upon the Democratic ticket; he ran on the Greeley ticket.

Mr. HEMPHILL. Oh, he ran on the ticket which the Democrats set up and voted for. It is too late now to deny it. The Democrats nominated him.

Mr. HATCH. I beg the gentleman's pardon again; they did not nominate him.

Mr. HEMPHILL. Well, whether they did or not, he ran on the Democratic ticket, and the Democrats voted for him as a representative of Democracy, and he is an honorable man so far as I know his record. He reported in favor of this measure, and spoke in behalf of it in the Senate of the United States in 1866, and the question has been before Congress ever since that time. It was before the last Congress, and has been before every Congress for a long time, and will be before all Congresses to come, I suppose, until some definite action is taken in regard to it. I hope, therefore, the members of the House will vote upon this as a pure business transaction without reference to the other irrelevant questions which have been sought to be lugged into the debate.

I yield the balance of the time back to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. HENDERSON, of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, this debate has been running about in the way I wanted it to run, because I desired an expression of sentiment on the part of the House in regard to this proposition.

There are one or two things in connection with the matter which either are not understood or which seem to be obscure to the minds of some gentlemen, and to which I desire to call the attention of the House briefly. The first parties that agitated the question of a zoological park or garden in this city were gentlemen connected with the Smithsonian Institution, and the central figure among them was Mr. Hornaday, a very intelligent gentleman, a man of large experience, who spent much time in the jungles of Africa and in other places, and felt a patriotic interest in preserving the remaining animals of this country.

He came before the Committee on Appropriations with the proposition, but the committee rejected it, and I was influenced somewhat by the idea suggested by my friend from Georgia at the time that probably there was a real-estate scheme back of the proposition. I think this House knows pretty well the fact that I have been quite an aggressive party in making attacks on such things as that when I thought they had as an inspiring motive such underlying influences. I have fought them vigorously, and have had some experience and hard fights in conferences with my friend from West Virginia [Mr. Wilson] on the same question. But after looking into this matter my investigation satisfied me that the real-estate speculators were against the park.

Now, the Senate has put on an amendment here providing for a 200-acre proposition. The citizens finding it at that stage, took it up and wanted to enlarge the appropriation into a national park, keeping the zoological garden as a feature of it. I had no part in getting up the bill or in reporting it, not being a member at that time of the District Committee, favoring the national part. So far as I have investigated

it, and so far as the question of every great city having breathing places for its population is concerned, that feature comes to me with force in favor of the proposition. If it embraces a real-estate speculation, if it is for that purpose, I am for hitting that with an iron hand; but I am not prepared to sacrifice it because it might be an incident. I know nothing of the kind. No one approached me on the subject excepting the citizens' committee, ably represented and ably spoken for, who came before the conferees on the part of the House to represent their views. I thought it my duty before entering upon so important a question to lay it before the House and invite instructions. I care not whether it be voted up or voted down upon this bill. I will endeavor to carry out the instructions of the House. I am for the park, I am for a zoological garden, but I am frank in telling you that whatever is the judgment of this House in its action on this matter will be law for me.

MR. HOPKINS, of Illinois. Does the gentleman not think it would be better to have that project in a separate bill?

MR. HENDERSON, of Iowa. I am not prepared to answer that for this time.

MR. CLEMENTS. Mr. Speaker, how much time is there remaining?

THE SPEAKER. There are only six minutes remaining.

MR. CLEMENTS. I yield two minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. McAdoo].

MR. WILLIAM McADOO. The combination between the United States Government and the District of Columbia is, in my opinion, an infamous outrage upon the taxpayers of the United States; and so long as it exists this capital city of the nation will be disgraced as the Mecca of speculators and professional boomers. This is the best parked city in the world. It has no districts of congested population; it has no commerce; it has no manufacturers; it has uniform, broad, open, healthful, well-paved avenues; it has no towering tenements and blind alleys; its numerous well-kept parks are brought to the homes and the very doorsteps of the rich and poor people alike. It does not need this park. The city might as well buy an iceberg from Alaska as this park.

The gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. McMillin] spoke a moment ago about a monkey garden. The monkey is the central figure in the theory of evolution; and this project has evolved as from the jelly-fish to the elephant. It was originally suggested that there should be a zoological garden attached to the Smithsonian Institute for all the animals of the United States. There would be plenty of room there for that. Then came the demand for an independent zoological park, with monkeys from Africa to gambol with the native buffalo, and the great American rattlesnake to play with the foreign boaconstrictor, while the native raccoon slept peacefully with the Numidian lion.

Then, from the zoological garden, pure and simple, came the grandly organized boom for Rock Creek Park. The monkey garden, true to its nature, has evolved into this gigantic demand on the national taxpayer. The "greatest show on earth" can crowd under canvas, but the proposed zoo wants half a township. There is nothing mean about local enterprise when it can draw drafts on the United States Treasury. Where is this park to be located? The gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. Hemphill] grew eloquent and pathetic asking breathing places for the poor; but he asks us to put this park, not on the redeemed lands near the river, but away off in the region of the suffering and oppressed rich people, of whom you can not find enough to redeem Sodom remaining in the city during the hot, sultry days of which he speaks.

Where are the petitions from the great mass of the citizens for this park? If Dives demands, why does not Lazarus even petition? There is and can be no blackmail in raising the price of this land, because we do not want this park now nor will we ever want it in the future. If the backers of the movement want this land let them buy it themselves. The people of the United States do not want it. I am a true friend of this beautiful city and its people. The trouble is a few here undertake to speak for the majority. It is hard here to get genuine public opinion on local questions. In my opinion what is needed is good, old-fashioned, American local self-government.

Let the people rule. Divorce this unnatural partnership between the District and United States Government. Let the people choose their rulers, and through them say what they want, and then put their hands in their own pockets and pay for it like the manly, independent Americans they claim to be. In the meantime down brakes, hard and strong, on speculative adventures at the expense, to a large extent, of the Federal taxpayers.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. CLEMENTS. Mr. Speaker, I yield two minutes to the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. Wilson].

Mr. WILLIAM L. WILSON, of West Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I do not want to participate in this discussion, but I have a great interest in questions affecting the District of Columbia, and in questions which are of great interest to my friend from Iowa [Mr. Henderson]. I have still a recollection of the strong comradeship that grew up between us in the last Congress when we had very hard battles over the District appropriations in the closing hours of the session. I have been called upon to confirm the statement made by the gentleman from Pennsylvania recently as to the origin of the appropriation for the water-works of the District of Columbia. That appropriation, Mr. Speaker, was not made upon the regular appropriation bill for the District of Columbia. It will be found in the statutes of the Forty-seventh Con-

gress in an independent act, which was approved on the 15th day of July, 1882, entitled "An act to increase the water supply of the city of Washington, and for other purposes."

My recollection of the origin of that act is that it came to the House from the Senate; that it first passed at the other end of the Capitol and came to this House. I venture to make the statement that it was considered and reported to this House by the Committee on the District of Columbia in the Forty-seventh Congress.

Mr. HEMPHILL. Will the gentleman state who was the chairman of the Committee on the District of Columbia in that Congress?

Mr. WILSON, of West Virginia. In the Forty-seventh Congress? I was not a member of that Congress.

Mr. CLEMENTS. Mr. Neal, of Ohio.

Mr. WILSON, of West Virginia. Mr. Neal, of Ohio, was chairman of that committee. My recollection is that this bill was passed at a night session devoted to the business of the District of Columbia.

Mr. BUTTERWORTH. I understand that the fault is not in the law, but in the execution of the law.

Mr. WILSON, of West Virginia. I was going to make that statement—that the trouble is not in the law so much as it is in its execution.

Mr. JAMES BUCHANAN. The water supply has not been increased, but "the other purposes" have been faithfully carried on.

Mr. WILSON, of West Virginia. The whole trouble has come from the plans adopted for a subterranean tunnel. If the plans proposed by General Meigs or those proposed by Colonel Casey had been adopted it would have been completed years ago and at an expense of not one-fourth of what has already been expended, which seems now to have been wasted, and an adequate water supply obtained for the elevated portions of the city of Washington.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. CLEMENTS. I yield two minutes to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. Bland].

Mr. BLAND. I only want a few minutes in which to enter my protest, inasmuch as these parks and Government reservations are under consideration, against the manner in which they are used and abused on public occasions; and I do not allude to the occasion of the present inauguration, but to four years past and since, and to every opportunity since I have been a member of this House.

We talk of the people of the United States, and of the benefit that they derive from these reservations and parks. It is said that the streets belong to the people of the United States; that the parks are the property of the people of the United States; that the public buildings belong to the people of the United States; and yet we see all these reservations partitioned off to-day with scantling for seats, where no citizen of the United States who comes to Washington can

get a sight of the inauguration ceremonies without paying a high fee to the monopolists, whoever they are, who belong in this District. Now, if we are to have public parks for the benefit of the people, and public streets and public reservations for the citizens of the United States, let us tear down the seats of these monopolists and let the free citizens of the United States have an opportunity of seeing the celebrations on public occasions without having to contribute their money to these monopolists of this District, who undertake to crowd everybody out by their great structures upon our public reservations. Let us have free parks and free streets.

The SPEAKER. The time allowed for debate has expired. The question is on agreeing to the report.

Mr. DIBBLE. I desire to move that the House recede from its disagreement.

The SPEAKER. This is not the time to make that motion.

Mr. CLEMENTS. I ask the previous question on the adoption of the report.

Mr. HEMPHILL. That, I understand, relates only to those things that have been agreed upon.

The SPEAKER. The report states that the conferees have agreed as to certain matters and have disagreed as to certain other matters. If the report is adopted the matters upon which the conferees agree will be disposed of, and the other matters upon which they disagree will be open for the action of the House or for future conference.

The previous question was ordered.

The conference report was adopted.

Mr. CLEMENTS moved to reconsider the vote by which the conference report was adopted, and also moved that the motion to reconsider be laid on the table.

The latter motion was agreed to.

Mr. Herbert, Mr. Hatch, Mr. Randall, and Mr. Clements rose.

Mr. CLEMENTS. Mr. Speaker, I wish to inquire whether or not the instructions proposed to be given by the resolution of the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. Hemphill] are pending.

The SPEAKER. They are not. They have been read for information.

Mr. CLEMENTS. Then I offer the resolution which I send to the desk.

The resolution was read, as follows:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this House the conferees on the part of the House on the District of Columbia appropriation bill should adhere to their action in conference of a disagreement as to this amendment.

Mr. HEMPHILL. Does that relate to the park?

The SPEAKER. The resolution does not mention any particular amendment.

Mr. HENDERSON, of Iowa. That is offered as a substitute for the

resolution offered by the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. Hemphill], I understand.

The SPEAKER. That resolution was not formally offered. It was read for information, but it is not pending.

Mr. HENDERSON, of Iowa. Now, Mr. Speaker, in order that the effect of the vote may be fully understood, I wish to say that, as I understand, an affirmative vote on the resolution offered by the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. Clements] will be a declaration against the zoological garden and against the park.

The SPEAKER. Undoubtedly.

Mr. CLEMENTS. I move to insert in the resolution, after the word "amendment," the words "numbered 124."

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. CLEMENTS. I demand the previous question on the adoption of the resolution.

Mr. DIBBLE. Mr. Speaker—

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman rise?

Mr. DIBBLE. I rise to move that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment numbered 124.

Mr. RANDALL. That is not in order.

The SPEAKER. The motion to recede takes precedence, but in effect it is simply the converse of the other proposition, and a vote on either one settles the other.

Mr. DIBBLE. I believe I have the floor.

Mr. RANDALL. The previous question has been demanded.

The SPEAKER. The previous question was demanded on the resolution; but pending that, the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. Dibble] makes a motion which under the practice of parliamentary bodies has priority, a motion that the House recede from its disagreement. As this motion tends to bring the two Houses to an agreement, it has precedence.

Mr. MILLS. But has the gentleman the floor to debate the question when the previous question has been demanded?

The SPEAKER. It was not demanded on this proposition, but on the resolution offered by the gentleman from Georgia. This is a motion of superior dignity.

Mr. DIBBLE. I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. Breckinridge].

Mr. HEMPHILL. I would like to submit a motion to be read in connection with that already pending—a motion that the House recede with instructions—

The SPEAKER. The House can not recede with instructions. The House can recede from its disagreement to an amendment, and can concur in the amendment with an amendment; but the House can not recede and at the same time instruct the conferees.

Mr. WILLIAM L. SCOTT. I move that the House adjourn.

Mr. HERBERT. I hope that motion will not carry. I desire to ask that there be a session to-night for the consideration of the naval appropriation bill.

The question being taken on the motion to adjourn, there were—ayes 87, noes 46.

Mr. CHARLES T. O'FERRALL. I call for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were not ordered, there being—ayes 11, noes 85; less than one-fifth voting in the affirmative.

So the motion to adjourn was agreed to; and accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 30 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned.

February 28, 1889—House.

The Speaker (Mr. JOHN G. CARLISLE). The matter before the House is the motion made by the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. Dibble], that the House recede from its disagreement to the Senate amendment numbered 124.

Mr. SAMUEL DIBBLE. I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. Breckinridge].

Mr. S. J. RANDALL. I rise to a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. RANDALL. On yesterday evening, during the confusion incident to the close of the session, the Chair recognized, pending a demand made by the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. Clements] for the previous question, the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. Dibble] to make a motion to recede, which is equivalent to concurring. That, no doubt, was correctly made, and was a prior motion, because it tended to bring the two Houses together on legislation. But the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. Dibble] took the floor and claimed the right to one hour for debate. I want to direct the attention of the Chair to the fact that the effect of that was to take the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. Clements], in charge of the conference report, which he presented, off the floor and dispossess him of control of that report when there had been no adverse vote by the House in so far as the control of that bill was concerned.

The SPEAKER. The Chair thinks that it was undoubtedly correct to recognize the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. Dibble] for the purpose of making the motion to recede from the disagreement, notwithstanding the fact that the gentleman from Georgia had at the time pending a proposition insisting on the disagreement, and had demanded the previous question. But the Chair, upon reflection, feels disposed to say that the gentleman from Georgia, under the practice heretofore prevailing in the House, was still entitled to the floor for the purpose of controlling the matter, having charge of the general subject, there having been no adverse action, and therefore the Chair thinks that the gentleman from South Carolina was not then entitled, under this usage,

to recognition for the purpose of debate, but the Chair actually recognized the gentleman from South Carolina, and he yielded to the gentleman from Kentucky five minutes.

While the Chair thinks now this action was not strictly in accordance with the practice, the gentleman states that he will not occupy more time than would be allowed if the previous question was ordered, and the Chair will not undertake to reverse the action taken, but the Chair desires that the action taken yesterday shall not be a precedent.

Mr. RANDALL. I am quite content that the proceedings shall go that way; but I wanted it just as the Chair has stated, not to go as a precedent, for I want to illustrate for a moment what the effect would be. There are 200 amendments to the sundry civil appropriation bill; and if any gentleman on this floor would have the right to make that motion of concurrence to each one of these amendments, in case they were reported back as disagreements, there would be many hours occupied, and it might take thirty days to reach a conclusion.

The SPEAKER. The Chair sees the difficulty which might result from that practice. The gentleman from South Carolina yields five minutes to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. W. C. P. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky. I simply wanted to state in answer to certain statements made by certain gentlemen, and more particularly by my friend from Georgia [Mr. Blount], for whom I have great respect and whose statement ought not to go unchallenged, that there has been no haste in the presentation of this matter. It was introduced by my senatorial colleague from Kentucky [Mr. Beck] at the last session, and was put on the bill by the Senate at that session and discussed in this House. It was also introduced by me on December 17, and reported by the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds. It has been considered, therefore, at both sessions of this Congress, and favorably reported by the proper committee of the House.

There is, therefore, no ground for the statement that it has been suddenly and unexpectedly precipitated into this House at the tail end of the session. I want to make one more statement. This being the District of Columbia and under the power of Congress, the constitutional power is absolutely clear. The question is a pure question of expediency. There can be no lack of precedents when we walk down to the museums and the other public institutions here, and it is a clear question whether such expenditure of \$200,000 is a wise expenditure when we are giving millions upon millions for public buildings in Washington. I am not in favor of the national park nor of the purchase of a large tract of land under the pretense of a zoological park. I append the report of the Committee on Public Grounds, that the record may show the exact object in view.

There is absolute protection from jobbery in the fact that this is to be under the supervision of the Smithsonian Institution. At this period of the session I content myself with this statement.

* * * * *

Mr. DIBBLE. Mr. Speaker, the bill providing for the establishment of a zoological park in the District of Columbia was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and, after due consideration, that committee determined to report it favorably to the House. I will print with my remarks the report of the committee, but in the meantime will state briefly, for the purpose of saving time, the reasons which induced the committee to recommend the passage of the bill.

In the first place, Mr. Speaker, the project as set forth in the bill is for the purchase of not less than 100 acres of land. As members will see from the design and plan in front of the reporter's desk—

Mr. A. J. HOPKINS, of Illinois. Will the gentleman permit a question?

Mr. DIBBLE. I must decline to be interrupted now, because my time is so limited. Otherwise I should be glad to hear the gentleman's question.

Mr. HOPKINS, of Illinois. I merely wanted to ask the gentleman whether his remarks were directed to the amendment of his colleague, or, rather, that part of it embraced in the bill introduced in the House by the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. Breckinridge], relating to the zoological garden?

Mr. DIBBLE. I am speaking to the zoological park bill, a bill reported by the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, in accordance with the design now in front of the reporter's desk.

Mr. HOPKINS, of Illinois. But does the amendment—

Mr. DIBBLE. Mr. Speaker, I have answered the gentleman's question, and I must decline to yield further, although I would gladly do so if I had the time. This piece of land embraces about 120 acres. The bill provides for the purchase of not less than 100 acres. It is estimated, as the committee are informed, that the sum of \$200,000 will purchase the land and will provide for the structures that will be immediately necessary. But, Mr. Speaker, even if the entire \$200,000 were expended for the land alone, gentlemen will find that that would be a very reasonable price, because it can be ascertained by calculation that the cost per foot would be only about 4½ cents, which is much less than property commands in that vicinity. Therefore I say that even if we purchase with this amount of money 100 acres of land it will cost us only 4½ cents per foot, and if we purchase 120 acres of course the cost per foot will be less; and I am informed, in fact, that a large portion of the land can be purchased at less than that price, so that the committee will be enabled by this appropriation

not only to purchase 20 acres in excess of the limit of the bill, but also to erect the necessary structures.

The reason of this is that the ground is very-undulating and therefore is not so suitable for the erection of dwellings, as has been suggested by gentlemen who oppose this measure. It is just because of the natural beauty of the ground that it is not suitable for buildings, and the establishment of some such park is necessary for the purpose of preserving certain species of animals which are rapidly becoming extinct. Mr. Speaker, I shall not go into platitudes about the benefit of scientific education or the advantages of fostering scientific institutions. We have the Smithsonian Institution. We are proud of the Smithsonian, and the Smithsonian has already, by gift, not by purchase, the nucleus of a collection. It has the buffalo; it has the white bear; it has other animals which are passing away in this country, and I am informed by the Secretary of the Smithsonian, Professor Langley, that this place furnishes the right kind of location and the proper temperature for the propagation and perpetuation of these rapidly disappearing species of American animals, while at the same time it will serve the purposes of a public park. This is an enterprise to be connected with a Government institution for a Government purpose, and I do not think that the Government should stand upon expending this small amount of money, in view of the important objects to be attained, especially when the property to be acquired will never depreciate in value, so that if the Government should hereafter choose to abandon the experiment it will be able to get back its money two, three, or four fold.

Mr. WILLIAM H. HATCH. As this subject has been before the gentleman's committee, will he state, for the information of the House, whether he wishes to be understood as saying that this \$200,000 is all that is necessary to establish this zoological garden, or is this merely the first installment?

Mr. DIBBLE. I am informed that the inquiries, estimates, and offers indicate that the 120 acres which is included in the design now in front of the reporter's desk can be purchased for something less than \$200,000; that is, for a sum which will leave enough to erect the structures necessary in the meantime for the accommodation of the animals. Of course there will have to be further appropriations in the future; and as to that gentlemen are informed from the estimates of others. I have not examined the subject; but the statement was made here yesterday that this will add about \$25,000 a year, for a couple of years or so, to the annual appropriations for the Smithsonian Institution.

Mr. HILARY A. HERBERT rose.

Mr. DIBBLE. I do not yield for further questions, and I do not wish to detain the House longer. I yield five minutes to my colleague [Mr. Hemphill]. [Cries of "Vote!" "Vote!"]

Mr. JOHN J. HEMPHILL. I desire simply to submit an amendment to the amendment of my colleague [Mr. Dibble], which I will ask to have read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amend by adding—

“And agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

“That the sum of \$1,000,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, from any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to procure a national park in the District of Columbia of not less than 1,000 acres: *Provided*, That one-half of said sum shall be paid from the revenues of the District of Columbia and the balance from any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated: *Provided further*, That the abutting property that may be benefited by the laying out of said park shall be charged with the amount of the increased value arising from the same, and the sum so assessed and recovered shall be returned to the United States Treasury and the District of Columbia in the proportion in which their funds are herein appropriated.”

Mr. RANDALL. I do not think that proposition is in order as an amendment to the proposition of the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. Dibble].

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Pennsylvania makes a point of order against this amendment. The Chair thinks that while no point of order can be made in the House against any provision inserted in a conference report, except upon the ground that it changes or strikes out some provision previously agreed to by both Houses, yet when the House itself comes to adopt amendments to Senate amendments, the amendments offered here must be germane and are governed by the rules which govern the ordinary proceedings of the House in the consideration of appropriation bills.

Mr. RANDALL. The point I make, however, is that this amendment is not admissible as an amendment to the amendment of the gentleman from South Carolina, for it would not have been in order originally in the House.

The SPEAKER. This is a proposition to agree to a Senate amendment with an amendment which the Chair thinks is not germane to the Senate amendment.

Mr. HEMPHILL. If I change my proposition so as to provide for a zoological park of 1,000 acres, will not that be in order?

The SPEAKER. Anything relating to the zoological park, which is the subject of the Senate amendment, would be in order if germane to the provisions of that amendment, which the Chair has not yet read.

Mr. HEMPHILL. I modify my amendment by striking out “national park” and inserting “zoological park.”

Mr. RANDALL. I submit that the gentleman can not do indirectly what he can not do directly.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. Hemphill] proposes now to withdraw his previous proposition and offer one

for the purchase of a zoological park, which is the subject of the Senate amendment, as the Chair understands, though he has not read the amendment of the Senate.

Mr. JAMES BUCHANAN. It seems to me that the proposition, even as modified by the gentleman from South Carolina, is subject to another point of order. I submit that it involves new legislation, because it provides that a certain proportion of this expense shall be borne by the owners of the adjacent property.

The SPEAKER. The Chair has not yet read the Senate amendment himself; he will examine it.

Mr. RANDALL. I desire to call attention to this point—that the proposition now presented would not in my judgment have been in order if it had originated in the House as an amendment to this bill before it went to the Senate.

The SPEAKER. That is the very point which the Chair is examining; for the Chair thinks, as he has already stated, that if the committee of conference should embrace in its report to the House an agreement upon some proposition which would not have been in order in the House originally, a point of order could not be made against it; but when it is proposed that the House shall concur in a Senate amendment with an amendment, the latter must be of such a character that it would have been in order if the original proposition were before the House. Upon this ground the Chair thinks that the amendment offered by the gentleman from South Carolina is not in order.

Mr. HEMPHILL. On what grounds?

The SPEAKER. On the ground that it would not have been in order in the House in the consideration of this bill originally; and it is not in order simply as an amendment to the Senate amendment, because it proposes to change existing law in regard to the payment for this property. The law now provides that the expenditures in connection with the District shall be borne one-half by the United States and one-half by the District of Columbia.

Mr. HEMPHILL. I then withdraw that part of my proposition which proposes to assess owners of adjoining property.

The SPEAKER. If the amendment in the shape now offered relates simply to the purchase of a park for zoological purposes, the Chair thinks it is in order; beyond that it is not.

Mr. HEMPHILL. I withdraw all except that part of the proposition.

Mr. RANDALL. I call for the yeas and nays.

Mr. BUCHANAN. I desire to inquire of the Chair whether the amendment of the gentleman from South Carolina as now introduced does anything to enlarge the Senate amendment except in the matter of price?

The SPEAKER. That is all; but that is a matter for the House; it does not present any question of order.

Mr. BUCHANAN. I did not raise a question of order; I submitted a parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. RANDALL. I am unwilling to permit this amendment to be disposed of without a statement on my part that I deny the right of a conference committee to originate, either directly or indirectly, a proposition on a subject which was never considered by either House when the bill was passed by the respective Houses.

The SPEAKER. The Chair does not say that a conference committee has the right to originate legislation on a subject not previously considered in either House.

Mr. HATCH. I rise to a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. HATCH. I ask whether the Chair has decided the point of order.

The SPEAKER. The Chair has decided it.

Mr. HATCH. The point of order is that the motion of the gentleman from South Carolina, that the House recede from its disagreement, is not amendable.

The SPEAKER. The effect of receding is to concur in the amendment, but the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. Hemphill] moves to amend it by agreeing with an amendment.

Mr. RANDALL. The effect will be to involve the Government of the United States in the expenditure of many hundreds of thousands of dollars.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the amendment moved by the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. Hemphill].

Mr. RANDALL. Let us have the yeas and nays on that.

Mr. HEMPHILL. I believe my time has not expired.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman has five minutes of his time remaining.

Mr. DIBBLE. I rise to a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. DIBBLE. I desire the amendment to be read for the information of the House.

The SPEAKER. It will be read if gentlemen will resume their seats and preserve order.

The Clerk read as follows:

And agree to the same with an amendment as follows: That \$1,000,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, from any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to purchase a zoological garden in the District of Columbia of not less than 1,000 acres: *Provided*, One-half of said sum shall be paid from the revenues of the District of Columbia, and the balance from any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Mr. HEMPHILL rose.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Will the gentleman yield to me for a question?

Mr. HEMPHILL. Certainly.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Is it not a fact the proposition, as the gentleman

now offers it, is an increase in the amount the Senate put on the bill from \$200,000 to a million of dollars; and is it not the fact further that instead of purchasing 200 acres, as the Senate recommends, it provides for the purchase of over a thousand acres?

A MEMBER. Eighteen hundred acres.

Mr. HEMPHILL. Mr. Speaker, the object of the proposition submitted to the House, and upon which it is called to vote, is to procure a suitable park for this city. I do not say the city needs it especially now, but it will need it if it continues to grow, and this is the proper time to get it. It is not only a proper expenditure, but it is economy to do it, for if this Rock Creek is allowed to flow through the city and be an open sewer to the people along its banks it will cost us not only more in the loss of health, but in money, than the expenditure here proposed.

Mr. RANDALL. There is no healthier city on the Atlantic coast than the city of Washington.

Mr. HEMPHILL. There is a difference of opinion about that. If it be true that it is the healthiest city on the Atlantic coast, then it is the duty of Congress to keep it so. In one part of the city this stream is so polluted that it has become a stench to everybody living along its banks.

Mr. BENJAMIN A. ENLOE. Will the gentleman yield to me for a question?

Mr. HEMPHILL. Certainly.

Mr. ENLOE. Would the gentleman have any objection to agreeing to an amendment to his amendment providing for the distribution among members of Congress of the increase of animals in this zoological garden, to be franked through the mails by members of Congress to their constituents?

Mr. HEMPHILL. That has nothing at all to do with it, any more than the flowers that bloom in the spring have. The question is whether this city shall have a park like every other city, or whether it shall not.

Mr. DIBBLE. Let me call attention to the fact that if the proposition prevails in its present shape you will not only appropriate \$200,000 for a zoological park, but you will appropriate in addition \$1,000,000 for another zoological park. What I want to say is, so far as the zoological park is concerned, \$200,000 is all that is asked and all that is needed to purchase the ground desired for that purpose. That appropriation is accomplished by voting for the motion I made to recede from disagreement to amendment 124, as published in the Record. That will accomplish the plan in front of the official reporter's desk.

Mr. CLEMENTS. I demand the previous question.

Mr. DIBBLE. I promised to yield to the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. Compton].

The SPEAKER. There are two minutes remaining.

Mr. RANDALL. I do not know that the gentleman has any time under the decision of the Chair.

Mr. DIBBLE. I ask how long a time I have occupied?

The SPEAKER. There have been over thirty minutes consumed; but a part of the time, it is true, was in the discussion of the point of order. The Chair understands the gentleman from Maryland to desire only two or three minutes.

Mr. CLEMENTS. As the gentleman is a member of the District Committee and wants but a short time I shall not make any objection.

Mr. BARNES COMPTON. Mr. Speaker, I regret very much that my colleague on the committee has seen proper to press this proposition at this time. For one, sir, as a member of the Committee on the District of Columbia, I have never been in favor of this scheme for a national park. I have never, I will confess, expressed my views fully in the committee, or stated the opposition that I had to it, as perhaps I should have done in view of my position, because I never expected to be called upon to debate the proposition before the House. I supposed from the action taken by the committee that the proposition would never come before the House for consideration at all, and hence that it was unnecessary to interpose objection at that time. But as it is here now, I feel impelled to say what my views are on the subject.

In the first place, I maintain that no city can be found on this continent or elsewhere where the demand for a park of this nature has so little weight or is entitled to so little consideration as in this city. Why, look around your great capital and what do you see? Here are the Arlington Heights within easy reach, the Soldiers' Home in our immediate vicinity; here are four railroads running in every direction leading from the capital city of the nation; here are our street railroads running on almost every street that points to your center; here are the various city parks, the broad streets, beautified with shade trees and broad, ample walks, perhaps to a greater extent than any city in this country.

Mr. POINDEXTER DUNN. Or any other.

Mr. COMPTON. And while I do not charge, because I do not know, that there is a real-estate scheme behind this, and I do know, sir, that my honored colleague and those associated with him in the Committee on the District of Columbia have no knowledge of it or any apprehension of such a state of things, still, sir, there is one thing which can not be denied, and that is that this will add immensely to the real-estate boom in the immediate vicinity of where this park is to be located.

Mr. BUCHANAN. And add to the taxes in every other part.

Mr. COMPTON. In conclusion, but a single word. My friend, Mr. Dibble, of South Carolina, has, in my judgment, struck the keynote

of this whole controversy; that is to say, that the national park is a park for the city of Washington, while the zoological park is a park for the nation at large, and as between the two I am for the zoological park as against the other.

The SPEAKER. The question is on ordering the previous question on the report of the committee and the amendment of the gentleman from South Carolina.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The first question is on the proposition submitted by the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. Hemphill], which will be again read, if there be no objection.

Mr. RANDALL. I object to its being again read.

The SPEAKER. The Chair understands the gentleman from Pennsylvania to demand the yeas and nays.

Mr. RANDALL. I will take the vote first by sound and division.

The question was taken; and the Speaker stated that the "noes" seemed to prevail.

Mr. HEMPHILL. Let us have a division.

The House proceeded to divide; and the Speaker announced—ayes 57—

Before the negative vote was counted,

Mr. CLEMENTS said: I demand the yeas and nays.

Mr. HEMPHILL. That is not necessary; let this vote decide.

Mr. CLEMENTS and others. Yes; it is necessary.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. NELSON. I rise to a parliamentary inquiry. Are we voting upon the amendment of the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. Hemphill]?

The SPEAKER. That is the pending amendment.

Mr. BENJAMIN BUTTERWORTH. We are to vote for the \$200,000 proposition now, or the \$1,000,000 proposition, which?

The SPEAKER. The \$1,000,000 proposition.

The SPEAKER. The yeas and nays have been ordered, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question is on the amendment of the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. Hemphill].

The question was taken; and it was decided in the negative—yeas, 94; nays, 131; not voting, 98.

Amendment was rejected.

The Speaker pro tempore (Mr. W. H. HATCH). The question recurs on the motion of the gentleman from South Carolina that the House recede from its disagreement to the Senate amendment numbered 124.

Mr. CLEMENTS. On that I demand the yeas and nays.

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Mr. WILLIAM H. SOWDEN. I request that the amendment be reported, so that we may know how to vote.

Mr. DIBBLE. A parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. DIBBLE. The question I desire to ask is whether a vote "aye" now is an agreement to an expenditure of \$200,000 for a zoological garden, reported by the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. That is the pending question. The gentleman from South Carolina submitted a motion to the House that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 124, appropriating \$200,000 for a zoological garden, and upon that question the gentleman from Georgia demands the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and it was decided in the affirmative—yeas, 131; nays, 98; not voting, 94.

So the House receded from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 124, and the act passed the House, including a provision for the establishment of the zoological park.

1889, March 2.

District of Columbia act for 1890.

SEC. 4. For the establishment of a zoological park in the District of Columbia, \$200,000, to be expended under and in accordance with the provisions following, that is to say:

That in order to establish a zoological park in the District of Columbia, for the advancement of science and the instruction and recreation of the people, a commission shall be constituted, composed of three persons, namely: The Secretary of the Interior, the president of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, which shall be known and designated as the commission for the establishment of a zoological park.

That the said commission is hereby authorized and directed to make an inspection of the country along Rock Creek, between Massachusetts avenue extended and where said creek is crossed by the road leading west from Brightwood crosses said creek, and to select from that district of country such a tract of land, of not less than 100 acres, which shall include a section of the creek, as said commission shall deem to be suitable and appropriate for a zoological park.

That the said commission shall cause to be made a careful map of said zoological park, showing the location, quantity, and character of each parcel of private property to be taken for such purpose, with the names of the respective owners inscribed thereon, and the said map

shall be filed and recorded in the public records of the District of Columbia; and from and after that date the several tracts and parcels of land embraced in such zoological park shall be held as condemned for public uses, subject to the payment of just compensation, to be determined by the said commission and approved by the President of the United States, provided that such compensation be accepted by the owner or owners of the several parcels of land.

That if the said commission shall be unable to purchase any portion of the land so selected and condemned within thirty days after such condemnation, by agreement with the respective owners, at the price approved by the President of the United States, it shall, at the expiration of such period of thirty days, make application to the supreme court of the District of Columbia, by petition, at a general or special term, for an assessment of the value of such land, and said petition shall contain a particular description of the property selected and condemned, with the name of the owner or owners thereof, and his, her, or their residences, as far as the same may be ascertained, together with a copy of the recorded map of the park; and the said court is hereby authorized and required, upon such application, without delay, to notify the owners and occupants of the land and to ascertain and assess the value of the land so selected and condemned by appointing three commissioners to appraise the value or values thereof, and to return the appraisement to the court; and when the values of such land are thus ascertained and the President shall deem the same reasonable, said values shall be paid to the owner or owners, and the United States shall be deemed to have a valid title to said lands.

That the said commission is hereby authorized to call upon the superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey or the Director of the Geological Survey to make such surveys as may be necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this section; and the said officers are hereby authorized and required to make such surveys under the direction of said commission.

(Stat., XXV, 808.)

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION.

May 21, 1888—Senate.

Mr. G. F. HOAR introduced a bill (S. 2986) to incorporate the American Historical Association.

Referred to Committee on the Library.

May 25, 1888—Senate.

Reported by Mr. G. F. Hoar.

June 1, 1888—Senate.

Amended and passed.

June 4, 1888—House.

A bill (H. 10323) introduced by Mr. J. Phelan.

Referred to Committee on the Library.

July 28, 1888—House.

Mr. R. H. M. DAVIDSON, of Florida, from Committee on the Library, submitted report (H. 3101), on bill (H. 10323):

The committee have had this bill under consideration. The American Historical Association embraces about 400 of the best historical specialists in America, who are engaged in promoting the historical interests of the whole country. The bill has been carefully drawn, with the full understanding of the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. The Association asks for no money, but merely wants a local establishment in the District of Columbia. The committee recommend the passage of the bill.

W. G. STAHLNECKER.
R. H. M. DAVIDSON.

Referred to House Calendar.

December 17, 1888—House.

Mr. JAMES PHELAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask by unanimous consent to take from the House Calendar the bill (H. 10323) to incorporate the American Historical Association, and to put it upon its passage.

The Speaker (JOHN G. CARLISLE). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee for the present consideration of this bill?

Mr. W. M. SPRINGER. I will not object if it is understood that the consideration of the bill shall be concluded within ten minutes.

Mr. PHELAN. I am willing to agree to that.

There was no objection, and it was ordered accordingly.

Mr. PHELAN. I offer an amendment, which I ask the Clerk to read. The Clerk read as follows:

After the words "real and personal estate," in lines 14 and 15, insert the words "in the District of Columbia." Also, in line 17, strike out the word "headquarters" and insert the words "principal office."

Mr. C. D. KILGORE. I wish to ask the gentleman in charge of this bill whether it carries an appropriation?

Mr. PHELAN. None.

Mr. KILGORE. And they do not propose to come before the next Congress and ask an appropriation?

Mr. PHELAN. No, sir.

Mr. KILGORE. Then I have no objection to the bill.

The amendment was agreed to and bill passed.

December 17, 1888—Senate.

The bill (H. 10323) to incorporate the American Historical Association was read twice by its title:

That Andrew D. White, of Ithaca, in the State of New York; George Bancroft, of Washington, in the District of Columbia; Justin Winsor, of Cambridge, in the State of Massachusetts; William F. Poole, of Chicago, in the State of Illinois; Herbert B. Adams, of Baltimore, in the State of Maryland; Clarence W. Bowen, of Brooklyn,

in the State of New York, their associates and successors, are hereby created a body corporate and politic, by the name of the American Historical Association, for the promotion of historical studies, the collection and preservation of historical manuscripts, and for kindred purposes in the interest of American history and of history in America. Said association is authorized to hold real and personal estate in the District of Columbia to an amount not exceeding \$500,000, to adopt a constitution and to make by-laws. Said association shall have its principal office at Washington, in the District of Columbia, and shall hold its annual meetings in such places as the said incorporators shall determine. Said association shall report annually to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution concerning its proceedings and the condition of historical study in America. Said Secretary shall communicate to Congress the whole of such reports, or such portion thereof as he shall see fit. The Regents of the Smithsonian Institution are authorized to permit said association to deposit its collections, manuscripts, books, pamphlets, and other material for history in the Smithsonian Institution or in the National Museum, at their discretion, upon such conditions and under such rules as they shall prescribe.

MR. G. F. HOAR. That bill is in substance a bill which has already passed the Senate. The American Historical Association is a very important body, a meeting of which is to be held in this city in the course of two or three weeks, and I should like the leave of the Senator who has the tariff bill in charge to allow it to pass at this time.

The President pro tempore (MR. J. J. INGALLS). It will be read at length for information.

The bill was read at length.

MR. G. F. EDMUNDS. Has that bill been reported from a committee of the Senate?

MR. HOAR. That bill is in substance the same as a bill reported from the Library Committee which has passed the Senate. The House bill has come here, the only difference being that the House thought fit to limit the place of allowing ownership of the real estate to the District of Columbia, while the Senate bill allows them to hold it anywhere.

MR. EDMUNDS. I see that the first meeting is to be held in the District of Columbia, and after that wherever the stockholders choose to meet, which raises to my mind a pretty serious question as to how far the power of Congress may go into the States to create corporations all over the country; and I should wish, unless there is some very immediate and urgent reason to the contrary, that the bill should go to a committee.

MR. HOAR. There is an immediate and urgent reason which I stated, and that is that the American Historical Association is one of the most important learned bodies in the country, composed, as the Senator will see from the names of the corporators, of very distinguished scholars. I know a good deal about the gentlemen composing it. Their plan is to have their meetings in different parts of the country, just as the American Institute [Association] for the Advancement of Science have, but their headquarters and their collections are to be deposited in the District of Columbia, and their first meeting is to be held here.

The fact that they will hold meetings about the country to interest the people in the different cities in their work does not give it any the less a national character.

Mr. EDMUNDS. I think we had better see the bill in print, not that I have the slightest objection to this particular thing, because it is a most useful and I dare say valuable arrangement, but it would make a very strong precedent for incorporating business corporations with power to do business all over the country, and I think the bill ought to be printed so as to give us a chance to look at it.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Shall the bill be referred to a committee or lie on the table?

Mr. HOAR. My honorable friend the chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary has himself recently promoted the formation of a corporation whose whole business is to be done at Nicaragua, outside of the United States, and it strikes me that this objection is a little hypercritical, but I have no objection to the reference if he desire it.

Mr. EDMUNDS. I may say in reply to my honorable friend from Massachusetts that I have promoted to the best of my ability a corporation to be incorporated by Congress to carry on business in Nicaragua, which I think is an entirely different thing from Congress incorporating a body of people to carry on business anywhere in the United States, for I believe it concerns our foreign relations and, in a very broad sense, the public welfare. That is within the Constitution, and I do not think there is any comparison in respect of the power of Congress to create a corporation to colonize Africa, if you please, or to build a canal through Nicaragua or Panama and a corporation to do business in the State of Kansas or of Massachusetts or of Vermont. So I must say, with great respect to my honorable friend, that I think his implied criticism of my inconsistency is entirely unfounded.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Shall the bill be referred to a committee or lie on the table?

Mr. EDMUNDS. I move that it be referred to the proper committee.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. It will be referred to the Committee on the Library, if there be no objection, and printed.

December 19, 1888—Senate.

Mr. WILLIAM M. EVARTS. I am instructed by the Committee on the Library, to which was referred the bill (H. 10323) to incorporate the American Historical Association, to report it with amendments, which are rather in reference to the exactitude of expression than otherwise. I ask that the bill may be put upon its passage. The Senate passed a bill at the last session equivalent to this, and the House has passed this bill. The changes here made, as will appear from the reading of the amendments which I send up, are merely as to the exactitude of phrases.

The President pro tempore (Mr. J. J. INGALLS). The Senator from

New York asks that the bill just reported by him may be now considered.

Mr. G. F. EDMUNDS. Let it be read at length for information, with the amendments reported by the committee.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. It will be read at length, with the amendments proposed by the committee, subject to objection.

The Chief Clerk read the bill as proposed to be amended.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill? If there be none, it is before the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, and having been read at length the amendments proposed by the committee will be stated.

The amendments reported by the Committee on the Library were: In line 9, after the word "created," to insert "in the District of Columbia;" in line 15, after the word "Columbia," to insert "so far only as may be necessary to its lawful ends;" in line 17, after the word "by-laws," to insert "not inconsistent with law;" and at the end of line 18, before the word "hold," to strike out "shall" and insert "may."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, the amendments were concurred in, and the bill passed.

December 20, 1888—Senate.

Mr. G. F. HOAR. I notice that the Secretary, in reading the Journal, read the title of the bill reported by the Senator from New York [Mr. EVARTS] as a bill to incorporate the American Historical Society. I wish the Secretary would be kind enough to see whether the bill is so journalized. The title is the American Historical Association.

The President pro tempore (Mr. J. J. INGALLS). The entry will be read.

The Secretary read as follows:

Mr. EVARTS, from the Committee on the Library, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 10323) to incorporate the American Historical Society, reported it with amendments.

Mr. HOAR. The bill is to incorporate the American Historical Association. The proper correction should be made.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The title of the bill will be ascertained and the Journal entry made to correspond therewith.

January 4, 1889.

An act, etc.

Be it enacted, etc., That Andrew D. White, of Ithaca, in the State of New York; George Bancroft, of Washington, in the District of Columbia; Justin Winsor, of Cambridge, in the State of Massachusetts; William F. Poole, of Chicago, in the State of Illinois; Herbert B. Adams, of Baltimore, in the State of Maryland; Clarence W.

Bowen, of Brooklyn, in the State of New York, their associates and successors, are hereby created in the District of Columbia a body corporate and politic, by the name of the American Historical Association, for the promotion of historical studies, the collection and preservation of historical manuscripts, and for kindred purposes in the interest of American history and of history in America. Said association is authorized to hold real and personal estate in the District of Columbia so far only as may be necessary to its lawful ends to an amount not exceeding \$500,000, to adopt a constitution, and to make by-laws not inconsistent with law. Said association shall have its principal office at Washington, in the District of Columbia, and may hold its annual meetings in such places as the said incorporators shall determine. Said association shall report annually to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution concerning its proceedings and the condition of historical study in America. Said Secretary shall communicate to Congress the whole of such reports or such portion thereof as he shall see fit. The Regents of the Smithsonian Institution are authorized to permit said association to deposit its collections, manuscripts, books, pamphlets, and other material for history in the Smithsonian Institution or in the National Museum; at their discretion, upon such conditions and under such rules as they shall prescribe.

(Stat., XXV, 640.)

FIREPROOFING SMITHSONIAN BUILDING.

May 21, 1888—Senate.

MR. J. S. MORRILL. I am directed by the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds to report a bill (S. 2972) to provide for making the west end of the Smithsonian Institution fireproof and for other purposes, which has been requested by the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution.

That for the purpose of making the roof of the Gothic chapel at the west end of the Smithsonian building fireproof, and for other purposes, under the direction of the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, the sum of \$17,500, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

MR. MORRILL. I am also directed by the committee to ask for immediate consideration of the bill.

The President pro tempore (MR. J. J. INGALLS). Is there objection?

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. Morrill explained the object of the bill. A citizen of the United States, long resident abroad, proposed to give to the Smithsonian Institution a very large collection of armor from the Middle

Ages—some of it connected with the most eminent historical names—including horse armor, helmets, swords, and all the paraphernalia of ancient warfare. These objects, numbering some 5,000, had been collected at vast expense, and the collection was said to be the most valuable collection of the kind in the world. The condition of the presentation was that the Smithsonian Institution would furnish a fire-proof building for its protection.

Passed.

May 22, 1888—House.

The bill (S. 2972) to provide for making the west end of the Smithsonian building fireproof, and for other purposes, referred to Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

June 28, 1888—Senate.

Mr. J. S. MORRILL, from Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, reported an amendment to be proposed to the sundry civil bill for 1889 (H. 10540):

For the purpose of making the roof of the Gothic chapel at the west end of the Smithsonian building fireproof, and for other purposes, under the direction of the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, \$17,500.

Referred to Committee on Appropriations.

February 19, 1889—Senate.

The sundry civil bill for 1890 being under consideration, an amendment was proposed, on page 40, after line 8, to insert:

Repairs, Smithsonian building: To make fireproof the roof of the Gothic chapel at the west end of the Smithsonian building and for other portions of the roof of said building, \$17,500; to be expended under the charge of the Architect of the Capitol, according to the direction of the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

Agreed to.

VAIL TELEGRAPHIC INSTRUMENT.

May 22, 1888—House.

Mr. W. W. PHELPS introduced a bill (H. 10110) authorizing the purchase of the original telegraphic instrument.

Referred to Committee on the Library.

DOCUMENTS.

June 1, 1888—Senate.

Mr. FRANCIS M. COCKRELL introduced a bill (S. 3068) providing for the distribution of public documents to depositories and other public libraries, which provided that one copy of each document printed by order of Congress, bound in cloth, should be sent to the Smithsonian Institution.

Referred to Committee on Printing.

NATIONAL MUSEUM—NEW BUILDING.

June 12, 1888—Senate.

Mr. J. S. MORRILL, from Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, reported a bill (S. 3134):

That the sum of \$500,000 is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the erection of a fire-proof building for the use of the National Museum, to cover 300 feet square, and to consist of two stories and basement, to be erected under the direction of the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, in accordance with the plans now on file with the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, on the southwestern portion of the grounds of the Smithsonian Institution. Said building to be placed west of the Smithsonian Institution, leaving a roadway between it and the latter of not less than 40 feet, with the north front on a line with the south face of the building of the Agricultural Department and of the Smithsonian Institution; and all expenditures for the purpose herein mentioned shall be audited by the proper officers of the Treasury Department.

Mr. MORRILL, from the same committee, submitted a report (S. 1539) to accompany bill (S. 3134):

To demonstrate the pressing necessity for additional accommodations for the vast amount of materials which has been accumulated for exhibition in the National Museum, it will perhaps be sufficient to present the communication of the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, and the statements made showing the immense number of entries to the catalogues of the Museum since 1882.

The plans presented, viz, the basement, ground floor, and second-story plans, with front elevation, do not give all the decorative features of the building, but are complete enough to be the subject of careful estimates, and although competitive estimates have not been made, the estimators on these figures agree to give bonds that the work shall be efficiently done without exceeding the amount. It is probable if the work is let out by contract that it would be completed for something considerably less.

Your committee therefore recommend the passage of the bill.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION, UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM,

Washington, June 2, 1888.

MY DEAR SIR: I send herewith, in accordance with your suggestion, a plan of one of the floors of the proposed Museum building, together with a perspective drawing in color on a smaller scale. I have also plans for the basement and first floor together with an elevation and transverse section. These are at your service if you desire them. They have been prepared with the utmost care and represent the results of an exhaustive study, which has extended over several years, of the plans of the best modern museum buildings in Europe and America, nearly all of which have been personally inspected by officers of the Smithsonian Institution.

The building, as proposed, covers the same area as the present Museum, but is intended to consist of two stories and a basement, thus affording nearly three times as much accommodation under the same area of roof as the building now in use. The arrangement of the interior of the proposed new structure is, however, considerably modified as the result of the experience of seven years' occupation of the

present building. The eighteen exhibition halls on the two main floors are completely isolated from each other and are capable of subdivision into smaller halls. The lighting will be equally as good as in the present building, the ventilation will be much better, and in other important respects the sanitary arrangements will be far more satisfactory.

A basement story is absolutely necessary, not only with a view to promoting the comfort and health of visitors and employees as well as for securing greater dryness and better preservation of the specimens, but also for the purpose of providing large apartments for storerooms and workshops. These proposed improvements in arrangement will not, however, interfere with the possibility of constructing a building which shall conform in the essential points of exterior proportion with the main features of the present building.

The present building contains about 80,000 square feet of floor space available for exhibition and storage. The building proposed will contain about 220,000 square feet. The amount of room for offices and laboratories would be about the same in each. The net area in the new building available for exhibitions, storage, and office rooms, as estimated, would be between 5 and 6 acres.

For the construction of the present Museum building an appropriation of \$250,000 was made. This sum was supplemented by the following special appropriations: \$25,000 for steam-heating apparatus; \$26,000 for marble floors; \$12,500 for water and gas fixtures and electrical apparatus, and \$1,900 for special sewer connections. The total amount expended on this building was therefore \$315,400, and it is generally admitted that the cost of its construction was considerably cheaper than that of any other similar building in existence; in fact, perhaps too cheap to secure the truest economy.

The proposed structure can be erected at a proportionately smaller cost. I have obtained from responsible bidders, who are willing to give bonds for the completion of the work in accordance with the bids which they have submitted, estimates for the erection of the building complete, with steam-heating apparatus and all other essential appliances excepting the electrical equipment, amounting in the aggregate to \$473,000; bids upon which the estimates of cost have been made were not competitive, and it is possible that something may be saved through competition. It is, however, necessary to provide also for the architect's superintendence, and for the removal and reconstruction of the Smithsonian stable, which now occupies the site. I therefore think it advisable to make request for the sum of \$500,000, in order that these additional items and other contingencies may be covered.

The sketches of the exterior of the proposed building were made in great haste, and by no means exhibit its architectural possibilities. The main entrance is far less imposing, for instance, than a proper arrangement of the steps and arches would make it. The "lovers," or dormer windows, which will appear in the roof, are absent, and the variety of color, which in the actual building will be given by the use of colored brick and terra cotta, is not shown.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

S. P. LANGLEY, *Secretary.*

Hon. J. S. MORRILL,

United States Senate, Washington.

P. S. With the other plans herewith transmitted I send a copy of the plan of the Smithsonian grounds, showing the location of the present buildings and that of the proposed structure, whose site is indicated by a dotted line.

UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM,

Washington, June 7, 1888.

MY DEAR SIR: I take pleasure in responding to your request for information concerning the character and extent of the material which renders necessary the construction of a new building for the accommodation of the National Museum.

Since the erection of the present Museum building there have been more than 12,000 accessions to the collections, chiefly by gifts. From the year 1859 to 1880 the accessions numbered 8,475. It is thus evident that within the last eight years the number of accessions has been half as large again as during the previous twenty-one.

Many of the more recent accessions are of very great extent, as for instance the bequest of the late Isaac Lea, of Philadelphia, which contains 20,000 specimens of shells, besides minerals and other objects; the Jeffreys collection of fossil and recent shells of Europe, including 40,000 specimens; the Stearns collection of mollusks, numbering 100,000 specimens; the Riley collection of insects, containing 150,000 specimens; the Catlin collection of Indian paintings, about 500 in number; the collection of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, for the transportation of which to Washington several freight cars were required.

There are also the extensive collections obtained at the Fisheries Exhibitions at Berlin and London, and at the close of the New Orleans Cotton Centennial; the Shepard collection of meteorites; the Wilson collection of archaeological objects (more than 12,000 specimens); the Lorillard collection of Central American antiquities, and very many others nearly as extensive. In addition to these are the annual accretions from the work of the United States Fish Commission, the United States Geological Survey, and the Bureau of Ethnology, as well as the contributions from several expeditions of the Government, from army and navy officers, and from other Government officials. These are very extensive and are yearly increasing in bulk and value.

In the Armory building are stored many hundreds of boxes of valuable material which we have not room to unpack, and the great vaults under the Smithsonian building and many of the attic and tower rooms are similarly occupied.

For several important departments of the Museum no exhibition space whatever is available, and no portion of the collection can be publicly displayed. Indeed, the growth of many of the departments is in large measure prevented by the fact that we have no room for additional exhibition cases, or even for storage. Many valuable collections elsewhere than in Washington are at the service of the Museum, but we have no space for their reception.

At the close of the last fiscal year (June 30, 1887) a very careful estimate showed that the collections were sixteen times as great in number of specimens as in the year 1882. I desire to call your attention especially to the inclosed statement bearing upon this point.

The Museum is growing, as it is fitting that the national museum of a great country should grow, and it is not only necessary to care for what is already here, but to provide for the reception and display of what is certain to be placed in our hands within the next few years.

The present Museum building is not more than large enough for the ethnological and technological material already available. The proposed new building will afford accommodation for the natural history collections which are at present very inadequately housed. For instance, the amount of space assigned to the collection of mammals is about 6,500 feet. At least double that amount of space will be needed to accommodate the material now on hand as soon as the taxidermists of the Museum shall have been able to prepare it for exhibition, it being our desire to have mounted groups similar to the buffalo family recently finished, in order to preserve for future generations representations of the large quadrupeds native to this continent, which are on the verge of extinction.

The collection of birds, which so far as North America is concerned is the finest in the world, is very inadequately shown and requires double the case room now available.

The collection of mollusks, which is one of the most complete in the world and contains more than 450,000 specimens, is at present almost entirely unprovided for.

The collection of insects, which though smaller is so far as North America is concerned equally perfect, is also practically without any exhibition space. And so I might continue.

It should be borne in mind that under the roofs of the Smithsonian and new Museum buildings are grouped together collections which in London, Paris, or any other of the European capitals are provided for in a group of museums for the accommodation of which a much larger number of equally commodious buildings is found needful.

Yours, very respectfully,

S. P. LANGLEY, *Secretary.*

Hon. JUSTIN S. MORRILL,
United States Senate.

Number of entries¹ in the catalogues of the National Museum since 1882.

Name of department.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885. ²	1885-86.	1886-87.
Arts and industries:						
Materia medica		4,000	4,442		4,850	5,516
Foods		1,244	1,540		822	877
Textiles			2,000		3,064	3,154
Fisheries			5,000		9,870	10,078
Animal products			1,000		2,792	2,822
Naval architecture			600			
Historical relics					1,002	13,634
Paints and dyes					77	100
"The Catlin Gallery"					500	
Physical apparatus					250	251
Oils and gums					197	198
Chemical products					659	661
Musical instruments					400	417
Modern pottery					2,278	
Coins, medals, paper money, etc.					1,055	
Ethnology.			200,000		500,000	508,764
American aboriginal pottery			12,000		25,000	26,022
Archæology	35,512	40,491	45,252		65,314	101,659
Mammals (skins and skeletons)	4,660	4,920	5,694		7,451	7,811
Birds	44,354	47,246	50,350		55,915	54,987
Birds' eggs			40,072		44,163	48,173
Reptiles and batrachians			23,495		25,344	27,542
Fishes	50,000	65,000	68,000		75,000	100,000
Mollusks	33,375		400,000		460,000	425,000
Insects	1,000		151,000		500,000	585,000
Marine invertebrates	11,781	14,825	200,000		350,000	450,000
Comparative anatomy:						
Osteology	3,535	3,640	4,211		10,210	11,022
Anatomy	70	103	3,000			
Palæozoic fossils		20,000	73,000		80,482	84,491
Mesozoic fossils					69,742	70,775
Cenozoic fossils			100,000		(5)	(5)
Fossil plants		4,624	7,291		7,429	8,462
Recent plants					30,000	320,000
Minerals		14,550	16,610		18,401	18,601
Lithology and physical geology	9,075	12,500	18,000		20,647	21,500
Metallurgy and ores		30,000	40,000		48,000	49,000
Total	183,462	265,143	1,472,600		2,620,934	2,901,507

¹In very many instances an entry in the catalogue represents a large number of individual specimens.

²No census of collections taken.

³Included with mollusks.

June 19, 1888—Senate.

Mr. J. S. MORRILL. I desire to call up Senate bill 3134.

The motion was agreed to, and the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. MORRILL. There is a full report by the committee on this bill, Report No. 1539, which I presume most Senators have already seen. I shall not, therefore, ask for its reading, unless some Senator desires the letter of the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution to be read, which is very full on the subject.

Mr. JOHN SHERMAN. I ask the Senator from Vermont if this building will correspond with the National Museum building?

Mr. MORRILL. It will, but it is one story higher.

Mr. SHERMAN. Is the old building of the National Museum full?

Mr. MORRILL. It is more than full. They have more than enough to fill another building of equal size. The proposed building will contain room equal to three times the present amount of the existing Museum, and the pressing necessity for it will be seen by the report that is made and by the urgency of the officers of the Smithsonian Institution that the bill shall be acted upon at the present session.

Mr. J. B. BECK. I rose to make an inquiry of the Senator from Vermont. I did not observe any provision made as to who is to superintend the building, or at what time it shall be finished, or anything in that regard. The bill seems too indefinite.

Mr. MORRILL. The Senator knows that so far as the Regents of the Institution are concerned the other building was constructed in an extremely short time and very economically.

Mr. BECK. I know it was. I ask if the building is to go on under the same general supervision that built the Museum a few years ago.

Mr. MORRILL. The bills are precisely identical in language.

Mr. BECK. Then it is all right.

Mr. MORRILL. There is a single verbal amendment that I desire to have made.

The President pro tempore (Mr. J. J. INGALLS.) The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. In line 11, after the word "Grounds," it is proposed to insert the words "of the Senate," so as to read:

In accordance with the plans now on file with the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds of the Senate.

The amendment was agreed to.

Passed.

June 19, 1888—Senate.

An estimate was received from the Smithsonian Institution:

New National Museum building: For the construction in a fireproof manner of an additional Museum building, to be erected under the direction of the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution on the southwest corner of the grounds of the Smithsonian Institution, \$500,000.

Referred to Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.¹

June 20, 1888—House.

The bill (S. 3134) for the erection of an additional fireproof building for the use of the National Museum was referred to Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

¹This appropriation was not acted upon by the House. For full explanation of the necessity for this new building see Senate Report 1539.

June 20, 1888—Senate.

Passed. (See Smithsonian Report for 1888, p. 15.)

June 21, 1888—Senate.

Mr. JUSTIN S. MORRILL, from Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, reported an amendment to be proposed to the sundry civil bill for 1889 (H. 10540):

For the erection of a fireproof building for the use of the National Museum, to cover 300 feet square, and to consist of two stories and basement, to be erected under the direction of the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, in accordance with the plans now on file with the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds of the Senate, on the southwestern portion of the grounds of the Smithsonian Institution, \$500,000. Said building to be placed west of the Smithsonian Institution, leaving a roadway between it and the latter of not less than 40 feet, with the north front on a line with the south face of the building of the Agricultural Department and of the Smithsonian Institution; and all expenditures for the purpose herein mentioned shall be audited by the proper officers of the Treasury Department.

Referred to Committee on Appropriations.

January 17, 1889—Senate.

Mr. J. S. MORRILL, from Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, reported an amendment to be proposed to the sundry civil bill for 1890 (H. 12008):

That the sum of \$500,000 is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the erection of a fireproof building for the use of the National Museum, to cover 300 feet square, and to consist of two stories and basement, to be erected under the direction of the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, in accordance with the plans now on file with the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, on the southwestern portion of the grounds of the Smithsonian Institution; said building to be placed west of the Smithsonian Institution, leaving a roadway between it and the latter of not less than 40 feet, with the north front on a line with the south face of the building of the Agricultural Department and of the Smithsonian Institution, and all expenditures for the purpose herein mentioned shall be audited by the proper officers of the Treasury Department.

Referred to Committee on Appropriations.

NATIONAL MUSEUM—ARMORY BUILDING.

July 17, 1888—Senate.

Mr. WILLIAM B. ALLISON, from Committee on Appropriations, submitted report (S. 1814) to accompany bill (H. 10540).

[Extract.]

STATEMENT OF COMMISSIONER McDONALD.

MARSHALL McDONALD, Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries, appeared.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. I understand that you wished to make a suggestion about the Fish Commission?—A. I want the appropriation for rent of offices in the city of Washington increased from \$2,000 to \$4,000. The quarters

we have occupied up to this time are but one on Massachusetts avenue (1443) and one on N street, and in addition to the accommodations afforded by them we have had a building for our officers near the National Museum. To get the offices in a convenient location and the accommodations necessary for work will require \$4,000.

Q. Where can you get such a place?—A. On the corner of New York avenue and Fifteenth street, in a fireproof building.

Q. You mean the building the Safe Deposit Company is erecting now?—A. Yes, sir; the fifth story. There I shall be enabled to concentrate my entire work under my immediate supervision. We have no abiding place, but are scattered all over the city.

By Mr. JAMES B. BECK:

Q. The building on Massachusetts avenue was convenient to Professor Baird, of course?—A. Yes, sir; but it is now entirely inconvenient to the commission and to the public. The point I have selected is accessible and near all the departments.

Q. What rent are they asking for the fifth story of that building?—A. Four thousand dollars. That building is the only real fireproof building in Washington, so far as I know, that can be had.

Q. Is not that all here?—A. There is one question that does not involve an appropriation, but is a very serious matter to the commission. The principal station of the commission in Washington is what is called the old armory building. The custody of that has been under the direction of the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. Professor Baird, when Secretary of the Smithsonian, allotted that to the Fish Commission, but they continued in the appropriation bills a clause making the custody of that building in the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution until 1886. Then it does not appear in the appropriation for the Smithsonian Institution until the present year, when I find in the item for "Preservation of collections of the National Museum," line 17, page 57, "and for the care and custody of the so-called armory building." That building has been in the custody of the Fish Commission, and all expenses of its custody paid by the Fish Commission, for years. I desire to have inserted in the bill when you come to it—

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. In this paragraph?—A. Yes; page 57, line 17, strike out the following:

And for the care and custody of the so-called armory building.

We ought to have entire control. It is the important station of the commission.

Q. You want to strike out that language and insert in lieu of it:

And the Smithsonian Institution is hereby released from the custody of the so-called armory building and the same is transferred to the charge of the United States Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries for use as a hatching and distributing station and for offices.

A. Yes, sir. The main portion of my office is in that building. That building and the one on New York avenue will provide entirely for the office.

Q. Who owns the armory building?—A. The Government of the United States.

Q. Suppose we should give up the armory building to the District militia or some military organization, as has been proposed, which is rather implied in the name, then what would be necessary for you?—

A. It would require us to suspend our work in Washington. That is our great distributing station for the United States.

Q. Do you use the whole of the building?—A. We use all of it. We are using now the ground floor and the third floor, but the Geological Survey under some arrangement is occupying a portion of the building.

By Mr. BECK:

Q. Simply with their boxes and things as a storehouse?—A. That is all.

STATEMENT OF ALBERT G. ORDWAY.

ALBERT G. ORDWAY appeared.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. You want the armory building surrendered to the militia of this District?—A. Yes, sir; it is a very plain matter, will not lead to any debate, and scarcely needs an argument. It is a perfectly plain proposition of law. In 1855, in the sundry civil bill, you passed an appropriation directing the Secretary of War to erect a building for the care and preservation of the arms and accouterments belonging to the United States in the possession of the volunteer militia of the District of Columbia, the building to be used by them under such regulations as the President might prescribe. Under that law of 1855 and that appropriation the Secretary of War erected the building on Sixth street, on the Mall, called the armory building.

Q. On a Government reservation?—A. On a Government reservation. And that building remained dedicated to the uses for which it was built until after the close of the war, when the militia of the District, not being organized, and the building consequently not occupied, at the time of the Centennial Exhibition foreign governments gave to our Government an enormous amount of exhibits for our National Museum. The National Museum building was not built, and it became a question what to do with them. Your committees looked about and found that this building was not in use, and they made an appropriation in the sundry civil bill of 1876 appropriating a sum of money to fit it up and repair it for the purpose, in the language of the law, "of storing the exhibits presented to the National Museum," and then each year thereafter in the sundry civil bill you appropriated a sum

for a watchman. Finally the National Museum Building was finished, and in 1885 you stopped the appropriation. Since that time the Fish Commission, the National Museum, and the Smithsonian Institution have been in unauthorized, and, as I say, in illegal possession of the building. There has been no authority of law; there has been no appropriation to continue even the watchman.

Q. Was not that Armory Building used during the war by the Government for governmental purposes?—A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. BECK:

Q. It is on Government ground?—A. Yes, sir.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Was not the Fish Commission there before 1875?—A. Not before 1876. There was no appropriation before 1876 for any use of the building other than for the District militia.

Q. Tell us where we shall send the Fish Commission.—A. That is not a fair question to ask me.

Q. Why not?—A. It is used by the Commission merely as a place of storage. It is merely a question of storing their material.

Q. They have fish there?—A. Yes, sir. Until you extend the National Museum the building belongs to us by law, and the Secretary of War made a formal demand on them to surrender. We have no place to put our things. Therefore the Secretary of War directed me to submit the matter to your committee. I can see the difficulty of finding a suitable place for the Fish Commission. In fact, that place is very suitable for their purposes, because they can have and do have a side track to the railroad. I present our legal right to the building; but until you legislate for them, to put their Commission in a suitable place, we are perfectly willing to look around for a place. We have in our possession between \$40,000 and \$50,000 worth of Government property.

Q. Where is your armory now?—A. We have none. We have to pay out of our pockets for the temporary care of the property. You turn over to me \$30,000 or more of Government property to protect and I have to pay out of my own pocket for its preservation, as I am responsible for it. The only solution, it seems to me, is this: That until a place can be provided for the Fish Commission permanently some arrangement should be made for us. You should make an appropriation to enable the Secretary of War to temporarily rent a building for the purposes the law designates. It is not a matter of new legislation; it is not a matter subject to any points of order. It is a matter of obedience to law. We have possession of Government property and pay for its preservation out of our own pockets.

Q. You want it for the purpose of storing arms?—A. Not simply for storing, but for the purposes of drill, as this building was designed for a regular armory, in which Government property is kept in the

hands of the District militia, and as a place for their instruction and drill.

Q. You have a building now used for that?—A. Only for one battalion. There is no place large enough for all the men. We ask for \$10,000. Fix whatever amount you choose, and let the Secretary of War hire a place. The Secretary could use any appropriation you deem proper by renting rooms in various places temporarily.

Q. How many militia have you in the District?—A. Two white regiments, two colored battalions, one battery of artillery, and one ambulance company. It is not a large force, but if you removed the regular troops from here you would find, in case of emergency or danger, it would not be a larger force than was necessary to protect the public property. It leaves you free to remove the regular troops, in case of exigency, elsewhere. You can remove your artillery, marines, and cavalry, and we take care of the public property. I do not think it needs any argument on my part. The amendment calls for \$10,000. I am free to say we could get along, by figuring closely, with \$7,500. That would provide pretty good quarters, and we could get along as long as you choose to keep possession of the other building.

July 27, 1888—Senate.

The sundry civil bill for 1889 under consideration.

The next amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, on page 47, at the end of the clause appropriating \$130,000 for "propagation of food-fishes," to add the following proviso:

Provided, That the building known as the Armory building, Washington, D. C., is hereby transferred to the charge of the United States Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries for use as a hatching and distributing station and for offices.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 47, line 24, before the word "thousand," to strike out "two" and insert "three," so as to make the clause read:

Rent of office United States Fish Commission: For rent of rooms in the city of Washington, \$3,000.

Mr. WILLIAM B. ALLISON. It will be observed that by the preceding proviso we transfer the Armory building to the control of the Fish Commission. I have been told since this amendment was framed that in addition to the room there provided for hatching purposes there is also room enough for most of the offices of the Commission. So I move to insert in the pending clause \$2,500 instead of \$3,000, so that the conference committee may have full control of those two paragraphs, and it may be possible that we can dispense with the entire appropriation on lines 24 and 25 of page 47.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The proposed amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 47, line 24, in lieu of the committee amendment providing "for rent of rooms in the city of Washington, \$3,000," it is proposed to insert "for rent of rooms in the city of Washington, \$2,500."

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

October 2, 1888.

Sundry civil act for 1889.

Provided, That the building known as the Armory building, Washington, District of Columbia, shall be occupied as at present, jointly by the United States Commission of Fish and Fisheries and the National Museum.

(Stat., XXV, 521.)

January 25, 1889—House.

The sundry civil bill for 1890 under consideration.

Mr. S. J. RANDALL. On page 33 strike out all of lines 1, 2, and 3 and insert in lieu thereof:

For altering and fitting up the interior of the Armory Building, on the Mall, in the city of Washington, now occupied as a hatching station, for the accommodation of the offices of the United States Fish Commission, for general repairs to said building, including heating apparatus, and for the repairing and extending the outbuilding, \$7,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, the sum to be immediately available and to be expended under the direction of the Architect of the Capitol; and for the purpose above named the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution is hereby required to move from the second and third stories of this building all properties except such as are connected with the workshops hereinafter named, under his control, and the workshops now in the second story of said building shall be transferred to and provided for in the third story thereof. And the Architect of the Capitol is hereby directed to examine and make report to Congress at its next regular session as to the practicability and cost of constructing a basement story under the National Museum building.

Mr. RANDALL. I only want to state to the committee that while this seems to be a large sum, yet it should be remembered in this connection that it saves an annual rental of \$2,500, and the committee will therefore see at once that this is not only in the line of convenience in the transaction of the business of the Commission, but that it saves rent and is also in harmony with the plan generally advocated and being largely entered upon of having our own buildings for the offices of the Government as far as practicable.

Adopted.

February 18, 1889—Senate.

Mr. WILLIAM B. ALLISON, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted report (S. 2613) on H. 12008 (sundry civil bill for 1890).

[Extract.]

U. S. COMMISSION OF FISH AND FISHERIES,
Washington, D. C., January 31, 1889.

SIR:

* * * * *

In regard to the item for rent of office (page 33, lines 1, 2, and 3 of the bill), the general opinion seems to be that the quarters now occupied by the Commission for offices should be vacated, and that the so-called Armory building, situated on the Government reservation south of the Baltimore and Potomac depot, should be fitted up for its use, and an amendment to the bill was accordingly presented in and adopted by the House. In my opinion, however, that amendment does not fully cover the needs of the Commission, and I would recommend that it be changed so as to read:

"For altering, adapting, and extending the Armory building, on the Mall, in the city of Washington, for offices of the United States Fish Commission, including heating apparatus and other equipments, \$10,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, the sum to be immediately available and to be expended under the direction of the Architect of the Capitol; and the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution is hereby required to move from the said building all properties under his control. And the Architect of the Capitol is hereby directed to examine and make report to Congress at its next regular session as to the practicability and cost of constructing a basement story under the National Museum building."

In regard to the increase of the item, attention is called to the fact that provision is simply made for fitting up the interior of the building, while, in my opinion, the exterior of the building should also receive some attention. Without doubt there should be an entire new roof, the present roof being in exceedingly bad condition, and a number of the upper layers of brick need relaying.

Respecting the giving of the building in its entirety to the Commission, I would state that the character of the work performed under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution is such as to render the prosecution of office duties and the keeping of archives a serious one, the work being principally the taxidermic preparation of animals, the making of plaster casts of fishes, relief maps, etc., rendering necessary a great deal of noise and creating much dust and other dirt and offensive odors. The attic of the building is stored with a number of large packages of such weight as to have rendered necessary the bracing of the floor by additional girders of great strength. In order that the exact condition of affairs may be seen, an inspection of the building by the committee is respectfully requested.

* * * * *

Very respectfully,

M. McDONALD, *Commissioner*.

Hon. W. B. ALLISON,

Chairman Senate Committee on Appropriations.

February 19, 1889—House.

Sundry civil bill for 1890 considered.

The next amendment was on page 42, to strike out the clause from line 3 to line 21, inclusive.

(See House proceedings of January 25, 1889.)

For altering and fitting up the interior of the Armory building, on the Mall, city of Washington, now occupied as a hatching station, for the accommodation of the offices of the United States Fish Commission, and for general repairs to said building, including the heating apparatus, and for repairing and extending the outbuildings, \$7,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, the same to be immediately available and to be expended under the direction of the Architect of the Capitol; and for the purpose above named the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution is

hereby required to move from the second and third stories of this building all properties, except such as are connected with the workshops hereinafter named, under his control; and the workshops now in the second story of said building shall be transferred to and provided for in the third story thereof. And the Architect of the Capitol is hereby directed to examine and make report to Congress at its next regular session as to the practicability and cost of constructing a basement story under the National Museum building.

And in lieu thereof to insert:

For altering, adapting, and extending the Armory building, on the Mall, in the city of Washington, for offices of the United States Fish Commission, including heating apparatus and other equipment, \$10,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, this sum to be immediately available and to be expended under the direction of the Architect of the Capitol; and the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution is hereby required to move from the said building all properties under his control. And the Architect of the Capitol is hereby directed to examine and make report to Congress at its next regular session as to the practicability and cost of constructing a basement story under the National Museum building.

Agreed to.

March 2, 1889.

Sundry civil act for 1890.

Fish Commission: For altering and fitting up the interior of the Armory building, on the Mall, city of Washington, now occupied as a hatching station, for the accommodation of the offices of the United States Fish Commission, and for general repairs to said building, including the heating apparatus, and for repairing and extending the outbuildings, \$7,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, the same to be immediately available and to be expended under the direction of the Architect of the Capitol; and for the purpose above named the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution is hereby required to move from the second and third stories of this building all properties except such as are connected with the workshops hereinafter named, under his control; and the workshops now in the second story of said building shall be transferred to and provided for, in the third story thereof. And the Architect of the Capitol is hereby directed to examine and make report to Congress at its next regular session as to the practicability and cost of constructing a basement story under the National Museum building.

(Stat. XXV, 953.)

NATIONAL MUSEUM—CLASSIFIED SERVICE.

October 8, 1888—Senate.

Mr. JAMES F. WILSON, of Iowa, offered a resolution, and asked for its present consideration:

Resolved, That the Regents and Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, and Director of the United States National Museum, be, and hereby are, directed to formulate and transmit to the Senate, at their earliest convenience, a schedule of classified service of the officers and employees of the National Museum, arranged according to duty and salary, as the same is required for the proper working of the Museum.

Mr. G. F. HOAR. From what committee does that come?

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa. From none. It is a resolution that I introduced in order to get the information.

Mr. HOAR. I should like to inquire for information—I have no doubt it is all right—have we authority to impose directions on the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution and the Director of the National Museum?

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa. The resolution relates mainly to the National Museum, which, I suppose, we have a right to call upon for information. It might be different as to the Smithsonian Institution, but as the resolution relates to the Museum, I presume we have that authority. There is no reason why we should not have it.

Mr. HOAR. We have authority to give such directions to the heads of departments, which rests on unbroken usage from the beginning of the Government, but I am not aware that one House of Congress has a right to order an executive officer of the Government to do anything for its convenience, especially that we have such control over the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution. It may be there is such authority reserved by statute. I shall not interpose an objection to the resolution, because I know personally the officers referred to would be anxious to communicate the information, and it is the desire of the Senator from Iowa.

The President pro tempore (Mr. JOHN J. INGALLS). If there be no objection to the present consideration of the resolution, the question is on agreeing to the same.

The resolution was agreed to.

March 2, 1889—Senate.

Letter of the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution in reference to Senate resolution of October 8, 1888, asking for "a schedule of the classified service of the officers and employees of the National Museum."

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION, March 2, 1889.

SIR: In response to the Senate resolution asking for "a schedule of the classified service of the officers and employees of the National Museum," I have the honor to transmit the accompanying schedule, which represents the present actual necessities of the service.

The service for the fiscal year of 1887-88 was reported upon in a letter to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, dated December 1, 1888 (H. R. Mis. Doc. No. 55, Fiftieth Congress, second session).

In this the aggregate expenditures for service were shown to have been \$122,750.47, of which sum \$97,493.32 was paid from the appropriation for preservation of collections, \$19,203.79 from that for furniture and fixtures, and \$6,053.36 from that for heating, lighting, and electrical and telephonic service.

A schedule of the number of persons employed in the various departments of the Museum was also given in this letter (pages 4, 9, 11). This schedule should, however, be regarded only as an approximate one, since many of the employees were actually engaged only a part of the year and others were temporarily transferred to the pay rolls of the Cincinnati exhibition, and were engaged in special work in connection with that exhibition.

It is estimated that the aggregate expenditures for services for the present fiscal year (1888-89) will be \$129,710, of which amount \$103,000 will be paid from the appropriation for preservation of collections, \$20,000 from that for furniture and fixtures, and \$5,710 from that for heating, lighting, and electrical and telephone service.

In the schedule herewith transmitted it is shown that for the proper working of the Museum the amount required for services would be as follows:

For salaries of scientific assistants	\$56,300.00
For clerical forces	36,920.00
For services in preparing, mounting, and installing the collections	22,060.00
For services in policing, caring for, and cleaning the buildings	36,740.00
For services in repairing buildings, cases, and objects in the collections..	14,163.50
For salaries and wages in designing, making, and inspecting cases and other appliances for the exhibition and safe-keeping of the collections.	18,337.50
For services in connection with the heating, lighting, and electrical telephonic service	6,620.00
For services of miscellaneous employees, including draftsmen, messengers, etc	7,980.00
Total	199,121.00

The increase in the total expenditure as indicated is due partly to the addition of a number of officers to the scientific staff and also to the necessity for a few additional clerks and a considerable number of watchmen, laborers, cleaners, and messengers, whose services are essential to the safety of the collections as well as to provide for the cleanliness and proper care of the buildings and for the comfort of visitors.

The rates of pay indicated are in most cases considerably lower than are customarily allowed for similar service in the Executive Departments.

In the schedule now presented expenditure for services only is taken into consideration.

No attempt has been made to present the needs of the Museum in regard to the purchase or collecting of specimens, the purchase of general supplies, preservatives, materials for mounting and installing collections, books, exhibition cases, furniture, fuel and gas, the maintenance of the heating and lighting appliances, freight and cartage, traveling expenses of collectors and agents, etc.

For these various purposes the expenditure in the last fiscal year amounted to \$45,249.53, and that for the present fiscal year will, it is estimated, amount to about \$48,000, a sum very inadequate to the needs of the service.

It does not include the expenditures for printing the labels and blanks, and proceedings and bulletins of the Museum, for which the appropriation for many years past has been \$10,000, and for which I have asked \$15,000 for the coming fiscal year.

I must not omit to call your attention to the fact that owing to the peculiar constitution of the Museum as a scientific establishment, it has hitherto been possible to secure a special economy, owing to the fact that its officers and employees are not scheduled as in the Executive Departments.

In thus presenting, in obedience to the request of the Senate, a schedule of a durable organization of the service, I wish to remark emphatically that there are pressing needs in other directions—needs that merit the serious consideration of Congress, in order that the National Museum may be enabled to maintain a satisfactory position in comparison with those of European nations.

I have the honor to be, your most obedient servant,

S. P. LANGLEY, *Secretary*.

Hon. JOHN J. INGALLS,
President pro tempore of the Senate.

Schedule of the classified service of the officers and employees of the United States National Museum, arranged according to duty and salary, as required for the proper working of the Museum.

Designation.	Compensation.
<i>Scientific staff.</i>	
Secretary Smithsonian Institution, director ex officio.....	
Assistant secretary Smithsonian Institution, in charge of National Museum.....	\$4,000.00
Curator and executive officer.....	3,000.00
Five curators, at \$2,400.....	12,000.00
Five curators, at \$2,100.....	10,500.00
Four assistant curators, at \$1,600.....	6,400.00
Four assistant curators, at \$1,400.....	5,600.00
Four aids, at \$1,200.....	4,800.00
Six aids, at \$1,000.....	6,000.00
Special service by contract.....	4,000.00
	<hr/> 56,800.00
<i>Clerical staff.</i>	
Chief clerk.....	2,200.00
Four chiefs of divisions: Correspondence; transportation, storage, and record; publications and labels; installation, at \$2,000.....	8,000.00
One disbursing clerk <i>a</i>	1,200.00
One clerk of class 4.....	1,800.00
Two clerks of class 3.....	3,200.00
Three clerks of class 2.....	4,200.00
Four clerks of class 1.....	4,800.00
Four copyists, at \$900.....	3,600.00
Four copyists, at \$720.....	2,880.00
Six copyists, at \$600.....	3,600.00
Three copyists, at \$480.....	1,440.00
	<hr/> 36,920.00
<i>Preparators.</i>	
Photographer.....	2,000.00
Assistant photographer.....	1,000.00
Artist.....	1,320.00
Chief taxidermist.....	2,000.00
One taxidermist.....	1,500.00
Two taxidermists, at \$1,000.....	2,000.00
Two taxidermists, at \$720.....	1,440.00
One modeler.....	2,000.00
One modeler.....	1,200.00
One general preparator.....	1,200.00
One general preparator.....	900.00
Special service by contract.....	5,500.00
	<hr/> 22,060.00
<i>Buildings and labor.</i>	
One superintendent of buildings.....	1,620.00
Two assistant superintendents, at \$1,000.....	2,000.00
Four watchmen, at \$780.....	3,120.00
Twenty-four watchmen and doorkeepers, at \$600.....	14,400.00
Twelve laborers, at \$480.....	5,760.00
Three attendants, at \$480.....	1,440.00
Ten attendants and cleaners, at \$360.....	3,600.00
Special service of laborers and cleaners, to be paid by the hour.....	4,800.00
	<hr/> 36,740.00

a This officer receives pay also from the Smithsonian Institution for similar services.

Schedule of the classified service of the officers and employees of the United States National Museum, etc.—Continued.

Designation.	Compensation.
<i>Mechanics (repairing buildings, cases, and objects in the collections).</i>	
Cabinetmaker, at \$3.50 per day	\$1,095.50
Two painters, at \$2.50 per day	1,565.00
One tinner, at \$2 per day	626.00
One stonecutter and mason, at \$2 per day	626.00
Six skilled laborers, at \$2.50 per day	4,695.00
Six skilled laborers, at \$2 per day	3,756.00
Special service by contract	1,800.00
	14,163.50
<i>Furniture and fixtures.</i>	
Engineer of property	2,000.00
One copyist	900.00
One copyist	720.00
One copyist	600.00
One copyist	480.00
Six carpenters and cabinetmakers, at \$3	5,634.00
Three painters, at \$2	1,978.00
Two skilled laborers, at \$2.50	1,565.00
Two skilled laborers, at \$2	1,252.00
Three laborers, at \$1.50	1,408.50
Special service by contract	1,800.00
	18,337.50
<i>Heating, lighting, and electrical service.</i>	
Engineer	1,400.00
One assistant engineer	900.00
Six firemen, at \$600	3,600.00
Telephone clerk	720.00
	6,620.00
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>	
Agent	1,200.00
One draftsman	1,200.00
Two draftsmen, at \$600	1,200.00
Two messengers, at \$600	1,200.00
One messenger	540.00
Two messengers, at \$480	960.00
Two messengers, at \$360	720.00
Four messengers, at \$240	960.00
	7,980.00

Referred to Select Committee on Civil Service.

NATIONAL MUSEUM—LIVING ANIMALS.

January 8, 1889—House.

Report by Mr. S. J. Randall, of Committee on Appropriations.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION,
UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM,
Washington, December 31, 1888.

HON. SAMUEL J. RANDALL,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations,
House of Representatives.

SIR: In accordance with your desire, expressed to Mr. Goode on Thursday last, I take pleasure in sending you herewith a list of the living animals now in possession of the National Museum.

As I think has been explained to you, these animals have come into possession of the Institution without effort, and we have not thought it desirable to refuse them since they are in many ways serviceable to the interests of science and to the Museum. We now have them and need for the maintenance of this collection during the coming year the sum asked for in the estimate for appropriations.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

S. P. LANGLEY, *Secretary*.

LIST OF SPECIMENS IN THE COLLECTION OF LIVING ANIMALS, U. S. NATIONAL MUSEUM.

Whole number of objects received and cared for, 281.¹

NOTE.—The following list includes all the specimens now living in the collection, and also a few deserving mention which have been lost by death. The specimens so lost are indicated by an asterisk (*). Although these have disappeared from this collection, their remains have gone into various other departmental collections, and are now to be found elsewhere in the form of skins and skeletons, mounted or otherwise.

MAMMALS.

- AMERICAN BISON, *Bison americanus*.—Two specimens, male and female. Captured when wild, in western Nebraska, near Ogalalla. Received May 12, 1888. Breeding. Will be bred experimentally with domestic cattle. Hon. E. G. Blackford, New York City.
- ELK OR WAPITI, *Cervus canadensis*.—Three specimens, adult female and two young males. From Wyoming Territory. Received October 25, 1888 (deposit). Hon. W. F. Cody ("Buffalo Bill"), North Platte, Nebr.
- VIRGINIA DEER, *Cariacus virginianus*.—Female. From Florida. Received April 12, 1888. Dr. P. Glennan, Washington, D. C.
- VIRGINIA DEER, *Cariacus virginianus*.—Male. From Alabama. Capt. R. L. Hoxie, U. S. A., Montgomery, Ala.
- VIRGINIA DEER,* *Cariacus virginianus*.—Young male. From Helena, Mont. Collected October 14, 1887. W. T. Hornaday, National Museum.
- COLUMBIAN BLACK-TAILED DEER, *Cariacus columbianus*.—Male. From Mount Tacoma, Washington. Collected October, 1887. Very rarely seen in captivity. W. T. Hornaday, National Museum.
- MULE DEER, *Cariacus macrotis*.—Female. From Rocky Bar, Idaho. Collected in November, 1887. W. T. Hornaday, National Museum.
- ROCKY MOUNTAIN SHEEP, or BIG HORN, *Ovis montana*.—Young female. Captured in northwest Montana, by Indians, in 1888. A great rarity. So far as can be ascertained there is only one other specimen alive in captivity, and but one other has ever been seen alive east of the Mississippi River. Received November 17, 1888. Mr. Geo. Bird Grinnell, Editor Forest and Stream, New York.
- ANGORA GOATS, *Capra hircus angorensis*.—Four specimens. The parent pair imported from Angora, Asiatic Turkey. Received November 17, 1888. The Misses Grace and Maud Parsons, Natural Bridge, Va.
- JAGUAR, *Felis onca*.—Male, ten years old. A magnificent specimen, of great size and beauty. From Eagle Pass, Tex. Received (through the kindness of Mr. R. E. Moffitt, deputy collector of customs) January 23, 1888. Mr. J. W. Riddle, Eagle Pass, Tex.
- PANTHER, *Felis concolor*.—Male. Captured by Indians near Fort Keogh, Mont. Received April 18, 1888. Capt. H. Romeyn, U. S. A., Fort Keogh, Mont.
- SPOTTED LYNX,* *Lynx maculatus*.—Male and female. From Church Island, Great Salt Lake, Utah. Received November, 1887. Dr. C. W. Higgins, Salt Lake City.

¹See at end, list of objects declined.

- BAIDGERS, *Taxidea americana*.—Two males. From northern Utah. Dr. C. W. Higgins, Salt Lake City.
- BLACK BEAR, *Ursus americanus*.—From the Santee Swamp, South Carolina. Dr. G. E. Manigault, Charleston, S. C.
- BLACK BEARS, *Ursus americanus*.—Male and female.* From southwestern Texas. Received February 5, 1888. Mr. J. J. E. Lindberg, El Paso, Tex.
- BLACK BEARS, *Ursus americanus*.—Two cubs. From West Virginia. Received July 10, 1888. Hon. J. S. Miller, Commissioner of Internal Revenue.
- CINNAMON BEAR, *Ursus americanus cinnamomeus*.—Young male from Helena, Mont. Collected October 14, 1887. W. T. Hornaday, National Museum.
- SILVER-TIP GRIZZLY BEAR, *Ursus horribilis*.—Young male. Captured by Crow Indians in southwestern Montana. Received June 4, 1888. Mr. R. T. Allen, Billings, Mont.
- RED FOX, *Vulpes fulvus fulvus*.—From Utah. Received November, 1887. Dr. C. W. Higgins, Salt Lake City.
- RED FOX, *Vulpes fulvus fulvus*.—From Montana. Received October, 1887. Mr. O. V. Davis, Mandan, Dak.
- CROSS FOX, *Vulpes fulvus decussatus*.—From the Yukon River, Alaska. Mr. John Melville, Portland, Oregon.
- GRAY FOX,* *Urocyon virginianus*.—From Alexandria, Va. Received January 18, 1888. Mr. Geo. E. Brown, Alexandria, Va.
- GRAY FOX,* *Urocyon virginianus*.—From Georgia. Received November, 1887. Mr. J. Frank Ellis, U. S. Fish Commission.
- GRAY WOLF,* *Canis lupus griseo-albus*.—From Montana. Received August 3, 1888. Mr. C. A. Dole, Glendive, Mont.
- COYOTE, OR PRAIRIE WOLF, *Canis latrans*.—From Nebraska. Received May 12, 1888, Mr. F. D. Nowell, North Platte, Nebr.
- MINK, *Putorius vison*.—From Maryland. Received August 4, 1888. Mr. Allie Langille, Knowles, Md.
- MINK,* *Putorius vison*.—From Virginia. Received August 18, 1888. Mr. Edward M. Dulin, Langley, Va.
- FERRETS, *Putorius furo*.—(Two.) Bred in confinement. Received February 4, 1888. Messrs. Louis Schmid & Son, Washington, D. C.
- GRIVET MONKEY, *Cercopithecus myxanthus*.—From Africa. Received February 8, 1888. Mr. L. Moxley, Washington, D. C.
- MEXICAN SPIDER MONKEY, *Ateles vellerosus*.—From Honduras. Received July 12, 1888. Mr. C. H. Townsend, U. S. Fish Commission.
- CAPUCIN MONKEY, *Abus hypoleucus*.—From Panama. Received September 6, 1888. Mrs. H. D. Cooke, jr., Georgetown, D. C.
- RACCOONS, *Procyon lotor*.—Five specimens, various localities. From J. F. Ellis, Mr. Geo. Boulding, Miss Georgie Sutton, and Mr. L. J. Childs.
- CACOUNSTLE,* *Bassariscus astuta*.—From Texas. Received September 7, 1888. Mr. D. M. Hasbrouck, Brownwood, Texas.
- RED BAT, *Atalapha cinerea*.—From the District. Prof. Wm. H. Dall, Washington.
- WOODCHUCKS, *Arctomys monax*.—Four specimens. From Mr. T. L. Ostrander, Wells, N. Y., and William Gordon, Washington, D. C.
- CHIPMUNKS, *Tamias striatus*.—Two specimens. Received June 12, 1888, from Mr. A. McVeigh, Miller, Alderson, W. Va.
- NORTHERN GRAY SQUIRRELS, *Sciurus carolinensis*.—Nine specimens. From Messrs. Joseph Palmer, F. C. Ohm, Arthur Avery, and R. H. G. Bouis.
- RED SQUIRREL, *Sciurus hudsonius*.—(Escaped.) From Maryland. Received April 20. Mr. Orlando G. Wales, Washington, D. C.
- NORTHERN FOX SQUIRREL, *Sciurus niger ludovicianus*.—From Ohio. Received May 11, 1888. Mr. H. E. Hinman, Cleveland, Ohio.

- FIRE-BELLIED SQUIRREL**, *Sciurus hypopygnus*.—From Central America. Mr. C. E. Hunt, Washington, D. C.
- FLYING SQUIRRELS**,* nine specimens.—From Maryland. Mr. John Sellner, Prince George County, Md.
- MUSKRAT**, *Fiber zibethicus*.—From the Potomac River. December 22, 1888. Mr. Henry D. Stone, Bennings, D. C.
- CANADA PORCUPINE**, *Erithrizon dorsatus*.—Locality unknown. June 14, 1888. Messrs. Pettit & Dripps, Washington, D. C.
- CANADA PORCUPINE**, *Erithrizon dorsatus*.—Locality unknown. October 17, 1888. Messrs. Gerstenberg & Reuter, Washington, D. C.
- GRAY RABBITS**, *Lepus sylvaticus*.—Six specimens. Maryland and Virginia. Miss Lizzie Rudd (2) and Mr. C. Edgar Uber (4). All these specimens were killed by rats.
- TAME HARES**, *Lepus vulgaris*.—Domesticated, 6 specimens. Mr. Joseph Marc (2) and Mr. W. F. Krieger, Wheeling, W. Va.
- "PRAIRIE DOGS,"** *Cynomys ludovicianus*.—Seven specimens; 5 collected, and 2 presented by Mr. Lowell C. Williams, Washington, D. C.
- "GUINEA PIGS,"** *Cavia aperia*.—Domesticated, 4 specimens. From Messrs. G. H. H. Moore and W. F. Krieger.
- OPOSSUMS**, *Didelphys virginiana*.—Seven specimens. From Messrs. W. H. Babcock, J. O. Boggs, W. J. Yaste, C. Hart Marriam, W. F. Krieger, W. T. Owsley, and the U. S. Fish Commission.

BIRDS.

- GOLDEN EAGLE**, *Aquila chrysaetos*.—From Tennessee, January 1, 1888. President Cleveland, Executive Mansion.
- GOLDEN EAGLE**,* *Aquila chrysaetos*.—From Utah, Dr. C. W. Higgins, Salt Lake City.
- WHITE-HEADED EAGLE**,* *Haliaetus leucicephalus*.—From Virginia, Colonel Shott.
- WHITE-HEADED EAGLE**,*—From King George County, Va., July 10, 1888, Mr. Thomas H. Tolson, Shamrock, Va.
- WHITE-HEADED EAGLE**.—From Prince William County, Va., December 15, 1888. John Huffman, Washington, D. C.
- TURKEY VULTURES**, *Cathartes aura*.—Five specimens. From Maryland. Mr. G. L. Machenheimer, Forest Glen, Md.
- ROUGH-LEGGED HAWK**, *Archibuteo sancti-johannis*.—From Massachusetts. Mr. Vinal Edwards, Woods Holl, Mass.
- SPARROW HAWK**, *Falco sparverius*.—Four specimens. From Dr. T. J. Reed, Great Falls, Mont. (2), Miss Lizzie Kuehling and Mr. J. W. Reed, Washington.
- COOPER'S HAWK**,* *Accipiter cooperi*.—Two specimens. Messrs. William Palmer and John Sellner.
- RED-TAILED HAWK**, *Buteo borealis*.—Two specimens. Messrs. R. A. Boswell and G. L. Machenheimer.
- FISH HAWK**,* *Pandion haliaetus carolinensis*.—From the Potomac River. Mr. T. J. Biggins, Washington, D. C.
- SCREECH OWLS**, *Megascops asio*.—Twelve specimens, 4 living. From Messrs. J. E. Brown, C. Edgar Uber, August Gedz, Alfred Ray, E. B. Coues, J. C. Pilling, and J. M. Simpson.
- GREAT HORNED OWLS**, *Bubo virginianus*.—Three specimens. Dr. J. Schenck, Mount Carmel, Ill. (2), and Judge H. C. Harmon, Mount Pleasant, D. C.
- BARRED OWLS**, *Strix nebulosum*.—Four specimens. Mr. G. A. Riker, Alexandria, Va. (2), and Mrs. J. B. Eustis, Washington, D. C. (2).
- BARN OWL**,* *Strix flammea*.—From the District. Mr. W. H. Stoutenburg, Washington Insane Asylum.
- LONG-EARED OWL**,* *Asio wilsonianus*.—Mr. W. S. Anderson, Gaithersburg, Md.

- SHORT-EARED OWL, *Asio accipetrinus*.—Mr. Samuel Shipley, Washington, D. C.
- WARBLING GRASS PARAKEETS, *Melospittacus undulatus*.—Four specimens. From Australia. Mr. Nelson R. Wood, Washington, D. C.
- RED AND BLUE MACAW, *Aru culoroptera*.—From Brazil. Mr. A. W. Cochran, Washington, D. C.
- MACAW, *Aru macar*.—From Central America. Judge W. M. Merrick, Washington.
- GAMBEL'S QUAIL, * *Callipepla gambeli*.—From Arizona. Messrs. Louis Schmid & Son. Washington. Killed by rats.
- VIRGINIA QUAIL, * *Colinus virginianus*.—Six specimens, from Virginia. Mr. James W. Walker, Washington.
- RUFFED GROUSE, * *Bonasa umbellus*.—From Virginia. Mr. C. Edgar Uber, University of Virginia.
- HOMING PIGEONS, *Columba*.—Two specimens. Bred in confinement. Mr. Nelson R. Wood, Washington.
- BLACK-AND-BLUE SWALLOW PIGEONS.—Two specimens. Bred in confinement. Mr. W. C. Weeden, Washington.
- DRUMMER PIGEONS.—Two specimens. Bred in confinement. Mr. W. C. Weeden.
- BLACK FANTAIL PIGEONS.—Two specimens. Bred in confinement. Mr. W. C. Weeden.
- BLUE-AND-RED SWALLOW PIGEONS.—Two specimens. Bred in confinement. Mr. W. C. Weeden.
- PEACOCKS, *Pavo cristatus*.—Two specimens. Mr. W. F. Krieger, Wheeling, W. Va.
- GREAT BLUE HERON, * *Ardea herodias*.—Two specimens, from Havre de Grace, Md. U. S. Fish Commission.
- YELLOW-CROWNED NIGHT HERON, *Nycticorax*.—From the Bahama Islands. Mr. Allan H. Jennings, Baltimore, Md.
- LOONS, * *Colymbus torquatus*.—Two specimens. From Messrs. Charles B. Grant and Andrew Minick.
- WIDGEON, * *Marica americana*.—From the Potomac River. Mr. J. Bolden, Washington.
- RED CROSSBILL, * *Loxia curvirostra*.—Four specimens. From the Smithsonian Grounds. Dr. A. K. Fisher and Mr. Henry Horan.
- ROSE-BREASTED GROSBEEK, * *Zamelodia ludoviciana*.—Mr. J. L. Davison, Lockport, N. Y.
- CROW, *Corvus americanus*.—Mr. Joseph Palmer, Washington.
- WOODCOCK, * *Philohela minor*.—From Maryland. Mr. W. F. Johnson, Bladensburg, Md.

REPTILES.

- ELEPHANT TORTOISES, *Testudo elephantopus*.—Twelve specimens. From the Galapagos Islands, Pacific Ocean. Collected by the U. S. Fish Commission steamer *Albatross* in January, 1888. U. S. Fish Commission.
- STRIATED TURTLES, *Chelopus insculptus*.—Three specimens. From Connecticut. Yale College Museum, through Dr. G. Baur.
- SOFT-SHELLED TURTLE, *Amyda nautica*.—Three specimens. From Marietta, Ohio. Dr. G. Baur, Yale College Museum.
- PAINTED TURTLE, *Chrysemys picta*.—Four specimens. New Haven, Conn. Dr. G. Baur, Yale College.
- TERRAPINS, *Chrysemys marginata*.—Six specimens. Ohio River. U. S. Fish Commission.
- SNAPPING TURTLE, * *Chelydra serpentina*.—From Connecticut. Dr. G. Baur, Yale College Museum.
- BOX TORTOISE, *Cistudo carolina*.—Eight specimens. Dr. A. McVeigh Miller and others.
- BOX TORTOISE, *Cistudo carolina triunguis*.—From Arkansas. Mr. R. T. Hill, University of Arkansas.

- ALLIGATORS**, *Alligator mississippiensis*.—Nine specimens. Messrs. Louis Schmid, A. Z. Schindler, Mrs. J. W. Hall, J. Frank Ellis, and others.
- GRAY MONITORS**, *Varanus griseus*.—Two specimens. From Egypt. Dr. W. A. Conklin, Central Park Menagerie, New York.
- BANDED RATTLESNAKE**, *Crotalus leonidas*.—Three specimens. Dr. H. C. Yarrow, U. S. Army.
- HORNED RATTLESNAKE**, *Crotalus cerastes*.—Three specimens. From Arizona. Dr. J. L. Westman, Army Medical Museum.
- KEELED GREEN SNAKE**, *Cyclophis aestivus*.—From Arlington, Va. Mr. William Palmer, Washington.
- BLOWING VIPER**, *Heterodon platyrhinus*.—Two specimens. Mr. A. McV. Miller, Alderson, W. Va.
- BLACK SNAKE**, *Bascanion constrictor*.—From Arlington, Va. Mr. Joseph Palmer, Washington.
- WATER MOCCASIN**, *Tropidonotus sipidon*.—Five specimens. Mr. W. C. Weedon.
- SCARLET KING SNAKE**, *Ophibolus doliatius*.—Mr. W. C. Weedon.

OBJECTS DECLINED.

The following objects were offered to the Museum, on deposit or otherwise, and declined on account of lack of accommodations and food supply:

Offered by Dr. W. A. Conklin, New York City, on deposit: One camel, one aoudad, one lioness, one ibex, one ostrich, one black leopard.

Offered by Hon. W. F. Cody ("Buffalo Bill") on deposit: A herd of eighteen American bison, the third largest herd existing in captivity.

Offered by various persons on various conditions:

Two manatee, from Florida.

Three moose, from Canada, Maine, and Minnesota.

One caribou, from Maine.

Three prong-horned antelope, from Dakota.

NATIONAL MUSEUM—ESTIMATES.

December 5, 1887—House.

Estimates for 1889.

For expense of heating, lighting, and electrical and telephonic service for the National Museum, \$12,000.

For the preservation, exhibition, and increase of the collections from the surveying and exploring expeditions of the Government and from other sources, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employees, \$150,000.

For cases, furniture, fixtures, and appliances required for the exhibition and safe-keeping of the collections of the National Museum, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employees, \$40,000.

June 23, 1888—House.

Supplemental deficiency estimates for 1888, etc.

Preservation of collections: To pay the Southern Pacific Railroad Company the amount of unpaid bills for transportation of property of the National Museum during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1886, \$16.42.

To pay the Union Pacific Railroad Company the amount of unpaid bills for transportation of property of the National Museum during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1886, \$10.78.

December 3, 1888—House

Estimates for 1890.

For the preservation, exhibition, and increase of the collections from the surveying and exploring expeditions of the Government and from other sources, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employees, \$160,000.

For expense of heating, lighting, and electrical and telephonic service for the National Museum, \$12,000.

For cases, furniture, fixtures, and appliances required for the exhibition and safe-keeping of the collections of the National Museum, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employees, \$35,000.

For the custody, care, and exhibition of the collection of living animals, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employees, \$5,000.

For printing labels and blanks, and for the bulletins and annual volumes of the proceedings of the National Museum, \$15,000.

December 11, 1888—House.

Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November 17, 1888.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the consideration of Congress, a supplemental estimate submitted by the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution for an appropriation of \$1,000 for postage stamps and foreign postal cards for the United States National Museum for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890.

Respectfully, yours,

C. S. FAIRCHILD, *Secretary.*

The SPEAKER, *House of Representatives.*

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION,
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
IN CHARGE OF UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM,
Washington, November 17, 1888.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the inclosed estimate of \$1,000 for postage for the United States National Museum, which was omitted in the schedule forwarded to you on the 1st of October.

This amount has been annually appropriated by Congress, but included in the estimates submitted by the Secretary of the Interior. As the disbursements of the National Museum are by law now placed in charge of the Smithsonian Institution, it becomes necessary to submit this estimate.

I am, sir, yours, very respectfully,

S. P. LANGLEY,
Secretary Smithsonian Institution.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

For postage stamps and foreign postal cards for the United States National Museum, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, \$1,000.

Referred to Committee on Appropriations.

NATIONAL MUSEUM APPROPRIATIONS.

*June 16, 1888—House.**February 29, 1888.*

SIR: I have the honor to make the following requests in regard to the assignment of the appropriations for the maintenance of the United States National Museum for the coming fiscal year:

(1) That the items for "preservation of collections," "heating and lighting," "furniture and fixtures," be transferred from their present position in the schedule of "Estimates of Appropriations, 1888-1889" (p. 237), under the Department of the Interior, to a place under the general head of "Under the Smithsonian Institution," and along with and in proximity to the other items to be expended under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution or its Secretary.

(2) That each of these items be placed directly under the subhead "Under the direction of the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution as director of the National Museum."

(3) That a special item be inserted under the caption "Public printing and binding," providing the sum of \$10,000 for printing labels and blanks for the use of the National Museum and for the "Bulletins" and annual volumes of the "Proceedings" of the Museum.

In explanation of these requests, I submit the following statements:

The act of Congress establishing the Smithsonian Institution, approved August 10, 1846 (Revised Statutes, Title LXXIII, sections 5579, 5594), provided that all objects of art and of foreign and curious research, and all objects of natural history, plants, and geological and mineralogical specimens belonging or hereafter to belong to the United States, which may be in the city of Washington, shall be delivered to the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, and, together with new specimens obtained by exchange, donation, or otherwise, shall be so arranged and classified as best to facilitate their examination and study.

The National Museum, as it is now called, was thus placed under the sole control and direction of the Smithsonian Institution, and has ever since remained under its control; Congress having since 1858 made annual appropriations for its maintenance. Until 1880, however, the sums thus appropriated were inadequate, and the yearly deficiencies were paid from the income of the Institution.

In accordance with a practice of nearly thirty years, the estimates for the annual appropriations have been each year, at the request of the Secretary of this Institution, forwarded by the Secretary of the Interior to the Secretary of the Treasury for transmission to Congress, and the disbursement of the appropriation has been made by the disbursing agent of the Interior Department.

This arrangement is somewhat inconvenient and cumbersome, and
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at the last meeting of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Regents recommend to Congress that the form of the sundry civil appropriation bill be so changed in the terms relating to the Museum and the Bureau of Ethnology as to provide—

(1) That these moneys shall be disbursed under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution.

(2) That the estimates for the appropriations of the Museum in future shall be sent direct to the Secretary of the Treasury by the Smithsonian Institution through its Secretary.

In obedience to the wishes of the Board of Regents thus expressed, the matter was brought to the attention of the Secretary of the Interior, in a recent interview, by Chief Justice Waite (the Chancellor of the Smithsonian Institution) and myself. As a result of this meeting a letter has been received from the Secretary of the Interior, in which he expresses the opinion that changes may be made with great propriety both in the manner of voting the appropriation and in the method of its disbursement. A copy of this letter is herewith inclosed, together with a copy of a second letter received in response to an inquiry as to the manner in which this change may best be effected.

In further explanation of the third request, I wish to say that this does not involve a new appropriation, since the estimate for this amount is included, as I understand it, in the sum of \$375,525, estimated by the Secretary of the Treasury for the printing of the Interior Department and its bureaus. (See page 129 of the "Estimates of Appropriations, 1888-89.") I may say in further explanation of this item that an appropriation has thus been made for the printing of the National Museum for at least twelve years past, and I am informed that the amount allotted during recent years has usually been \$10,000.

I believe these changes will be in the interest of the public service, and respectfully ask that they be made.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

S. P. LANGLEY, *Secretary*.

HON. SAMUEL J. RANDALL,

*Chairman of Committee on Appropriations,
House of Representatives.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

Washington, February 14, 1888.

SIR: I have considered the topic of the conference which I had the honor to have yesterday with the Chancellor of the Smithsonian Institution and yourself, being the relation of the Interior Department to the expenditure of the appropriation for the increase and care of the National Museum, which is a part of the Smithsonian Institution, and

whether there be objection to the recommendation of an independency in the disbursement of the funds provided for its support as well as in its management.

The first collection of scientific curiosities which appears to have been a special object of care on the part of Congress was that made by the Wilkes Exploring Expedition, provided for by the act of May 14, 1836 (Stat., V, 29). This collection was first placed in the care of the National Institution for the Promotion of Science, and afterwards was transferred to the hall in the second story of the Patent Office. In 1846, when the act for the establishment of the Smithsonian Institution was passed, it was provided that, "as suitable arrangements could be made for their reception, all objects of art and of foreign and curious research, and all objects of natural history, plants, geological and mineralogical specimens, belonging or hereafter to belong to the United States, which may be in the city of Washington, in whosoever custody the same may be, shall be delivered to such persons as may be authorized by the Board of Regents to receive them, and shall be arranged in such order and so classed as best to facilitate the examination and study of them in the building so as aforesaid to be erected for the Institution." Provision having been made in the act for a suitable building, etc., it was provided by Congress that the Smithsonian Institution might be constructed adjacent to the Patent Office building, but the project was not accepted, and an independent building, where now located, was arranged, this being completed in the year 1853.

It is said that the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Patents were desirous of removing the collections of the Exploring Expedition and National Institution out of the Patent Office building, and requested the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution to receive them. This appears to have been acceded to by the Regents on the condition imposed that the Secretary of the Interior should provide for the payment of the expenses of the keeping and care of the collections.

An appropriation of \$15,000 was made by Congress in the act of March 3, 1857, for the construction of cases and of \$2,000 for the removal of the articles. It was then held by the Attorney-General, in response to a request of the Secretary of the Interior for his opinion, that the provision in the eighth section of the act of the 4th of August, 1854 (Stat., X, 572), placing the collections under the control of the Commissioner of Patents and authorizing the employment by him of keepers therefor, was designed to be temporary only, and that the act establishing the Smithsonian Institution, as well as that making the appropriation in 1857, were to be regarded as indicating the purpose of Congress respecting permanent provision for these collections.

In 1858, by the act of the 2d of June (Stat., XI, 301), an appropriation of \$4,000 "for the preservation of the collection of the exploring and surveying expeditions of the Government" was made as a contingent expense in the office of the Secretary of the Interior. This appears to have been the product of the condition acceded to by the Secretary of the Interior upon the occasion of the removal of the collections from the Patent Office to the Smithsonian; and, pursuing the same practice, in October, 1858, Professor Henry, your illustrious predecessor, requested of the Secretary of the Interior the renewal of the same appropriation. Since that time this course appears to have been pursued, without any other reason for its support than this summary narration indicates.

By the seventh section of the act for the establishment of the Smithsonian Institution (Stat., IX, 105) the Secretary is directed to discharge the duties of "keeper of the Museum," and authorized, with the consent of the board, to employ assistants. No power of appointment of any of the officers who expend the money provided by these annual appropriations is supposed to exist, or, since the transfer to the Smithsonian, has ever been exercised by any officer of this Department.

The manner of the appropriation has operated to impose upon the disbursing officer of this Department the duties of an auditor and a treasurer for this fund, as an officer for whom the Secretary is responsible; but no authority over the expenditures appears to rest with the Secretary of the Interior, or at least ever to have been exercised, so that any scrutiny supposable has been that only of an auditor. Practically, the disbursement of this appropriation has been made by the officers of the Smithsonian Institution, subject to two audits—one by this Department and the other by the Treasury—while the disbursing officer of the Interior Department acts as the disbursing officer for the Smithsonian, and a clerk has been assigned, as I am informed, by the Smithsonian to duty in the Interior Department to assist the disbursing officer.

Obviously there is nothing in the relations between the Smithsonian and the Interior Department to require the continuance of this state of things. The National Museum enjoys now an annual appropriation of a large amount in the various items, not usually less than \$150,000. In the last act the appropriation was of \$12,000 for heating, lighting, electrical, and telephonic service; of \$116,000 for the preservation, exhibition, and increase of the collections, and of \$40,000 for cases, furniture, fixtures, and appliances, both of the latter items embracing salaries. These items indicate not only the considerable proportions which the Museum has attained, but that their disbursement should be in the hands of those who have the government of the Museum and a direct responsibility exacted.

So far, then, from there appearing to be objection, the facts suggest to my mind the wisdom and desirability of providing for the National Museum directly, and imposing responsibility for the disbursement of the appropriation immediately upon the officers of that Institution, and with accountability to the Treasury, as in other cases.

The act of July 7, 1884 (23 Stats., 214), was a step in the direction of this independency of requiring the Director of the National Museum to report annually to Congress the progress of the Museum during the year and its present condition.

The papers you kindly loaned me are herewith returned.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

WM. F. VILAS, *Secretary.*

Prof. S. P. LANGLEY,
Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, February 20, 1888.

SIR: Replying to your favor of the 16th instant, I beg to say that it seems to me that so long as Congress has made the appropriation for the current year "under the Interior Department" in terms, it is necessary that it should be expended according to the practice hitherto prevailing; and that, if the same terms of appropriation should be continued, it would be with the expectation that the fixed practice of disbursement would continue also. It is therefore probably necessary that the language of the appropriation should be changed in order to effect the object desired. It may be presumed the accounting officers of the Treasury would require it.

The same observations may be applied to the appropriation for printing. I think it desirable that that should be separately made, so that the Smithsonian Institution should be independent, in its use of the provisions made by Congress, of this Department, and this Department freed of care in respect to it.

Yours, respectfully,

WM. F. VILAS, *Secretary.*

Prof. S. P. LANGLEY,
Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution.

WASHINGTON, *May 31, 1888.*

SIR: I have just received your message by telephone, requesting a copy of the last printed report of the expenditures of the National Museum.

The latest printed report of the Smithsonian Institution covers the first six months of the year 1885.

The only reference to the accounts of the National Museum is in the report of the executive committee of the Board of Regents, pp. xvii-xviii.

I send herewith a copy of the report.

It was not the practice of the late Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, nor of his predecessor, Professor Henry, to discuss in their reports to the Board of Regents the details of the manner of expenditure of the Museum appropriations. The accounts, however, were always submitted to the executive committee at its quarterly sessions.

I take it for granted that you wish to know more of the expenditure than is given in the Smithsonian report.

I have therefore prepared a series of tables, which are sent herewith inclosed, concerning which I should like to offer certain explanations.

The tables are the following:

A.—A general statement of the disposition of the "preservation of collections" appropriation for the last fiscal year, 1886-87.

B.—A more detailed statement of the disbursements from the same appropriation for the first nine months of the present year, 1887-88.

C.—An analysis of the expenditures of the appropriation for "furniture and fixtures" for the present year, 1887-88.

D.—An analysis of the expenditures from the appropriation for "heating, lighting, and electrical service."

E.—An approximate statement of the composition of the pay roll of the "preservation of collections" appropriation (based on the roll for December, 1887).

These statements have been prepared in haste, and since the receipt of your message.

If you desire information more in detail, I am prepared to respond, in person or by letter, at any moment, Professor Langley, who is somewhat indisposed, having requested me to speak for him in regard to these matters.

Yours, very respectfully,

G. BROWN GOODE,

*Assistant Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution,
in charge of the National Museum.*

HON. SAMUEL J. RANDALL,

Chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations.

STATEMENT A.—*Expenditures of the appropriation for the preservation of collections, 1886-87.*

Total appropriation.....	\$106,500.00
Salary and services.....	\$90,905.58
Stationery.....	1,141.74
General supplies, etc.....	3,602.07
Freight.....	1,434.19
Specimens, traveling expenses, and books.....	9,309.41
	<hr/>
	106,392.99
Balance.....	<hr/>
	107.01

STATEMENT B.—*Fiscal year 1887-88 (first three quarters), July 1, 1887, to March 31, 1888*

	First quarter.	Second quarter.	Third quarter.	Total paid out July 1 to Mar. 31.	^a Liabilities to Mar. 31.
Preservation of collections:					
Salaries.....	\$23,491.82	\$24,604.39	\$24,368.02	\$72,449.23	\$100.00
General supplies, such as chemicals and preservatives, alcohol, ice, apparatus, brushes, telegrams, etc.....	142.39	925.41	1,034.80	2,102.60	672.17
Stationery.....	65.70	66.16	72.84	204.70	b 975.19
Freight and cartage.....	184.65	397.20	1,059.99	1,641.84	c 450.00
Traveling expenses.....	168.55	579.30	221.27	969.12	.....
Books.....	116.69	175.60	154.85	447.04	.....
Specimens.....	96.50	316.20	1,026.24	1,438.94	2,000.00
Unclassified.....					1,740.00
	24,266.20	27,064.26	27,923.01	79,253.47	6,137.36

^a Not paid until after close of quarter.^b Including \$907.96 paid in April to the Interior Department.^c Estimated.

Total disbursements and liabilities to March 31..... \$85,389.83
 Balance available for fourth quarter..... 30,610.27

EXPLANATION OF STATEMENT B.

The sum reserved for expenditure in the fourth quarter is considerably the largest. This is intentional. It is our practice, in order to avoid the possibility of a deficit, to defer, so far as may be practicable, the purchase of general supplies, stationery, books, and specimens to the last quarter.

This gives us a reserve fund for contingencies and enables us to enter upon the next fiscal year with a considerable amount of stock in our storerooms.

The table shows amounts *disbursed* up to March 31. I have given also a statement of liabilities incurred prior to March 31, a considerable proportion of which have since been paid.

STATEMENT C.—*Expenditures on account of furniture and fixtures appropriation, July 1, 1887, to March 31, 1888.*

Total appropriation, 1887-88	\$40,000.00
Salary and services (engineer of property and clerical assistants)	\$2,670.00
Wages of carpenters, painters, and other mechanics, including wages of laborers.....	12,669.12
Total salaries and wages	15,339.12
Exhibition cases, unit drawers and trays for same, furniture, exhibition screens, pedestals, bases, designs and drawings, lumber, plate glass, locks, interior fittings and fixtures, and general hardware, glass jars, bottles, apparatus for laboratories, etc.....	16,442.62
	31,781.74
Balance	8,218.26

EXPLANATION OF STATEMENT C.

About one-half of the appropriation for "furniture and fixtures" goes to pay the wages of "necessary employees," as provided for in the appropriation bill.

Necessary employees are the mechanics employed in the construction of cases and other fixtures, also the clerks and storekeepers who care for the furniture already on hand and keep the records of stock.

Many kinds of cases, especially when only two or three of a pattern are required, can be made more economically in the Museum workshops.

All articles not made by our workmen, as well as all materials and other supplies, are bought, in accordance with the custom of the Executive Departments, after advertising and the examination of competitive bids.

STATEMENT D.—*Expenditures on account of heating and lighting, July 1, 1887, to March 31, 1888.*

Appropriation.....	\$12,000. 00
EXPENDITURES.	
Engineer and firemen	\$3,618. 36
Telephone and telegraph clerks	855. 00
Fuel.....	2,804. 18
18 sets telephones.....	720. 00
Gas	588. 06
Call boxes	90. 00
Supplies, keeping apparatus in repair	300. 55
	8,976. 15
Balance.....	3,023. 85

EXPLANATION OF STATEMENT D.

Three-quarters of the appropriation were expended during the first nine months of the year. The available balance is barely sufficient for needful repairs of steam-heating apparatus and electrical appliances up to July 1.

STATEMENT E.—*Analysis of the annual expenditures for salaries from the "preservation of collections" appropriation.*

[Based upon the pay roll for December, 1887.]

Curators and their assistants (21 persons).....	\$30,000
Clerks and copyists (31 persons)	24,000
Taxidermists, modelers, and preparators (14 persons).....	16,000
Watchmen and doorkeepers (18 persons)	13,000
Messengers, cleaners, laborers (39 persons)	18,000
Temporary help.....	3,000
Total.....	104,000.

EXPLANATION OF STATEMENT E.

For the present month (April, 1888) there are upon the "preservation of collections" pay roll 117 names.

The total amount of salaries is.....	\$8,022. 40
The highest salary is (per month).....	300. 00
The next highest salaries (4 persons).....	175. 00
The lowest salary	20. 00
The monthly average.....	68. 56

We also carry this month upon the "furniture and fixture" pay roll 28 persons (storekeepers, mechanics, and accountants) with salaries aggregating \$1,506.67.

The highest salary is	\$150. 00
The lowest salary is	30. 00
The monthly average.....	53. 80

We also carry this month upon the "heating and lighting" pay roll 9 persons (engineers, firemen, laborers, telephone clerk), with salaries aggregating \$530.

The highest salary is	\$120. 00
The lowest salary is	40. 00
The monthly average is	58. 88

A considerable number of curators whose names appear on the list of museum officers receive no pay or remuneration whatever. These are rated as "honorary curators."

The total number of paid employees in April, 1888, is 154, with average compensation of \$65.31.

July 5, 1888—Senate.

Mr. J. F. WILSON, of Iowa, proposed an amendment to the sundry civil bill (H. 10540) for 1889:

For the purchase of Etruscan, Roman, and Grecian antiquities for the National Museum, the sum of \$5,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

Referred to Committee on Appropriations.

July 28, 1888—Senate.

The sundry civil bill for 1889 being considered, the next amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, on line 1, page 69, to strike out:

Under the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution as Director of the National Museum.

Agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 69, line 3, before the word "heating", to insert "National Museum", so as to read:

National Museum, heating and lighting: For expense of heating, lighting, and electrical and telephonic service for the National Museum, \$12,000.

Agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 69, line 10, after the word "employees", to strike out "and for the care and custody of the so-called Armory Building"; and in line 12, before the word "thousand", to strike out "twenty" and insert "twenty-five", so as to make the clause read:

Preservation of collections of the National Museum: For the preservation, exhibition, and increase of the collections from the surveying and exploring expeditions of the Government and from other sources, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employees, \$125,000.

Agreed to.

October 2, 1888.

Sundry civil act for 1889.

For expense of heating, lighting, and electrical and telephonic service for the National Museum, \$12,000.

For the preservation, exhibition, and increase of the collections from the surveying and exploring expeditions of the Government, and from other sources, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employees, \$125,000.

For cases, furniture, fixtures, and appliances required for the exhibition and safe-keeping of the collections of the National Museum, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employees, \$40,000.

(Stat., XXV, 529.)

For the National Museum, for printing labels and blanks, and for the "Bulletins" and annual volumes of the "Proceedings" of the Museum, \$10,000.

(Stat., XXV, 548.)

October 19, 1888.

Deficiency act for 1888, etc.

For preservation of collections, National Museum, 1885 and prior years, to pay the claim numbered 52182, in Executive Document No. 377, \$60.

(Stat. XXV, 597.)

February 19, 1889—House.

The sundry civil bill for 1889 being considered, the next amendment was on page 41, line 2, before the word "thousand," to strike out "thirty-five" and insert "forty-five," so as to make the clause read:

Preservation of collections of the National Museum: For the preservation, exhibition, and increase of the collection from the surveying and exploring expeditions of the Government, and from other sources, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employees, \$145,000.

Agreed to.

The next amendment was on page 41, after line 7, to insert:

Postage: For postage-stamps and foreign postal-cards for the National Museum, \$1,000.

Agreed to.

March 2, 1889.

Deficiency act for 1889, etc.

For expenses of heating the United States National Museum for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889, \$1,000.

(Stat., XXV, 909.)

March 2, 1889.

Sundry civil act for 1890.

For expense of heating, lighting, and electrical and telephonic service for the National Museum, \$12,000.

For the preservation, exhibition, and increase of the collections from the surveying and exploring expeditions of the Government, and from other sources, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employees, \$140,000.

(Stat., XXV, 952.)

For cases, furniture, fixtures, and appliances required for the exhibition and safe-keeping of the collections of the National Museum, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employees, \$30,000.

For postage-stamps and foreign postal-cards for the National Museum, \$1,000.

(Stat., XXV, 953.)

For printing labels and blanks for the use of the National Museum and for the "Bulletins" and annual volumes of the "Proceedings" of the Museum, \$10,000.

(Stat., XXV, 979.)

MILITARY AND NAVAL MUSEUM.

July 24, 1888—House.

Mr. R. W. TOWNSHEND offered a resolution:

That the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy be directed to inform the House of Representatives what collections suitable to be embodied in a national military and naval museum are now in existence in their respective Departments, and what materials for such collections can be found in any of the arsenals, posts, navy-yards, and stations, and what further steps should be taken in order that an effective permanent exhibition may be made in this city illustrative of the history of military and naval invention, organization, construction, and equipment in the United States, and of the principal battles in which United States troops have been engaged; and they are respectively authorized in their discretion to detail one or more officers to aid in the preparation of the reports called for in this resolution, which reports shall contain any suggestions they may desire to make in regard to the establishment of a national military and naval museum in the city of Washington of a scope and character similar to the museums now in existence in the principal cities of Europe.

Referred to Committee on Military Affairs.

July 31, 1888—House.

Passed.

December 7, 1888—House.

Report received from W. C. Whitney, Secretary of the Navy, dated December 3, 1888, with statement by chiefs of Bureau of Yards and Docks, Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, Bureau of Navigation, Bureau of Ordnance, Bureau of Construction and Repair, Bureau of Steam Engineering, Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, commandants of all the navy-yards, Superintendent of Naval Academy, etc., giving a detailed list of flags, portraits, uniforms, ammunition, weapons, models, books, etc., in possession of the Government suitable for a national military and naval museum.

(Printed in Fiftieth Congress, second session, House Ex. Doc. No. 11, 24 pp.)

December 10, 1888—House.

Report from the Secretary of War, with statements from heads of all bureaus, etc., as to relics, models, guns, ammunition, uniforms, etc.

(Fiftieth Congress, second session, House Ex. Doc. No. 21, 32 pp.)

December 18, 1888—House.

Report from Secretary of War, with additional statement.

(Fiftieth Congress, second session, House Ex. Doc. 38, 4 pp.)

January 14, 1889—House.

Mr. R. W. TOWNSHEND introduced a bill (H. 12111):

That there shall be established in the city of Washington a national military and naval museum, in which shall be preserved and exhibited such objects of a military and naval character, which are now or may be hereafter in possession of the Government of the United States, as may be designated by the board of directors hereinafter mentioned, including objects which may be acquired by gifts or purchase. Such collection shall include—

First. Complete sets of all uniforms in use in the volunteer or regular military, marine, and naval forces of the United States since July 4, 1776.

Second. Complete sets, so far as the same can be obtained, of all small arms, side arms, and equipments in use by the land and naval forces of the United States since July 4, 1776.

Third. Complete sets, so far as the same can be obtained, of all field guns, mortars, artillery, and artillery equipments which may have been at any time in use as aforesaid.

Fourth. Complete sets of all machine guns and revolving guns which may have been at any time adopted or in use as aforesaid.

Fifth. Samples of all projectiles for small arms, field guns, heavy ordnance, and machine guns, and all other projectiles which have been at any time approved by the War Department or in use in any part of the military, naval, or marine forces of the United States.

Sixth. Models of all ordnance at any time in use by the land or naval forces of the United States.

Seventh. Models of all permanent works of fortifications at any time constructed by the Government of the United States.

Eighth. Models of all naval vessels constructed by the Government of the United States at any time.

Ninth. Models of all articles of armor for ships of war, floating batteries, etc., that have been adopted by and at any time in use in the naval or land forces of the United States.

Tenth. Such other articles, as maps, plans of battles, pictures, arms, equipments, trophies, and such other objects as will tend to illustrate the history and progress of land and naval warfare, as may be selected and determined upon by the board of directors hereinafter provided for.

That a board of five directors is hereby created for said museum, consisting of the President of the United States, who shall be ex officio president of the board, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and two other persons, who shall be appointed by the President of the United States and serve for a term of four years without compensation; and three members of said board shall constitute a quorum. The board of directors shall meet in the city of Washington at least once every year, and shall appoint a superintendent, who shall be entitled to receive a salary not exceeding \$3,500 per annum, with such clerks and employees as may be necessary.

It shall be the duty of the superintendent to keep the records of the museum; to prepare and publish catalogues of its contents, and prepare an annual report, which shall be submitted in January of each year to the board of directors and by them transmitted to Congress; to have charge of the buildings and museum, and perform such other duties as are proper as the executive officer of the board of directors.

SEC. 2. That a building to contain said museum shall be erected by and under the direction of a commission composed of the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the

Navy, and the Architect of the Capitol, upon a suitable site to be selected by said commission on one of the Government reservations in the city of Washington, in accordance with plans prepared under the direction of the Chief of Engineers and subject to the approval of the board of directors; and said building shall be susceptible of further extension and enlargement without marring its architectural harmony and effect.

SEC. 3. That said building when in condition to receive the objects prepared for safe-keeping and exhibition therein shall be subject to such rules, regulations, and restrictions as shall be provided by the board of directors.

SEC. 4. That the sum of \$100,000 is hereby appropriated, out of any money in [the] Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the commencement of said building.

Referred to Committee on Military Affairs.

January 23, 1889—House.

Report from Secretary of War, with additional statement.

(Fiftieth Congress, second session, House Ex. Doc. No. 102, 5 pp.)

January 25, 1888—House.

Mr. R. W. TOWNSHEND, from Committee on Military Affairs, submitted report (H. 3849) to accompany bill (H. 12111).

On July 31, 1888, the following resolution was adopted by the House of Representatives, on the motion of the chairman of this committee:

[See House proceedings of July 24, 1888.]

The responses received from the War and Navy Departments to that resolution indicate that the project of a national military and naval museum is regarded with favor by the highest military and naval authorities of the United States, and that should Congress direct the establishment of such a museum it will have the cordial and earnest support of those upon whom its successful organization and administration must depend. The Secretary of the Navy, in his communication to the House of Representatives, says:

Referring to so much of said resolution as invites suggestions "in regard to the establishment of a national military and naval museum in the city of Washington, of a scope and character similar to the museums now in existence in the principal cities of Europe," I beg leave to state that collections of the character proposed, embracing, besides models, etc., showing the progress of the United States in the science of offensive and defensive warfare, trophies of victories won over foreign enemies of the United States, and statues or portraits of distinguished military and naval officers who participated in such victories, would, in the opinion of this Department, be of great historical value and constitute a permanent source of interesting and useful information for the public at large.

Such collections would, doubtless, in addition to the material already in possession of the Government, be, in the course of time, largely increased by suitable donations from the various States of the Union and from private persons willing to part with cherished mementoes when the opportunity of making them a part of the national collections is afforded. Such collections, however, should find a permanent home in a building of dimensions sufficient, not merely for present but also for future needs, and of a style of architecture that will make it an ornament to the National Capital, and, with its contents, a source of patriotic pride for citizens in all parts of the United States.

The Secretary of War says in his report:

In my opinion the project is a commendable one, and if the necessary funds are appropriated, interesting sets of models can be prepared and specimens can be gathered from year to year.

General S. V. Benét, Chief of Ordnance U. S. Army, writes:

I herewith transmit a list of articles at the armory and arsenals which can be used for the purpose indicated, and are sufficient to form a nucleus about which from year to year interesting specimens can be gathered, which in the future may form a museum that will rival those to be found at other capitals throughout the world. I heartily indorse the project, and think that a liberal appropriation could not be better expended in the interest of a broad, national, patriotic spirit.

Commodore W. S. Schley, Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, U. S. Navy, says in his communication to the Secretary of the Navy:

* * * There is abundant material at the several navy-yards which could be got together and prepared for exhibition in a national military and naval museum.

Specimens of rope, chain, anchors, and galleys might be arranged tastefully and instructively, showing the great progress made in all these things in the last twenty-five or thirty years.

I would suggest that naval trophies of all kinds, wherever they may be found in the possession of the Government, be collected together for the purpose suggested by the resolution.

I believe the establishment of a national military and naval museum in the city of Washington would be one of the most interesting and instructive features at the capital, and would afford a place of deposit for trophies of all kinds and character found by officers of the Navy in all parts of the world.

Surgeon-General J. Mills Browne, U. S. Navy, says:

The Bureau would state that the proposition meets with its cordial approval, and the Bureau will, if such a museum is established, contribute a full outfit of supplies used in the Medical Department, and such contributions illustrative of naval invention, organization, construction, and equipment pertaining to the Medical Department as can be spared from the exhibits at the museum of hygiene.

The fact seems to be generally recognized by the heads of departments and bureaus of the Army and Navy, that such a museum as is contemplated in the accompanying bill would be of much value as an adjunct to the work which these officers are called upon to perform. Especially would this appear to be true of those branches of the service whose work is of a scientific character. Thus, Commodore John G. Walker, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation of the Navy Department, enumerates the following as among the contributions which that Bureau could make to the proposed museum:

(1) Nautical instruments of various descriptions, illustrative of the progress and improvements made in their manufacture, comprising chronometers (old and new), compasses of all kinds, azimuth circles, compass binnacles of various types, sextants, octants, quadrants, artificial horizons, spy and binocular glasses.

(2) Astronomical instruments used in observing the transit of Venus, and in the several expeditions for determining secondary meridians by electricity, photographs

of the fixed instruments at the U. S. Naval Observatory, and of work performed with them.

- (3) Meteorological instruments of all kinds.
- (4) Surveying instruments of all kinds.
- (5) Logs, registering logs, log lines, reels, time glasses.
- (6) Sounding implements, hand and deep sea leads, registering leads, deep-sea sounding machines and appurtenances.
- (7) Signaling apparatus of various kinds for day and night signaling.
- (8) Electric-light apparatus.
- (9) Nautical charts and books.
- (10) Ship's library.
- (11) Flags of all kinds.
- (12) Relics and models.

The Chief Signal Officer of the Army states that he could readily furnish a large number of articles which illustrate the very interesting work to which that branch of the service is devoted.

The Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering of the Navy says:

If the museum is to be made use of as an aid to technical education, as well as a place of public interest, I would suggest that a collection of models, both working and sectional, representing the evolution of naval machinery, would be of great value. The cost of making a series of such models representative of the various stages in the growth of the marine engine would be considerable, but would be of great value, as there is nothing of the kind extant in this country. In the future the collection could be kept up at a moderate expense, models of engines representing various types being made from time to time as improvements may be introduced.

Commodore Walker, in his letter from which we have already quoted, remarks:

The real interest in a military and naval museum centers in the exhibition of means for offensive and defensive warfare.

To such features of the proposed museum the ordnance departments of the Army and Navy would be the principal contributors, and the replies which have been sent in by the chiefs of those departments show that it would be an easy matter to arrange an exhibition of great value, illustrating the progress which has been made in the methods of warfare and the important work which the Government is now carrying on for the purpose of providing itself with sufficient means of conducting a successful offensive and defensive contest with any foreign nation, should such a contest ever be forced upon us.

When it is considered what a vast quantity of material the Government possesses which could be embodied in an exhibition of artillery, ancient and modern, it seems strange that no steps have been taken hitherto to bring together an artillery collection in the city of Washington. It is safe to say that in none of the collections now accessible to the public here is there anything which would equal in interest the exhibit of field guns and heavy cannons which might be made by simply bringing together specimens of the weapons, old and new, of which the Government possesses such an extensive supply.

National pride of itself, if no other consideration existed, should prompt us to authorize the establishment of a museum in which the guns captured in foreign wars since the earliest times in which American forces were engaged in battle can be assembled. But there is an additional incentive to such action in the fact that for many years the United States was far in advance of the other governments of the world in the production of artillery and ordnance, and no less interesting and desirable would it be to show that once again we are well to the front in those important matters. It is probable that such an exhibition of field and heavy guns as could now be made by our War and Navy Departments would be second to no other collection of this character now existing in any country in Europe.

One of the most important objects to be accomplished by the establishment of a national military and naval museum will be the early preparation of a series of relief plans of the great spectacular battles of the late civil war. These plans will appropriately supplement and illustrate the official documentary history of the war now publishing under the auspices of the War Department. With the aid of the prominent officers of the armies of the Union and of the late Southern Confederacy who still survive, it will be possible to construct at a moderate cost models in plaster of Gettysburg, Nashville, Chickamauga, Chattanooga, and other fields of great battles, and to indicate by means of miniature figures representing the troops engaged the general character of the movements of the contending forces. Such plans of battlefields have been brought to a high degree of perfection in the National Museum of Germany and other European countries. The visitor to the Royal Ordnance Museum in Berlin finds there large relief plans of the character indicated, representing nearly all the great national battlefields on which Prussian armies have contended for the mastery.

It is not necessary to point out the great interest which would attach to such battle plans when placed on exhibition in the city of Washington. If they were constructed with proper care and due attention to historical accuracy, it would be possible for any visitor to the museum in a few hours to gain from them a clearer idea of how the great battles of the war of the rebellion were actually fought than could be obtained from days of study of the literature of the war. To the veteran soldiers of all sections of the country such battle plans would prove intensely interesting, enabling them to recall the stirring events in which they participated, and to refresh their memories concerning the history of the great struggle in which they were engaged. As the years pass, the veteran officers and soldiers who were antagonists in the battles of the civil war manifest an increasing disposition to meet and fraternize upon the fields where they fought a quarter of a century ago. The recent reunion of Northern and Southern veterans on the field of Gettysburg

and the coming reunion of Union and ex-Confederate officers on the field of Chickamauga may be cited as noteworthy instances of the development of this sentiment.

Constant efforts are making to determine and to indicate by appropriate monuments the relative positions of the different troops on these battlefields, and it is safe to assert that the provision by the Government of facilities for the exhibition in the proposed museum of accurate relief plans of the great battles of the civil war will be universally regarded as not only a wise act, but as an important and necessary step for the preservation of the facts of our military history, which must possess ever-increasing interest as the years roll on.

It is a well-known fact that during the present century no nation in the world has contributed more to the remarkable development in firearms that has taken place than the United States. In European capitals great pains are taken to preserve and publicly exhibit collections of small arms showing the progress of invention in this field of effort. It is a singular fact that at the present time no similar collections exist at the capital city of the United States. The statements furnished by the Secretary of War and Secretary of the Navy show that the Government is already in possession of specimens of the firearms in use in ancient and modern times which would furnish the nucleus of a most valuable and extensive collection if brought together in a museum building here.

The establishment of a military and naval museum may subserve the important purpose of the formation of special exhibits of materials and specimens belonging to the Army and Navy for temporary use in such industrial and historical expositions as may be organized in the large cities of the country from time to time. When such expositions are organized, the Army and Navy of the United States are always called upon to furnish collections, which are regarded with great interest by the citizens of the country. Hitherto when thus called upon the Secretaries of War and Navy have been required to detail officers to prepare the necessary collections, and when the expositions have been closed it has been necessary to allow the collections to be disposed of without regard to their possible future utilization on similar occasions.

With a properly organized and equipped national museum there will be at all times stores and materials which can be loaned for the occasion and returned to the national museum when the several exhibitions shall have terminated. The Congress has at different times appropriated considerable sums of money for the preparation of these exhibits which should have continued to exist, but for which there has been no proper storehouse. The large and highly interesting contributions of the National Government to the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia, to the New Orleans Exposition, and to the recent exposition at

Cincinnati, may be instanced in this connection. It frequently happens that the Army and Navy are called upon to fit out expeditions for special purposes which require much care in preparation and are worthy of illustration in a national museum. It would have been a public benefit if the various special devices which the Navy Department was compelled to provide for the expedition for the relief of the Greely Arctic party could have been placed in some national repository.

When the expedition under the command of Commodore Schley returned from the successful execution of the work intrusted to it the novel and useful appliances and supplies which were then accumulated were scattered among the different bureaus of the Department, there being no other way of disposing of them, and many things which could and should have been preserved as models of what were then produced for use in any possible contingency of the same sort in the future were lost sight of.

The statements furnished from the War and Navy Departments in response to the resolution mentioned show that the Government is possessed of a very large number of war trophies, none of which seem to have been kept at Washington. The largest single collection is that of the flags captured during the Mexican and earlier wars, which is at the Naval Academy. If these trophies are to be exhibited they should be made accessible to the largest possible number of visitors, and this can only be done by placing them in the proposed military and naval museum. The same may be said of the guns and swords captured in foreign wars which are now at Annapolis.

There are a considerable number of Revolutionary trophies at the Military Academy at West Point, including the great chain stretched across the Hudson River, which should be transferred wholly or in part to the National Museum. Neither the Naval nor Military Academy should be deprived of all the interesting trophies deposited with them, but a sufficiently interesting portion will be left with them if most of their collections of that kind are transferred to the proposed national museum. The reports show valuable historical relics at Frankfort Arsenal, Allegheny Arsenal, the National Armory, Governors' Island, Rock Island Arsenal, Madison Barracks, Fort Pickens, Norfolk Navy-Yard, the Naval Home at Philadelphia, Mare Island Navy-Yard, and other points, which could be much better cared for in a central national museum than if allowed to remain scattered at the different posts and stations in the Army and Navy.

From the information furnished in the reply of the Secretary of War to the resolution of inquiry concerning the material available for the proposed museum, it appears that there will be no difficulty in supplying at once a complete collection of army uniforms, beginning with those used by the "Continental" and including all the changes

made in uniforms down to the present time. The Quartermaster-General of the Army, Gen. S. B. Holabird, states that the existing collection at the Philadelphia general depot is being duplicated. These uniforms, when suitably mounted, will form an exceedingly interesting department of the proposed museum, and the existence of such a collection will have much historical value in the future as well as immediate popular interest. The same may be said of the uniforms of the Navy.

The statements sent to Congress by the Secretaries of War and the Navy, in reply to the resolution of the House of Representatives, show that it will be an easy matter to organize a historical collection of American inventions in small arms which will be of great interest and value. At present we have no such collection which is accessible to the public. The arms which the Government now possess are scattered among the arsenals and navy-yards of the country. It is well known that the citizens of this country have shown great ingenuity in the development of firearms, and have contributed many of the most important inventions in this field which have been made during the past century. All the other great governments of the world have instituted collections of small arms to illustrate what their citizens have accomplished in this department of effort. The United States should not be behind other nations in providing a place where such a collection can be assembled and kept accessible to inventors and to all who are interested in the subject. The very large collection at the National Armory, at Springfield, Mass., will furnish an admirable nucleus for the department of small arms which it is proposed to place in the national military and naval museum.

After careful consideration, the committee unanimously recommend the enactment of the accompanying bill, introduced by Mr. Townshend, of Illinois, and referred to the committee.

Committed to Committee of the Whole.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES REQUIRED.

October 2, 1888.

Sundry civil act for 1889.

The Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution shall submit to Congress at its next session a detailed statement of the expenditures of the fiscal year 1888, under appropriations for "International Exchanges," "North American Ethnology," and the "National Museum," and annually thereafter a detailed statement of expenditures under said appropriations shall be submitted to Congress at the beginning of each regular session thereof.

(Stat., XXV, 529.)

December 18, 1888—House.

Letter presented from the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution (S. P. Langley) concerning expenditures for International Exchanges, the National Museum, and North American Ethnology for the fiscal year 1888.

December 19, 1888—House.

Above letter referred to Committee on Appropriations.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS RESTRICTED TO PUBLIC BUSINESS.

October 2, 1888.

Sundry civil act for 1889.

The heads of the Executive Departments, before transmitting their annual reports to Congress, the printing of which is chargeable to this appropriation, shall cause the same to be carefully examined, and shall exclude therefrom all matter, including engravings, maps, drawings, and illustrations, except such as they shall certify in their letters transmitting such reports to be necessary and to relate entirely to the transaction of public business.

(Stat., XXV, 547.)

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BUILDING.

December 10, 1888—Senate.

Mr. O. H. PLATT introduced a bill (S. 3684):

That a fireproof building for the accommodation of the Geological Survey shall be erected on the Government reservation between the National Museum and the Army Medical Museum, in the city of Washington; said building shall be constructed on the plan submitted by the Director of the Geological Survey, with such modifications as shall be found necessary or advantageous without materially increasing the cost thereof, and the construction of said building shall be in charge of a commission composed of the First Assistant Secretary of the Interior, the Architect of the Capitol, and the Director of the Geological Survey, who shall be authorized to make contracts for the construction thereof, after proper advertisements have been made, and to employ the necessary persons; the money appropriated for said building shall be disbursed by the chief disbursing clerk of the Geological Survey, and the sum of \$600,000 is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the construction of said building, and the cost of said building shall not exceed said amount; and it shall be the duty of the said commission carefully to scrutinize the plan which may be deemed preferable, and to adopt it only on condition that the entire cost of the completion of the said building shall fall within the amount above specified in this act.

Referred to Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

December 10, 1888—House.

Mr. W. H. SOWDEN introduced a bill (H. 11689):

That a fireproof building for the use and accommodation of the United States Geological Survey shall be erected on the Government reservation between the National Museum and the Army Medical Museum, in the city of Washington, D. C.; and the said building shall be constructed on the plan submitted by the Director of

the Geological Survey, with such modifications as shall be found necessary or advantageous without materially increasing the cost thereof, and the construction of said building shall be in charge of a commission composed of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury, the Architect of the Capitol, and the Director of the Geological Survey, who shall be authorized to make contracts for the construction thereof, after proper advertisements have been made, and to employ the necessary persons; and the money appropriated for said building shall be disbursed by the chief disbursing clerk of the Geological Survey.

SEC. 2. The sum of \$500,000 is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the construction of said building, and the cost of said building shall not exceed said amount.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the said commission carefully to scrutinize the plan which may be deemed preferable, and to adopt it only on condition that the entire cost of the erection and completion of said building shall not exceed the amount specified in this act.

Referred to Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

February 16, 1889 — House.

Mr. SAMUEL DIBBLE, from Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, submitted report (H. 4089) to accompany bill (H. 11689):

The Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, to which was referred the bill (H. 11689) for the erection of a public building for the use and accommodation of the United States Geological Survey upon the Government reservation in the city of Washington, D. C., has had the same under consideration and respectfully reports as follows:

The United States Geological Survey is at present in rented quarters, occupied at an annual rental of \$10,000, besides occupying temporarily twenty-two rooms in the National Museum; and these rooms are now needed for the purposes of the Museum itself. The nature and importance of the work with which the Geological Survey is now intrusted, and which is of incalculable value to the Government, requires for its expeditious and convenient prosecution twice the space now available for the purpose; and the location of the building near to the National Museum will enable the officers of the Survey to use the Museum as a depository of their collections, as now provided by law, and at the same time have easy access to them for reference and comparison in prosecuting their scientific researches.

By the outlay of \$300,000, recommended by the committee, a building can be erected specially adapted to the scientific work of the Survey, and one needs only to visit the rooms now occupied by the Survey to be satisfied that, in their overcrowded condition, work must necessarily be hindered and obstructed for want of sufficient space.

The committee therefore recommends the passage of the bill, amended in the limit of cost by reducing the amount proposed from \$500,000 down to \$300,000, as follows:

In the first line of section 2 strike out the word "five" and insert the word "three" in lieu thereof.

A communication on the subject from the Director of the Geological Survey is appended as a part of this report.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY,
Washington, D. C., February 15, 1889.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th of January, 1889, relating to the necessity for a building for the accommodation of the Geological Survey, and in reply thereto the following statement is made:

The building now occupied by the Survey is rented by the Government at the rate of \$10,000 per annum. It has eighty-four large and commodious rooms, but they are all so crowded with cases, desks, apparatus, and with the personnel of the Survey that it is with difficulty that the business of the Survey is transacted, and this crowded condition entails serious loss, many times greater in amount, expressed in dollars and cents, than would be sufficient to rent a building twice as large. There are about four hundred persons in the Survey during the winter months, and desks for the accommodation of such a number of persons fill the rooms and halls. In addition to the rooms in the rented building, through the courtesy of the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, the Survey is permitted to use twenty-two rooms in the National Museum, and these are all crowded in such manner that work is seriously obstructed.

The rooms in the National Museum were temporarily given to the Survey at a time when there was no pressing necessity for their use by the officers of the Museum; but at the present time the entire Museum is so crowded that the Secretary of the Smithsonian and the Director of the Museum are anxious to have these rooms surrendered for their use. It will thus be seen that there is pressing necessity for more than twice the amount of room space that is now available for the Survey.

I beg permission to set forth somewhat in detail what these necessities are:

(1) It is necessary to have a chemical laboratory with no fewer than twelve large rooms, that the chemical analyses and investigations may be carried on with accuracy and economy.

(2) It is necessary to have a mineralogic laboratory, where minerals, ores, rocks, and soils can be studied, and for this purpose four spacious rooms are needed.

(3) It is necessary to have a paleontologic laboratory of sixteen spacious rooms for the accommodation of a large corps of paleontologists, with apparatus and appliance necessary for their work.

(4) It is necessary to have a large room or hall for the library, together with two smaller rooms for the librarian and clerks having charge of the library.

(5) It is necessary to have a number of storage rooms for documents, rocks, minerals, ores, and fossils.

(6) It is necessary to have seven rooms for the disbursing officers and their clerks and for the files, records, and documents belonging to that branch of the work.

(7) Three rooms are necessary to manage properly the work of the editorial division of the Survey.

(8) Six rooms are necessary for the accommodation of the director, chief clerk, stenographers, and the letter and record clerks.

(9) In addition to the above, 200 rooms are necessary for the proper accommodation of the geologists, geographers, topographers, hydrographers, and engineers.

In the Geological Survey it is very important that the scientific assistants should not be unreasonably crowded into rooms with a number of persons in each. To use large rooms with many persons in them is greatly disadvantageous. The work of the scientific force is multifarious and diverse, and men engaged in research must be to a greater or less extent isolated, that they may quietly work out their results with-

out disturbance from others. Complex mathematical computations can not be successfully carried on by a man occupying a room in common with others; he needs to be alone. And the same conditions prevail in all lines of research. What is needed, therefore, for the accommodation of the scientific workers of the Survey is a great number of small rooms, where every man engaged in abstruse study may be alone.

I have planned a building which I believe is well adapted to the needs of the Survey, and if this building is constructed in a simple manner, but substantially and fireproof, it will cost \$640,000 as estimated by me, and in making this estimate I have had the advice of architects and builders and have studied carefully the various items of cost.

If an appropriation of \$300,000 is made, about one-half of this building can be erected and immediately utilized before the other half is finished. It would practically be a complete building in itself, but would not meet the full needs of the Survey. Nevertheless, it may be wise to erect the building in part and to make the first appropriation \$300,000.

The building planned does not provide for museum space. The statutes now provide that the collections of the Geological Survey, when no longer needed for investigations in progress, shall be deposited in the National Museum. The plan contemplated in the bill before your committee provides that the building for the Geological Survey shall be near to the National Museum, between that building and the Army Medical Museum building. Such an arrangement of buildings will be highly advantageous to the Survey, as the offices of the Survey would be adjacent to the National Museum, and the materials stored in the Museum building would be accessible for reference and comparison, as constantly needed.

I am, with respect, your obedient servant,

J. W. POWELL, *Director*

Hon. SAMUEL DIBBLE,

*Chairman Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds,
House of Representatives.*

Committed to Committee of the Whole.

ASTROPHYSICAL OBSERVATORY.

December 18, 1888.

December 18, 1888.

DEAR SIR: You were good enough to say last evening that you were prepared to write officially to authorize the Smithsonian Institution to occupy the site in Arlington Cemetery for an astrophysical laboratory, devoted to investigations especially requiring seclusion and quiet.

I did not, I fear, then express the gratification with which I learned that no obstacle existed, or thank you as earnestly as I now desire to do for your disposition to further the Institution's wishes.

I have the honor to request that you will authorize me to occupy the ground indicated in the accompanying plat and memorandum for the purpose in question.

With much respect, I am your obedient servant,

S. P. LANGLEY, *Secretary.*

Hon. W. C. ENDICOTT, *Secretary of War.*
(Memorandum and blue print inclosed.)

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, January 9, 1889.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th ultimo, requesting that the Smithsonian Institution be authorized to occupy a site in the Arlington National Cemetery, as indicated in a memorandum and plat inclosed by you, for the purposes of an astrophysical laboratory.

In reply I beg to advise you that there is no objection to the occupation, in the manner stated, of a piece of ground not exceeding 2 acres indicated on a plat¹ which may be examined in the office of the Quartermaster-General, provided that the ground in question be vacated whenever it is required by this Department.

Very respectfully,

WM. C. ENDICOTT, *Secretary of War.*

Prof. S. P. LANGLEY,
Secretary Smithsonian Institution.

FIFTY-FIRST CONGRESS, 1889-1891.

APPOINTMENT OF REGENTS

By the Vice-President.

March 28, 1889—Senate.

The VICE-PRESIDENT (MR. LEVI P. MORTON). Under the provisions of section 5581 of the Revised Statutes the chair appoints as Regents of the Smithsonian Institution Shelby M. Cullom, of Illinois, and Randall L. Gibson, of Louisiana, to fill vacancies which occurred on the 3d instant.

APPOINTMENT OF REGENTS

By the Speaker.

January 6, 1890—House.

The SPEAKER (MR. T. B. REED) announced the appointment of the following Regents of the Smithsonian Institution:

Benjamin Butterworth, of Ohio, Henry Cabot Lodge, of Massachusetts, and Joseph Wheeler, of Alabama.

APPOINTMENT OF REGENTS

By Joint Resolution.

April 23, 1890—Senate.

MR. S. M. CULLOM. I introduce a resolution and ask that it be now considered. It is a matter about which there will be no controversy.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The resolution will be read.

The Chief Clerk read as follows:

Resolved by the Senate, etc.—

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. This is in form a joint resolution, and will require three separate readings, like a bill.

MR. CULLOM. The statute requires that it shall be a joint resolution.

¹“The plat in question shows the location of the lot near the center and highest part of the unoccupied wooded ridge, near the colored soldiers' portion of the cemetery. The site, however, is so distant that I should not propose to occupy it while any better could be procured.”

(Secretary's Report, 1889, p. 33.)

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator desire to introduce it as such?

Mr. CULLOM. Yes, sir; and I should like to have it acted on at this time.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. It will be read the first time at length, if there be no objection.

The joint resolution (S. 77) was read:

Resolved, etc., That the vacancies in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, of the class other than members of Congress, shall be filled by the appointment of Charles Devens, of Massachusetts, in place of Noah Porter, of Connecticut, resigned; and by the reappointment of James C. Welling, of Washington City, whose term of service has expired.

The joint resolution was read the second time, and considered as in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. I. G. HARRIS. I ask the Senator from Illinois how these Regents have heretofore been appointed—by joint resolution of Congress?

Mr. CULLOM. Yes, sir; I have the statute here.

Mr. HARRIS. I do not care to look to it if the Senator has looked to it.

Mr. CULLOM. I have the statute, and I am following it exactly.

Mr. F. M. COCKRELL. What is the joint resolution?

Mr. CULLOM. A joint resolution providing for the appointment of a Regent in place of Dr. Porter, who resigned, and for the reappointment of Dr. James C. Welling, who is now connected with the Smithsonian, whose term has expired, a matter about which the Regents have all agreed, the committees of both Houses, and the Secretary of the Institution as well.

Passed.

April 24, 1890—House.

Mr. H. C. LODGE. I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of a joint resolution to fill vacancies in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution. Immediate action is necessary.

The joint resolution (H. 153) was read.

(Same as S. 77.)

Passed.

April 26, 1890—House.

Joint resolution (S. 77) referred to Committee on the Library.

May 17, 1890—Senate.

Mr. S. M. CULLOM. I wish to interrupt the progress of the Calendar long enough to call up a House joint resolution which has been lying on the table for some time. The Senate had previously passed a joint resolution similar to the one which has been passed by the House. I desire now to have the House joint resolution taken up and acted upon. It is in reference to the appointment of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

By unanimous consent, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the joint resolution (H. R. 153).

Passed.

May 22, 1890.

Joint resolution.

Resolved, etc., That the vacancies in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, of the class other than members of Congress, shall be filled by the appointment of Charles Devens,¹ of Massachusetts, in the place of Noah Porter, of Connecticut, resigned; and by the reappointment of James C. Welling, of Washington City, whose term of office has expired.

(Stat., XXVI, 673.)

January 29, 1891—Senate.

Mr. JUSTIN S. MORRILL introduced joint resolution (S. 153).

That the vacancy in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, of the class other than members of Congress, shall be filled by the appointment of William Preston Johnston, of Louisiana, in the place of Noah Porter, of Connecticut, resigned.

January 29, 1891—House.

Mr. JOSEPH WHEELER, of Alabama, introduced joint resolution (H. R. 276).

(Same as S. 153.)

Referred to Committee on the Library.

January 31, 1891—Senate.

S. 153 passed.

February 2, 1891—House.

S. 153 referred to Committee on the Library.

February 18, 1891—House.

Mr. CHARLES O'NEILL, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on the Library, submitted report (H. 3863) on S. 153.

The Committee on the Library, to whom was referred Senate Joint Resolution No. 153, to fill vacancy in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, of the class other than members of Congress, by the appointment of William Preston Johnston, of Louisiana, in the place of Noah Porter, of Connecticut, resigned, do hereby report the same favorably and recommend its passage by the House.

Referred to House Calendar.

(Not acted on until the Fifty-second Congress.)

FIREPROOFING SMITHSONIAN BUILDING.

December 2, 1889—House.

Estimates for 1891.

For the purpose of making fire-proof the roof of the gothic hall at the west end of the Smithsonian building and for other portions of

¹ Mr. Devens declined the appointment September 20, 1890. (See Smithsonian Report for 1891.)

the roof of the said building, to be expended under the direction of the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, \$17,500.

NOTE.—This appropriation passed the Senate at the last session, May 21, 1888, but was not acted on by the House.

January 15, 1890—Senate.

Mr. J. S. MORRILL introduced bill (S. 2033):

That, for the purpose of fireproofing the roof of the main hall, and that of the so-called chapel in the west wing of the Smithsonian building, and to put in a sky-light and a well-hole to admit light into the central portion of the lower hall of said building, and also to replace some woodwork of the towers, and other repairs, under the direction of the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, the sum of \$45,000 shall be, and hereby is, appropriated out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Referred to Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

January 27, 1890—Senate.

Mr. J. S. MORRILL reported bill (S. 2033) with amendments:

That, for the purpose of fireproofing the roof of the main hall, and that of the so-called chapel in the west wing of the Smithsonian building, and to put in a sky-light and a well-hole to admit light into the central portion of the lower hall of said building, and also to replace some woodwork of the towers, and other repairs, *said work to be done* under the direction of the *Architect of the Capitol, with the approval of the Regents* of the Smithsonian Institution, the sum of \$45,000 shall be, and hereby is, appropriated out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

February 10, 1890—Senate.

Mr. J. S. MORRILL. I ask for the consideration of a couple of bills concerning the Smithsonian Institution.

By unanimous consent, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill (S. 2033).

The bill was reported from Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds with amendments.¹

The amendments were agreed to, and the bill was passed.

March 3, 1890—House.

Mr. SAMUEL DIBBLE, from Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, submitted report (H. 592) on bill (S. 2033), recommending its passage.

Committed to Committee of the Whole.

March 6, 1890.

March 6, 1890.

SIR: I beg to submit herewith some remarks relative to Senate bill No. 2033, providing for "fireproofing the roof of the Smithsonian building," reported favorably by the House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds March 3, 1890.

James Smithson, in 1829, left the Government \$541,000, and out of this small sum the relatively large one \$318,000 was spent in erecting the well-known Smithsonian building, which was made partially, but not completely, fireproof, and for whose complete fireproofing and repair this appropriation of \$45,000 is asked. This building, with the exception of a small portion of the eastern end, is, and has been for

¹ See January 27, 1890—Senate.

the past fifteen years, employed by the Government rent free, though it has been devoted to purely national purposes, principally for the Government collections (which there is not room for in the Museum building), but also for a suite of rooms devoted chiefly to the transportation of the Congressional Record and like strictly Government documents, under the act of March 2, 1867.

In making these preliminary remarks it is not meant that the Government has at any time dealt in any illiberal spirit with the Institution, but these observations seem to be pertinent to the subject of the bill, which appropriates a sum wholly to the safety and repair of a building in which even the general repairs have been, to a considerable extent, paid for hitherto from the limited fund of James Smithsonian, while it is devoted, with a slight exception, to the uses of the General Government. The portion of the building used for collections includes three large halls and some smaller ones, aggregating about 33,000 square feet of purely exhibition space, with the addition of a large number of office and work rooms.

On the 27th of September, 1877, a commission was appointed by the President of the United States to examine the public buildings and report what additional means should be provided to secure them from destruction or injury by fire, consisting of Colonel Casey, Commissioner of Public Buildings; Mr. Clark, Architect of the Capitol; and Mr. Hill, Architect of the Treasury.

This commission visited and inspected the Smithsonian building and made the following report in regard to it, which was submitted to Congress December 10, 1877 (House Ex. Doc. No. 10, Forty-fifth Congress, second session):

"Smithsonian Institution: All the combustible materials used in the construction of the Museum portion of the building should be removed and the parts renewed of fireproof construction."

In accordance with this recommendation, Congress appropriated on March 3, 1879, "for providing additional security against fire in the Smithsonian building, \$3,000;" and in accordance with estimates submitted by the Institution, has subsequently appropriated for the same purposes—

By act of Congress, sundry civil act:

March 3, 1883.....	\$50, 000
July 7, 1884.....	15, 000
March 3, 1885.....	5, 600
March 3, 1887.....	15, 000

It is therefore evident that the justice and propriety of appropriations for this purpose have been well established.

The portions of the building which are not fireproof are—

The roof of the so-called "chapel" in the west wing, which contains collections whose mere money value is estimated at over \$250,000, but whose value to science is inestimable. This is also the only portion of the building which is suitable to devote to donations of art objects, which may be expected when the Government provides a safe depository for them.

The ceiling and part of the roof of the main exhibition hall, now occupied by probably the most extensive and valuable archæological collection in the United States, is of combustible material and in urgent need of repairs, the ceiling threatening to fall, in part, and crush the cases and their valuable contents, and possibly endanger the safety of visitors and employees. Both roofs are leaking, and these changes involve the replastering and repainting of the walls.

The floor of the main hall, 200 by 50 feet, is worn out and needs renewal, and all this implies special temporary provision for the collection.

The lower hall is now very dark, and in replacing the roof and ceiling of the upper story it is desirable that a large skylight and wellhole be inserted, which would greatly add to the comfort of visitors by increasing the light and providing better ventilation.

The rooms occupied by the Bureau of International Exchanges are in less need of repair, but some portion of the amount asked is intended to be devoted to the extreme east wing, occupied by these offices.

In addition to what has been mentioned, there are wooden floors and other wood-work in the towers which are a source of danger, and it is to be observed that owing to the crowded condition of the Museum it has been necessary to erect a paint shop filled with combustible material immediately against the south wall of the building and close to the roof, whose dangerous condition has just been described. The present state of things is one of continual menace.

I have only to say that I shall be happy to submit, if desired, the detailed estimates on which the general estimate is founded. The sum asked for is believed to be necessary to make the whole of the Smithsonian building fireproof where it is not so, and to put it otherwise in such condition as to insure the safety of the collections and the visitors.

Very respectfully, yours,

S. P. LANGLEY, *Secretary.*

HON. SETH L. MILLIKEN,

Chairman Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds,

House of Representatives.

June 24, 1890—Senate.

Mr. JUSTIN S. MORRILL, from Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, reported an amendment to be proposed to sundry civil bill for 1891.

Referred to Committee on Appropriations.

July 9, 1890—Senate.

Mr. W. B. ALLISON, from Committee on Appropriations, reported item of \$45,000 in sundry civil bill.

July 14, 1890—Senate.

The reading of the sundry civil bill for 1891 (H. 10884) was resumed. The amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, on page 32, under the head of "Smithsonian Institution," after line 11, to insert:

[The same as S. 2033, of January 27, 1890.]

Mr. F. M. COCKRELL. Has any bill been passed by the Senate providing for the erection of that building?

Mr. W. B. ALLISON. The bill has passed the Senate, I understand, for this; and the amendment was offered from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds and sent to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. O. H. PLATT. I think the bill passed early in the session.

Mr. G. F. EDMUNDS. This amendment is apparently for mere reparation.

Mr. ALLISON. It is. It is repairs for the west wing of the Smithsonian Institution.

Mr. EDMUNDS. There is no new building about it that I can see.

Mr. ALLISON. If the Senator from Missouri will take a walk through the park there, he will see that it is very necessary.

The amendment was agreed to.

August 2, 1890—House.

Sundry civil bill for 1891 under consideration:

The SPEAKER (Mr. T. B. REED). The question is on nonconcurring in the Senate amendment [to fireproof Smithsonian building].

The question was put, and the SPEAKER announced that the "ayes" seemed to have it.

Mr. W. C. P. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky. Division.

The House divided; and there were ayes 93, noes 36.

Mr. J. H. ROGERS. Let us have tellers.

The question was taken on ordering tellers.

The SPEAKER. Thirty gentlemen have arisen in support of the demand, and tellers are ordered. The gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. Rogers] and the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. Cannon] will take their places as tellers.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, we had just as well have the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Yeas, 144; nays, 18; not voting, 165.

The amendment not concurred in.

August 7, 1890—Senate.

Mr. WILLIAM B. ALLISON, from conference committee on sundry civil bill, reported that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate and agree to the same with an amendment:

For fireproofing the so-called chapel of the west wing of the Smithsonian building, and for repairing the roof of the main building and the ceiling and plastering of the main hall of the building, \$25,000; said work to be done under the supervision of the Architect of the Capitol, with the approval of the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, and no portion of the appropriation to be used for sky-lights in the roof nor for well-hole in the floor of the main building.

Agreed to.

August 7, 1890—House.

Passed.

August 30, 1890.

Sundry civil act for 1891.

For fire-proofing the so-called chapel of the west wing of the Smithsonian building, and for repairing the roof of the main building and the ceiling and plastering of the main hall of the building, \$25,000, said work to be done under the supervision of the Architect of the Capitol, with the approval of the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, and no portion of the appropriation to be used for sky-lights in the roof nor for well-hole in the floor of the main building, \$25,000.

(Stat. XXVI, 383.)

BUREAU OF FINE ARTS.

December 4, 1889—Senate.

Mr. W. CALL introduced bill (S. 39):

That there be, and is hereby, created in the Smithsonian Institution a Bureau called the Bureau of the Fine Arts, the management of which is intrusted to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution.

SEC. 2. That the purpose and duties of this Bureau shall be to aid in the development of the fine arts in the several States and Territories of the United States by the reproduction, for the use of art schools and academies, of casts of statuary and other objects used in giving instruction in art; by preparing and distributing plans for the construction of buildings and the adaptation of rooms suitable for use as art schools, with printed plans for the organization of various grades of art academies and classes; by causing to be held annually, in Washington, District of Columbia, a public exhibition of works of art, open to all desiring to exhibit, in which the fairest possible opportunity for exposition shall be afforded all contributors; and by the publication of an annual register containing an account of new discoveries, inventions, and methods of instruction useful to students of art, together with a report of the progress of the fine arts in the United States.

SEC. 3. That the reproductions and publications of the Bureau shall be distributed among institutions of art, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution may establish.

SEC. 4. That the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution shall provide suitable quarters for the holding of the annual art exhibition.

SEC. 5. That for the purpose of carrying on the operations of this Bureau there be, and is hereby, appropriated, for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 188 , the sum of \$——, to be paid by the Secretary of the Treasury out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution.

Referred to Committee on the Library.

VAIL ORIGINAL TELEGRAPHIC RECEIVER.

December 4, 1889—Senate.

Mr. J. R. MCPHERSON introduced bill (S. 256):

Whereas Stephen Vail, of Morristown, New Jersey, has in his possession the original telegraphic instrument or recording receiver, invented by his father, Alfred Vail, used upon the first telegraphic line ever constructed (that between Washington and Baltimore), and to transmit the first message ever sent, "What hath God wrought" and

Whereas Mr. Vail has in his possession abundant and satisfactory proof of its authenticity, and the proposed disposition of it is strongly recommended by the officers of the Smithsonian Institution (where it is now on exhibition): Therefore,

Be it enacted, etc., That the sum of \$10,000 be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purchase of said telegraph instrument or recording receiver, upon the production of such evidence of its authenticity as shall be satisfactory to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution.

Referred to Committee on the Library.

CAPRON JAPANESE COLLECTION.

December 4, 1889—Senate.

Mr. D. W. VOORHEES introduced bill (S. 321):

That the sum of \$14,675 be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purchase of "the Capron

collection of Japanese works of art," now on temporary deposit in the National Museum at Washington, District of Columbia.

Referred to Committee on the Library.

December 18, 1889—House.

Mr. C. A. RUSSELL introduced bill (H. 2753) same as S. 321.

February 18, 1890—Senate.

Mr. D. W. VORHEES, from Committee on the Library, submitted report (S. 317) on bill (S. 321).

The Committee on the Library, to which was referred the bill (S. 321) providing for the purchase of "the Capron collection of Japanese works of art," reports the same favorably, and recommends its passage.

This collection was made by the late Gen. Horace Capron, a gentleman of great refinement, culture, and learning, while he was United States minister [commissioner] to Japan. It was carefully examined by Prof. G. Brown Goode, the assistant to the late Prof. Spencer F. Baird, Director of the National Museum, who estimated its value at about the sum proposed in the bill to be appropriated. The committee thinks the Government should have the ownership of this collection. It would be placed in the National Museum, where the many visitors from all parts of the country could see it.

"THE ORDER OF THE RISING SUN."

The honor conferred upon a distinguished American by the Emperor of Japan.

As matter of peculiar and entertaining interest, the Post has been permitted to make the following extracts from the records of Gen. Horace Capron, formerly Commissioner of Agriculture, who resigned that position in 1871 to accept one from the Japanese Government, together with translations of the documents accompanying the late honor conferred upon him by the Emperor of Japan.

When it is considered that eight years have passed since General Capron retired from the service of that Government, during which the various works inaugurated by him have been gradually developed under the eye of His Imperial Majesty, it can but be considered creditable to American enterprise.

The work commenced by him was not the simple improvement of the agriculture of Japan, as many have supposed, but comprehended the development of a great island of 35,739 square miles, which to that period had remained a "terra incognita," and the inauguration of a state, with all the industries and appliances, scientific and practical, of a new civilization, the influences of which works have extended over the whole Empire. It can not be better explained than in copying the following abstract from a correspondence of our minister to Japan as follows:

"It may well be said there was no state in Yesso in the sense that men constitute a state when General Capron first took charge of that island, and it may also be said that when he left it a state was inaugurated with the introduction of the various industries and appliances which will secure food, clothing, and shelter to a nation."

The following are translations of the papers accompanying the decoration conferred upon him by the Emperor:

(No. 1.)

January 16, 1884.

DEAR SIR: His Excellency Ito Hirobumi, the acting minister of foreign affairs, Tokyo, instructs me by cablegram to inform you that His Majesty the Emperor of

Japan has been pleased to confer upon you the decoration of the Second Order of the Rising Sun. I trust that the same will be transmitted to you in due course.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

NAITO RUIJIRO, *Chargé d'Affaires*.

Gen. HORACE CAPRON, *Washington City*.

(No. 2.)

FOREIGN OFFICE,

Tokyo, January 18, 1884. (The 17th Year of Meiji.)

SIR: Gen. Horace Capron, of the United States of America, formerly commissioner and adviser in chief to the Kai Takū Shi, discharged his duties with great diligence and much satisfaction for more than four years, from the fourth to the eighth Meiji inclusive. He visited the island of Hokkaido or Yesso many times and traversed its wilderness to observe its climate and to ascertain its mineral and other resources. He laid out the full plan and gave orders for the execution of various works, and he submitted all necessary reports with courtesy and kindness.

Now the work of the said department has been nearly completed and the island placed in a condition to insure its future prosperity, with roads, harbors, factories, and public works established therein, showing the results and benefits of General Capron's services.

His Imperial Majesty has appreciated his work, and is now pleased to confer upon him the "Decoration of the Second Order of the Rising Sun."

I send you the said decoration, together with its indicative button, and the diploma for the decoration, which you will deliver to General Capron on their arrival.

You will deliver the decoration to General Capron through the Department of State, thus to show our special appreciation of his services in a formal way, he having resigned his office under the United States Government to accept one under ours. I hope General Capron may feel thus more honored for this formal way of transmitting the decoration.

ITO HIROBUMI,

Counselor of State, Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs.

NAITO RUIJIRO,

Chargé d'Affaires, Legation of Japan, Washington, D. C., U. S. A.

(No. 3.)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, February 25, 1884.

It gives me pleasure to transmit to you, at the instance of the Japanese legation at this capital, the accompanying decoration and diploma conferred upon you by His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Japan, and to congratulate you upon this complimentary recognition of your personal services in that country.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

FREDK. T. FRELINGHUYSEN.

Hon. HORACE CAPRON,

Washington City, D. C.

[Translation of diploma.]

Mutsu Hito, by the grace of Heaven, Emperor of Japan, and seated upon a throne occupied by the same dynasty from time immemorial, doth in token of our esteem hereby confer the Second Order of the "Rising Sun" upon Horace Capron, late commissioner and adviser in chief to the Kai Takū Shi department of our Government.

In testimony whereof, we have set our hand and caused the Great Seal of Japan to be thereto affixed.

H. Doc. 732—81

Done at our palace in the city of Tokyo, on the eleventh day of the first month of the seventeenth year of Meiji, and the two thousand five hundred and forty-fourth year after the accession of the Emperor Jimmu.

MUTSU HITO,
Yamigomori Laikaninon Ogiri Ko,
Keeper of the Order of the Rising Sun.

March 22, 1890—Senate.

Bill (S. 321) was announced as next in order on the Calendar.

Mr. FRANCIS M. COCKRELL. I do not think, in view of everything in the country, the condition of the agricultural interests, and everything of the kind, that there is any pressing necessity for spending \$14,000 to buy that collection. So we will let the bill pass over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Missouri objects, and the bill will be passed over informally.

March 29, 1890—Senate.

Mr. DANIEL W. VOORHEES. I ask the indulgence of the Senate to call up Senate bill 321.

Mr. J. SHERMAN. What is the amount appropriated?

Mr. S. M. CULLOM. Fourteen thousand dollars.

Mr. VOORHEES. The Senator from Ohio is familiar with this subject. I will state that it is the amount fixed by the authorities of the Smithsonian a year or more ago. The bill was reported after a very full examination by the Committee on the Library. It passed, I think, twice through the committee and was passed once by the Senate in a former Congress. The Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. Hoar], of the committee, is present. The Senator from New York [Mr. Evarts] is not here, but I hope the Senate will pass the bill.

Mr. O. H. PLATT. Will the Senator be kind enough to explain to those Senators who have not had the time and opportunity to visit the National Museum what this collection of Japanese works consist of? I simply want information about it.

Mr. VOORHEES. General Capron was abroad a number of years in the service of the Government in Japan, and when he returned he brought a rare collection of those peculiar works of art for which Japanese civilization and skill are famous. The collection has been valued by those who are experts in that business, and this is the value placed on the collection by Spencer F. Baird and others connected with the Smithsonian Institution and the National Museum. The collection now belongs to Mrs. Capron, a very aged lady, General Capron being dead. The matter, as the Senator from Massachusetts, as well as myself, can assure the Senate, has had very careful consideration, and I trust that no obstacle will be presented to the passage of the bill.

Mr. I. G. HARRIS. What is the amount involved?

Mr. VOORHEES. Fourteen thousand and some hundred dollars.

Mr. G. G. VEST. I should like to ask my friend from Indiana a question.

I do not know anything in the world about this matter, except that I know that the prices paid for Japanese curios have gone down very much in the last two or three years. They used to be considered quite rare, but now hardly a week passes when there are not large auction sales in this city of Japanese articles. I have never seen this collection, and I do not know whether it consists of articles that can not be obtained elsewhere or whether they are antiques, which would give particular value to such articles, but I happen to know that all the large cities to-day are filled with Japanese curios. I simply want to inquire whether this price is considered as being the value to-day, or whether there has been any recent valuation, so as to know whether \$14,000 is an exorbitant sum or not.

Mr. HENRY L. DAWES rose.

Mr. VOORHEES. I yield to the Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. DAWES. I do not profess to know the value of such things, but I have had the opportunity to see the selections made by Mr. Capron, and they are not of any ordinary character, like those which are in the shops of cities.

Mr. VOORHEES. Oh, no.

Mr. DAWES. They are of a very rare kind and are nowhere to be found in any of the shops, and they are of inestimable value as compared with all those that are seen in shops. I would not undertake to express an opinion as to their value, but there are no such specimens of the wonderful art of the Japanese people as those that were collected by Mr. Capron. They are peculiarly valuable specimens of what is done in that country, and they are of great value of themselves, as compared with other specimens, though I am not able to express an opinion upon their money value. I know that heretofore they have been valued by those in whose judgment I should have great confidence as being of great value to this country to obtain the possession of and keep in the National Museum.

Mr. VOORHEES. In further answer to the Senator from Missouri I will state that during the last session of Congress there was a letter read here which is in the Congressional Record. It ought to be on file now. I tried to find it a little while ago. The Senator from Massachusetts knows of the existence of the official communication which we secured from the Smithsonian in respect to the value of these rich and rare specimens of works of art in Japan, and the amount appropriated in the bill is the value placed by them. We did not pretend to appraise them ourselves; we did not know how; and so we secured the written official statement of what such works would be worth at this time, and that was within the last year or eighteen months.

Mr. E. HALE. Mr. President, these works are of such transcendent value that it raises a condition of wonderment in the human mind that has ever considered them why they were ever allowed to be brought

from the country where they were made. They are not works that can be estimated by any valuation or appraisal, but depend largely upon the imagination. Having had some experience in committees that have viewed and investigated such matters, I have found that no two persons agree as to their value. They are somewhat like the Sibylline Leaves. They come to us first with an estimate of a few thousand dollars, as these did originally—

Mr. VOORHEES. The Senator is mistaken about that.

Mr. HALE. And they have been constantly increasing in value. It is an additional argument in favor of passing this bill and getting rid of it, that if we do not pass it now at \$14,000 it will come in next year at \$20,000. The Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. Dawes] says to me in an aside that he has no doubt that will be so. The Senator from Indiana will appreciate that consideration. It may be that he would favor it if more money should be called for.

Mr. VOORHEES. That is an argument in favor of the passage of the bill now.

Mr. DAWES. Will the Senator allow me to interrupt him?

Mr. HALE. Certainly.

Mr. DAWES. I have no doubt that as years go on more and more the real value of these specimens will be appreciated, and that will increase their value in the market. I agree with the Senator that if we had purchased them five years ago in the market we could have got them for much less than now. Every year that we come to be more and more familiar with what is done there these specimens will be prized above all others.

Mr. HALE. What I was coming at is that there is a pronounced demand for this kind of appropriation from the laboring men and the farmers of the country. The representatives of that sentiment which the Senator from Indiana so earnestly and eloquently urged upon the Senate the other day, the downtrodden and oppressed farmers of the country, who are disregarded by Congress, who are passed over in their claims in favor of fanciful things and in favor of monopolists, desire this appropriation! Nothing can carry to the breast of the Western farmer so complete and thrilling a feeling of satisfaction with the Congress of the United States as to know that it is hunting up old relics from Japan, collections that have been for years and years here in Washington, and without which the Government has gone on in a very respectable fashion, but which now, in obedience to their demand, are being purchased for their benefit! It is not a fanciful thing, Mr. President; it is a real thing, the desire that the great West has for the purchase of these products of Japanese art!

Fourteen thousand dollars is a small sum to the farmer of the West. He is willing to expend it for these objects; he is entirely satisfied; and the Senator from Indiana is doing much in this cause that he is

now pleading to pacify the farmers whom the other day he unduly stirred up. I congratulate him that he is engaged now in a crusade that will be beneficial to the farmers of the country and will tend to make them more content. And for that reason, and to relieve the burdens under which they exist, I am going to vote with him, because I thought the other day that he was stimulating a feeling of discontent on the part of the farmers, and now I see that he has slept over it and that he has found something that they are interested in, and that he knows will go through, and we are all going to join him and put him in favor in sending this appropriation through.

Mr. VOORHEES. Mr. President, I will forgive the very mean speech that preceded a very excellent conclusion and will ask for a vote, only saying that General Capron was a very acceptable Commissioner of Agriculture in his day, and this little appropriation goes to his widow in her poverty. Now I hope we shall have a vote.

Mr. J. H. BERRY. I desire to ask the Senator from Indiana if it is true that these works of art have been offered for \$2,000?

Mr. VOORHEES. I will not put it in any offensive way, but I will answer in this way: I was trying to tax my best recollection when the Senator made that statement, and my best recollection is—I am not to be held responsible if it is a little different from that—that I introduced a bill for the purchase of the Capron collection for \$10,000. Then the committee asked officially the officers who had these works in charge at the Smithsonian Institution for an estimate of their value, and they made an estimate over the amount that was asked for them. Then I amended the bill myself in accordance with it.

I represent a constituency, Mr. President, who would not abolish the Smithsonian Institution or the National Museum, and I suppose the Senator from Maine [Mr. Hale] would criticise them for not doing so; but, as I stated, I forgive him for his speech for the sake of the vote he is going to give.

Mr. G. F. HOAR. I suppose everybody is in favor of ornamenting this capital and making it to the American people who come here attractive to a reasonable and proper extent with works of art. A good many of us have voted for larger expenditures than this for single objects which hardly come within that designation when they are completed. I remember Mr. Sumner said that the most polite thing he ever knew in his life was when a distinguished Englishman walked with him straight by the statue of Andrew Jackson and did not manifest the slightest consciousness that there was such a thing in sight.

Now, I think in the selection of these works we can trust, better than we can ourselves, the judgment of the men who have the charge of the Smithsonian Institution and the National Museum. Professor Baird, I believe, reserved this large space in the National Museum to their custody and exhibition; they are among the most attractive and

interesting objects which are examined by the persons who go there, and he desired their purchase. I think I am not mistaken in making that assertion. The Senator from Indiana knows whether I am correct or not in that statement.

Mr. VOORHEES. The Senator is correct about that.

Mr. HOAR. When the present accomplished Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, who is not only one of the most distinguished and learned men in the country, but who has been a special student of the history of art, who is familiar with the history of the great works of art in the world, and who has been a special student in that most delicate art matter of engraving, desires a small appropriation of this kind for an object of art to be preserved in his National Museum, and sets a price on it, I, for one, am willing to act upon his authority, and I do not think there is better authority in the country.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment.

Mr. J. Z. GEORGE. Mr. President, in the absence of the Senator from Texas [Mr. Reagan], in order to guard the people against such extravagant appropriations as this, I shall be compelled to put in my feeble protest against any such expenditure of the public money. I will not make any speech about it, for the reason that I can not get—let me see, what is the word?—I can not get the forgiveness of the Senator from Indiana [Mr. Voorhees] for making a mean speech in opposition to this bill by voting for it. My position is that I shall have to vote against it.

Mr. BERRY. Mr. President, I desire to say that while \$14,000 is a small sum, it is an appropriation that ought not to be made. I fully agree with all the Senator from Indiana [Mr. Voorhees] so well said a few days ago in regard to the condition of the farmers of the country, and I furthermore agree that this character of appropriation is not the kind that they approve, and I do not believe that it should be made by the Senate of the United States.

It is practically admitted that these articles are not worth this sum of money and that the bill was originally introduced for a far less amount. The persons who own these works did not consider them worth \$14,000, and yet the Senator from Indiana says he changed the amount on his own motion when the lady for whose benefit the appropriation is to be made did not expect that amount.

Mr. President, if it was our own money with which we were dealing we should have the right to take it and give it to this lady, to give her more than she asked, to give her more than it is admitted these articles are worth, and to give her more than they are valued at, but I do not believe that I, as a Senator, here have the right to vote the people's money in any such way, and therefore I am in earnest against this and all kindred appropriations.

Mr. VOORHEES. I am astonished at the inaccuracy of the Senator

from Arkansas [Mr. Berry], who is usually very accurate and fair. The amount was not changed on a claim of the claimant or on an estimate of more than the works were worth. I stated that I changed the face of the bill upon an official estimate made by experts in the Smithsonian Institution upon the official request of the committee, and that that was the basis of changing the amount. That was the statement.

Mr. BERRY. I understood the Senator to state that the bill was originally introduced for \$10,000, with which sum the owner of these articles was content. Is that correct?

Mr. VOORHEES. I did not say whether she was content or not. I did not ask the poor, old, impoverished lady on that subject, but I did find out what the articles were said to be worth by those who were competent to judge. I never jew and I never haggle and I never beat down, especially a widow woman in poverty, and I represent a constituency who do not expect me to do it.

Mr. BERRY. In regard to jewing and beating down the poor, and talking about a poor old woman, there are thousands of poor old women in the State of Indiana and in Arkansas who are as much entitled to the consideration of the Congress of the United States as this lady or any other lady.

When the Senator talks about never trying to beat down, that argument goes very well with a man's own property and his own money, but when we are dealing with other people's money, I, for one, do not believe that we have a right to vote any more than the article we purchase is worth, and the fact that the lady is old and poor makes no difference in that particular, if we are dealing with her for articles which the Government desires to possess.

That is my idea of the right and wrong of the proposition, and no remarks about the character of constituency the Senator represents, or that I may represent, will affect me when it comes to voting away money which we admit is not ours, and when the Senator admits that the bill has been changed from the amount provided for when it was originally introduced.

I ask for the yeas and nays on the passage of the bill.

The VICE-PRESIDENT (Mr. LEVI P. MORTON). The question is on ordering the bill to be engrossed for a third reading. Does the Senator from Arkansas desire the yeas and nays on that question?

Mr. BERRY. No; I ask for the yeas and nays on the passage of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, and was read the third time.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. On the passage of the bill the Senator from Arkansas asks for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered; and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. HALE (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. Beck].

Mr. WADE HAMPTON (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. Dixon].

Mr. M. S. QUAY (when his name was called). I am paired with the junior Senator from West Virginia [Mr. Faulkner]. If he were present, I should vote "yea."

Mr. P. SAWYER (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Georgia [Mr. Colquitt] on all political questions; but I do not consider this as a question of that kind, and I vote "yea."

Mr. W. C. SQUIRE (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Virginia [Mr. Daniel]. If he were present, I should vote "yea."

Mr. D. TURPIE (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. DAVIS] and withhold my vote.

Mr. G. G. VEST (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Kansas [Mr. Plumb]. I do not know how he would vote on this question and withhold my vote.

Mr. E. K. WILSON of Maryland (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Iowa [Mr. Wilson].

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. G. F. EDMUNDS. I believe the Senator from Alabama [Mr. Pugh] has not voted.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. He has not voted.

Mr. EDMUNDS. I am paired with him, subject to making a quorum, and so I withhold my vote unless it be necessary to make a quorum.

Mr. QUAY. I understand from Senators on the other side that my pair with the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. Faulkner] does not apply to this bill in case my vote is necessary to make a quorum. Understanding that a quorum has not yet voted, I feel at liberty to vote, and I vote "yea."

Mr. SQUIRE. I understand the Senator from Virginia [Mr. Daniel] with whom I am paired, if present, would vote "yea," and therefore I am at liberty to vote, and I vote "yea."

Mr. A. S. PADDOCK. I am assured that the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. Eustis] with whom I am paired, if here, would vote "yea," and I vote "yea."

Mr. EDMUNDS. May I ask if a quorum has voted?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Not yet.

Mr. EDMUNDS. I will respond to my name then. I vote "nay."

Mr. VEST. I am at liberty to vote to make a quorum, and I vote "nay."

Mr. WILSON, of Maryland. In order to make a quorum I vote. I vote "nay."

The result was announced—yeas 27, nays 15; as follows:

YEAS.—Allen, Blackburn, Blair, Butler, Call, Chandler, Cullom, Dawes, Dolph, Gorman, Hoar, Kenna, McMillan, Manderson, Mitchell, Morrill, Paddock, Payne, Quay, Sawyer, Sherman, Spooner, Squire, Stockbridge, Teller, Voorhees, Washburn—27.

NAYS.—Bate, Berry, Casey, Cockrell, Coke, Edmunds, Frye, George, Ingalls, Pierce, Platt, Reagan, Vest, Walthall, Wilson of Maryland—15.

ABSENT.—Aldrich, Allison, Barbour, Beck, Blodgett, Brown, Cameron, Colquitt, Daniel, Davis, Dixon, Eustis, Evarts, Farwell, Faulkner, Gibson, Gray, Hale, Hampton, Harris, Hawley, Hearst, Higgins, Hiscock, Jones of Arkansas, Jones of Nevada, McPherson, Moody, Morgan, Pasco, Pettigrew, Plumb, Pugh, Ransom, Stanford, Stewart, Turpie, Vance, Wilson of Iowa, Wolcott.

So the bill was passed.

May 13, 1890—House.

Mr. CHARLES O'NEILL, from Committee on the Library, submitted report (H. 1983) on H. 2753:

The Committee on the Library, to which the bill (H. 2753) for the purchase of "the Capron collection of Japanese works of art" was referred, recommends its passage. This is a very valuable and instructive collection, and it should be purchased and placed in the National Museum. The late Prof. Spencer F. Baird advised the purchase while he was Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, as have other scientists.

Committed to Committee of the Whole.

May 19, 1890—House.

Mr. CHARLES O'NEILL, from Committee on the Library, submitted report (H. 2036) to accompany S. 321:

The Capron collection consists of a large number of works of art, such as gold lacquers, bronzes, porcelains, screens, enamels, vases, swords, carvings in ivory and wood, gold and silver coins, and many other articles of curious workmanship, all illustrative of the history of Japan. They are displayed in cases at the National Museum, and for the last few years have been seen by thousands of visitors from all parts of the country.

General Capron (formerly United States Commissioner of Agriculture) lived for several years in Japan, in high official position under the Government of that country. He had special opportunities of gathering specimens of art, etc.

Most of the lacquered work came from the private stores of the Tycoons, confiscated at the close of their reign by the government of the Mikado. These pieces bear the armorial insignia of the princely families in which, for centuries, they had been treasured. Some of the articles, it should be added, were derived from imperial sources as presents. The collection was got together before attempts had been made to imitate these rare and unrivaled works of Old Japan. The old style of lacquered work required from four to six years to harden the

successive coatings; the productions of the present period are in every way inferior.

The articles in this collection are not to be confounded with what of late years has been brought to America, and sold in quantities as works of Japanese art.

In the first session of the Forty-ninth Congress Senator Voorhees submitted a report of the Committee on the Library recommending the purchase of the collection. The report, No. 196, contains a descriptive catalogue of 144 articles, and reference to it will afford a detailed description of these various specimens, their material, and what they signify in Japanese legend or history.

Upon his return to the United States, General Capron generously placed these treasures in the Smithsonian Institution that the people visiting Washington might see and enjoy them. After his death (early in 1885) his widow, believing it to have been her husband's wish that the collection should be kept together as a whole and ultimately become the property of the Government, signified her desire to leave it in the custody of the Smithsonian. When the National Museum was completed the cases were removed thither, where the collection has continued to the present time to be a conspicuous attraction. It interests not alone the art student and the designer, but all classes of visitors from every part of the country.

This committee in the Forty-ninth and in the Fiftieth Congresses recommended its purchase, but no action was had upon the bills in the House. Professor Baird, writing January 14, 1887, to Mr. Singleton, then chairman of this committee, after speaking of the quality of the workmanship, etc., says:

We should consider the acquisition of the collection of great importance, and its removal from our cases would make a noticeable gap in the Japanese series. The price at which the collection is offered is a reasonable one; as the articles, if sold separately, would probably bring a considerably larger amount. (House Report No. 4000, second session, Forty-ninth Congress.)

The price of \$14,675 was fixed by impartial and trustworthy officials of the Government, four years ago, and accompanied by the statement that the collection "is constantly increasing in value."

In view of these facts, and believing it to be an unusual opportunity, in the line of a wise and judicious expenditure for that great resort of our people, the National Museum, to acquire a collection of very great value, your committee report the bill back with the recommendation that it do pass.

Committed to Committee of the Whole.

June 14, 1890—Senate.

Mr. WILLIAM M. EVARTS, from Committee on the Library, reported an amendment to be proposed to sundry civil bill for 1891 (H. 10884):

For the purchase of the Capron collection, now on exhibition at the National Museum, of the estate of the late Horace Capron, the sum of \$14,675.

Referred to Committee on Appropriations.

March 3, 1891.

Sundry civil act for 1892.

For the purchase of "the Capron collection of Japanese works of art," now on temporary deposit in the National Museum at Washington, District of Columbia, \$10,000.

(Stat., XXVI, 963.)

REPORT OF SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

December 4, 1889—Senate.

Mr. J. S. MORRILL introduced joint resolution (S. 3):

That hereafter there be printed of the annual reports of the Smithsonian Institution and of the National Museum, in two octavo volumes, annually, 16,000 extra copies, of which 3,000 copies shall be for the use of the Senate, 6,000 for the use of the House of Representatives, and 7,000 for the use of the Smithsonian Institution.

Referred to Committee on Printing.

December 5, 1889—Senate.

Mr. S. M. CULLOM introduced joint resolution (S. 13):

That there be printed of the report of the Smithsonian Institution and of the National Museum for the years ending June 30, 1888, and June 30, 1889, in two octavo volumes for each year, 19,000 extra copies, of which 3,000 shall be for the use of the Senate, 6,000 for the use of the House of Representatives, and 10,000 for the use of the Smithsonian Institution.

Referred to Committee on Printing.

April 26, 1890—House.

Mr. JOSEPH WHEELER introduced resolution (H. 157), to print report of the Smithsonian Institution and National Museum.

Referred to Committee on Printing.

May 27, 1890—House.

Mr. C. A. RUSSELL reported substitute concurrent resolution.

Passed.

June 17, 1890—Senate.

Mr. J. R. HAWLEY, from Committee on Printing, submitted report (S. 1375), to accompany House concurrent resolution authorizing the printing of 16,000 copies of the report of the Smithsonian Institution and National Museum for the year ending June 30, 1888, and for the year ending June 30, 1889, in two octavo volumes for each year, 16,000 copies of each report, of which 3,000 copies shall be for the use of the Senate, 6,000 copies for the use of the House of Representatives, and 7,000 copies for the use of the Smithsonian Institution.

The Committee on Printing, to whom was referred the above concurrent resolution, having considered the same, report it back with the recommendation that it do pass. The number of copies provided for and the distribution of the same is the same as in previous years, and the cost will be about \$8,000 for each report.

Adopted.

December 10, 1890—House.

Mr. JOSEPH WHEELER introduced concurrent resolution to print report of Smithsonian Institution and National Museum for year ending 30th of June, 1890.

Referred to Committee on Printing.

March 2, 1891—House.

Passed.

March 3, 1891—Senate.

Mr. CHARLES F. MANDERSON, from Committee on Printing, reported favorably the concurrent resolution:

Resolved, etc., That there be printed of the reports of the Smithsonian Institution and of the National Museum for the year ending June 30, 1890, in two octavo volumes, 19,000 extra copies, of which 3,000 copies shall be for the use of the Senate, 6,000 copies for the use of the House of Representatives, 7,000 copies for the use of the Smithsonian Institution, and 3,000 copies for the use of the National Museum.

Mr. ARTHUR P. GORMAN. I ask my colleague of the Committee on Printing what is the estimated cost of printing these reports for this year.

Mr. MANDERSON. The Smithsonian report was made to the House of Representatives. I can only give an approximate estimate.

Mr. GORMAN. Is any special appropriation made?

Mr. MANDERSON. No; this is a concurrent resolution in the usual form.

The VICE-PRESIDENT (Mr. LEVI P. MORTON). The question is on concurring in the resolution.

Concurred in.

ROCK CREEK PARK.

December 4, 1889—Senate.

Mr. JOHN SHERMAN introduced bill (S. 4), establishing the Rock Creek Park.

Referred to Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. J. J. INGALLS introduced bill (S. 494).

Referred to Committee on the District of Columbia.

December 21, 1889—Senate.

Mr. J. J. INGALLS reported with amendments bill (S. 4).

Referred to Calendar.

January 28, 1890—Senate.

Bill (S. 4) amended and passed.

February 6, 1890—House.

Bill (S. 4) laid before the House.

Referred to Committee on the District of Columbia.

March 18, 1890—House.

Mr. W. W. GROUT reported with amendments S. 4.

Referred to Committee of Whole.

March 24, 1890—House.

Mr. W. W. GROUT called up. Not acted upon by Committee of Whole.

April 26, 1890—House.

Mr. J. C. BURROWS reported with amendments and Mr. L. E. ATKINSON asked House to agree. Refused to pass.

May 26, 1890—House.

S. 4 passed amended.

June 6, 1890—Senate.

House amendments to S. 4 disagreed to and conferees appointed: Mr. I. G. HARRIS, Mr. S. J. McMILLAN, and Mr. A. HIGGINS.

June 12, 1890—House.

House insisted on amendments to S. 4, and appointed conferees: Mr. W. W. GROUT, Mr. L. E. ATKINSON, and Mr. J. J. HEMPHILL.

June 17, 1890—Senate.

Mr. J. J. INGALLS appointed as conferee in place of Mr. McMILLAN, excused.

September 25, 1890—House.

The statement of the House conferees was read, as follows:

The managers on the part of the House submit the following explanation of the report of the committee of conference on Senate bill No. 4, authorizing the establishing of a public park in the District of Columbia:

The Senate conferees agreed to recede from the disagreement of the Senate to the amendments of the House and to report a substitute containing practically all the provisions of the bill as it passed the House.

It became necessary to prepare a substitute because of the many verbal and other amendments that had to be adopted to make the bill as amended by the House complete and congruous.

The first amendment adopted by the House provided that the park south of Broad Branch road and Blagden Mill road should be not less than 1,200 feet in width, including the bed of the creek, "of which not less than 300 feet should be on either side of said creek, nor less than 600 feet on either side of said creek."

This was manifestly a mistake, and the committee of conference adopted as a substitute for this a provision that the width of that portion of the park should not be more than 1,200 feet nor less than 600 feet, of which not less than 200 feet should be on either side of said creek.

That makes the provision clear and carries out the intention of the House as the committee understood it.

The second amendment relates to the commission.

As the bill passed the House two commissions were provided for—one by section 2 of the original bill and one by the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois, Mr. Payson; and the duties imposed

upon these two commissions were conflicting. The committee has provided for a commission of five persons and placed upon it all the duties laid upon the two commissions by the House bill as amended.

The amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois, Mr. Payson, and adopted by the House made necessary a change in the plan of condemning and paying for the property selected by the commission.

Sections 3 and 4 of the House bill, which set out the mode of condemnation, were stricken out by the committee of conference, and section 3 of the substitute bill inserted in their stead.

In making these changes we have adopted the plan followed by the House for the condemnation of the zoological park as near as practicable.

Section 6 of the substitute provides for the assessment of the value of the land taken upon the property directly benefited.

It is the same provision as was contained in section 7 of the bill as it passed the House except as to some verbal amendments and one relating to the payment of persons whose lands may be taken.

The committee were satisfied that the Government could not take the private property of the citizen without paying him for it, and as the House had provided that the benefits assessed upon the property directly benefited should be paid in one, two, three, and four years, and as the District appropriation bill, as agreed on in conference, exceeds the revenues of the District for this fiscal year, there seemed to be no alternative but to allow the District to borrow from the General Government temporarily that portion of expense required of the District, and that the same be paid in equal annual installments with interest at 3 per cent.

This plan has been agreed on by the committee and made a part of the substitute bill.

The numerous verbal amendments need not be specified in detail, as they do not alter the bill in any material way.

LOUIS E. ATKINSON,

JOHN J. HEMPHILL,

Managers on the part of the House.

The SPEAKER (Mr. T. B. REED). The question is on the adoption of the report.

Mr. JAMES BUCHANAN, of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I would like to get some information from the gentleman [Mr. Hemphill] who has presented this report before the vote is taken. I gather from the statement attached to this conference report that it will be necessary, in case this project goes through, for the District of Columbia to borrow temporarily from the General Government a certain amount of money to pay for the property to be condemned for the purposes of this park. Am I correct in that?

Mr. J. J. HEMPHILL. I will state to the gentleman that at the time this report was prepared we were in the last fiscal year, and we put that provision in it because the appropriation seemed to carry all the money that was then in the District treasury.

Mr. BUCHANAN, of New Jersey. Then am I correct in understanding the gentleman to say that it will not be necessary for the District to borrow money for this purpose?

Mr. HEMPHILL. No; I can not say that it will not be necessary during this fiscal year. We have provided in the bill that the District may borrow the money at 3 per cent.

Mr. BUCHANAN, of New Jersey. That is what I am trying to get at, whether if this park is established it necessitates the District making a loan and paying for the land.

Mr. HEMPHILL. It does.

Mr. BUCHANAN, of New Jersey. To what extent?

Mr. HEMPHILL. To the extent of one-half the amount.

Mr. BUCHANAN, of New Jersey. What is the amount?

Mr. HEMPHILL. Twelve hundred thousand dollars.

Mr. BUCHANAN, of New Jersey. Then if this bill becomes a law it will be necessary for the District of Columbia to borrow \$600,000 to pay for this land.

Mr. HEMPHILL. Yes, sir.

Mr. BUCHANAN, of New Jersey. Does the gentleman think the District ought to do that?

Mr. HEMPHILL. I do; and the House has practically agreed to that already by a large vote. I will say to the gentleman that the value of the improvement to adjacent property is to be assessed upon that property, which assessment the bill passed by the House allows the owners of the property to pay in four annual installments. Until the revenue comes in from the assessments upon the benefited property there must be a borrowing by the District.

Mr. BUCHANAN, of New Jersey. And the General Government, which forces this park upon the people of the District, generously compels them to pay interest meanwhile.

Mr. HEMPHILL. It may be generous or not, as the gentleman may look at it.

Mr. BUCHANAN, of New Jersey. I do not think it is.

Mr. HEMPHILL. Well, that has already been agreed upon.

Mr. BUCHANAN, of New Jersey. I opposed the proposition when it was up before.

Mr. CANNON. I wish to inquire of the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. Hemphill] whether the conference committee took into consideration the necessity or propriety of increasing the rate of taxation in this District, so that this park may be established and the legitimate expenses of the District in other directions may be borne.

MR. HEMPHILL. That matter was in a general way discussed, but the conference committee, I would suppose, had no authority to provide for levying any additional tax; such levy must be made by separate action.

MR. J. G. CANNON. It seems to me that when a conference committee submits a report which necessitates an expenditure of \$1,200,000 and a large expenditure in perpetuity, the committee could at least have submitted a proposition to raise the necessary funds—first, by borrowing (which has been provided for); and, secondly, by levying a tax to pay for this property which you think it wise to buy.

MR. HEMPHILL. Well, Mr. Speaker, the increase that has taken place in the value of property in this District on account of the street railroads and various other improvements will certainly bring about the collection of a very large additional revenue, though the rate of ~~assessment~~ may remain the same. But, of course, I can not figure on that until the returns come in.

MR. CANNON. I have been hearing statements of that kind for a great many years; but somehow the expenditures for one thing and another seem to increase a little faster than the revenues, notwithstanding the growth and improvement of the city.

MR. HEMPHILL. Well, I will join the gentleman in trying to regulate that matter by any bill which may come up here.

MR. CANNON. I would be very glad if this report could be sent back to the conference committee, so that between now and next December they may ascertain, first (and they can tell by that time), what the revenues ought to be for this fiscal year; secondly, if those revenues should not be sufficient to purchase this park or the District's share of it, then to ascertain to what extent taxation should be increased for the purpose of meeting this expenditure. It seems to me that in the closing days of this session of Congress, with the revenues of the District for the fiscal year unascertained, it would be wise either to let this conference report go over without final action or to vote the report down and send the matter back to the conference committee, that fuller inquiry may be made and the result embodied in a report at the beginning of the next session.

MR. HEMPHILL. Well, Mr. Speaker—

MR. W. J. STONE, of Kentucky. In addition to what has been said by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. Cannon], I would like to suggest that this conference committee be directed to report some plan by which the Government of the United States can be assured of the repayment of this money.

MR. HEMPHILL. Why, under this bill there is no doubt in the world in regard to that; it is just as clear as the nose on a man's face.

MR. STONE, of Kentucky. What sort of security has the Government in that respect?

Mr. HEMPHILL. It has the right to levy special assessments upon the adjoining property in proportion to the benefit of this improvement, and not only adjoining property, but all property directly benefited.

Mr. A. J. HOPKINS. And does not the expense so levied become a lien on the property?

Mr. HEMPHILL. Oh, yes; and it bears interest. Under this bill we simply provide for a temporary loan as to a large part of the expense for the purpose of getting control of this property at once, instead of waiting until it shall be more valuable.

Mr. STONE, of Kentucky. Do you regard it as a wise thing for the Government to enter into the business of lending money to cities, corporations, or anybody else?

Mr. HEMPHILL. No; I do not say it is wise for the Government to enter into any such business; but I do say that when the Government undertakes to govern the capital of the nation and to legislate for it through Congress, and undertakes to bear half the expenses of the government of the city, it is wise and proper to make such financial arrangements as will save the people expense.

Mr. D. KERR, of Iowa. If the assessments on the adjacent property do not cover this expense, then there is no other provision at all for meeting it.

Mr. HEMPHILL. No, sir; the Government stands whatever part of the expense may not be recovered from the property owners; but from the best information I can gather (of course I can not tell what is going to be ascertained as the value of the property) the amount of actual expense to the Government under this bill will be comparatively small; and some gentlemen say it will be nothing. Of course I simply give my opinion, founded upon the best information I can gather.

Mr. HOPKINS. It must be something.

Mr. HEMPHILL. There have been instances in this country where every cent of the expenses of a park of this kind has been assessed on the adjoining property, and it was thought a wise thing.

Mr. KERR, of Iowa. Has that ever happened except in a single instance in Chicago?

Mr. HEMPHILL. I can cite that one case of my own knowledge.

Mr. G. E. ADAMS. There were three instances in Chicago.

Mr. BUCHANAN, of New Jersey. This bill as now reported provides, I understand, for a loan by the Government to the District, and as security for that loan there is the contingency that money may be obtained by assessments levied upon the property which may be benefited—property adjoining or elsewhere. I understand the gentleman from South Carolina to say that there is no other contingency under which repayment of this loan may be assured; and he calls this a slight expense. Now, I want to ask the gentleman this question: Does he not

know that every Democratic newspaper will charge this amount of \$1,200,000 to the sum total of appropriations made by Congress this year? Does he not know that the orators of his party will flaunt this from every stump as a part of the "wasteful extravagance of a Republican Congress?"

Mr. HEMPHILL. Well, if any Democratic orator or Democratic newspaper chooses to make capital out of this, that is something they have a right to do, as a matter of course. But I will state here, and I will state anywhere, that I think it a wise and judicious expenditure, and in so far as my knowledge goes of the business of the District of Columbia I have never known money spent which, in my judgment, will be of more benefit to the people of the country and of the District than this. I believe it will save hundreds of thousands of dollars and give many benefits in addition. That is my honest conviction.

Mr. BUCHANAN, of New Jersey. Then I am authorized to quote that in opposition to such statements of Democratic orators or newspapers?

Mr. HEMPHILL. You are, so far as I am concerned.

Mr. C. A. HILL. Let me ask the gentleman a question. If I remember the reading of the report, the bill provides in substance that upon making a map or plat of the proposed park and filing it of record the title shall pass to the United States.

Mr. HEMPHILL. Provided the money is paid.

Mr. HILL. Well, it says "subject to the payment of compensation as hereinafter provided."

Mr. HEMPHILL. Yes, sir; but the money must be paid before the title passes. Provision is made that when the hands of the Government is laid on the property it shall remain in *statu quo* until the money is paid.

Mr. HILL. You do not understand, then, that it passes title before the compensation is made?

Mr. HEMPHILL. Not at all. On the contrary, we considered that fully, and were satisfied that we could not appropriate any man's property until he was paid for it.

Mr. JOSEPH D. TAYLOR. Let me ask the gentleman whether the people who are to pay the assessment levied upon their property, by the supposed increase of value which will accrue from this park, are in favor of the passage of the bill and are consenting to the proposition to lay out a park to take possession of a portion of their property?

Mr. HEMPHILL. Well, I do not know exactly who the owners of the property will be. Some are in favor of the park provided it is located in one place, and some are in favor of it at another place; but the majority have expressed no decided conviction, I think.

Mr. JOSEPH D. TAYLOR. They have not been here protesting against it?

Mr. HEMPHILL. No, sir; not at all.

Mr. JOSEPH D. TAYLOR. And the plan has been made public for some time?

Mr. HEMPHILL. Oh, yes; it has been a matter of consideration for a long time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the adoption of the report.

The question was taken; and the SPEAKER announced that the report was adopted.

Mr. W. S. HOLMAN. I demand a division.

Mr. HEMPHILL. Let me state this, Mr. Speaker: The Senate has practically agreed to the House bill except that the form of the bill has been necessarily changed to meet the action of the House itself. Gentlemen will remember the amendment of the gentleman from Illinois which was inserted in the bill, and we were obliged to shape the bill so as to make it symmetrical in order to conform to that action. Now, I think the best thing to do is to adopt this provision as we have got it. It is about the first time that the Senate has agreed to anything we have done here, and we had better take advantage of it and make the most of it.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will remind the gentleman that the House is dividing.

Mr. W. MCADOO. Let me ask the gentleman from South Carolina this question: Whether the Senate have changed the boundaries provided in the House bill?

Mr. HEMPHILL. Practically not at all.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will again remind gentlemen that the House is dividing, and the question is on the adoption of the report, on which the gentleman from Indiana demands a division.

The question was taken; and upon a division there were—yeas 90, noes 41.

Mr. HOLMAN. No quorum.

Mr. J. A. ANDERSON, of Kansas, and Mr. KERR, of Iowa, demanded the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 123, nays 65, not voting 137.

So the report was adopted.

September 25, 1890—Senate.

Mr. J. J. INGALLS. I rise to a privileged question. I present the report of the committee of conference on the bill (S. 4) authorizing the establishing of a public park in the District of Columbia.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. FRYE in the chair). The conference report presented by the Senator from Kansas will be read.

Mr. INGALLS. I would suggest for the convenience of Senators that this report is somewhat long and will take perhaps ten or fifteen min-

utes to read. I will ask, if there be no objection, that it may be considered to-night.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on concurring in the report of the committee of conference.

Mr. A. P. GORMAN. Does the Senator from Kansas desire this report to be acted upon now, or will he permit it to be printed and go over until to-morrow?

Mr. INGALLS. I should prefer, unless there is some reason to the contrary, that it may be now considered.

Mr. GORMAN. I trust the Senator from Kansas will favor us with an explanation of the report.

Mr. INGALLS. Its provisions are generally known, and they are simple. It provides for the acquisition of a tract of land not exceeding 2,000 acres in the valley of Rock Creek, at an expenditure of not to exceed \$1,200,000, one-half of which is to be paid by the Government of the United States and one-half from the revenues of the District, in four equal annual installments. It has been discussed in both Houses. The provisions have been generally disseminated through the press, and I believe that the measure, while not all that can be desired and in some respects not in accord with my own views, is generally approved. I think, unless the Senator from Maryland has some particular reason why further inquiry should be made, that I should prefer to have the report acted upon to-night.

Mr. GORMAN. I am very heartily in favor of the general proposition, but in the reading of the report one or two things struck me as rather novel to be introduced in the District in an enterprise of this sort. The first was the fact that you assess, by a commission to be named by the bill, the benefits that accrue to the adjoining property.

Mr. INGALLS. I did not like that. That was not in accord with my own views, but agreeing to it was the result of a compromise.

Mr. GORMAN. I am perfectly well aware that in quite a number of the large cities of the country such is the rule in the opening of streets and other improvements within the corporate limits, where the property advances in value rapidly and where the owner derives benefit from it, but, as I understand, this park is out some distance from the city of Washington, in the country.

Mr. INGALLS. In the valley of Rock Creek.

Mr. GORMAN. The valley of Rock Creek, and it extends to the Maryland line.

Mr. INGALLS. It will extend to the District line, if the money holds out.

Mr. GORMAN. Very good, but the whole of it is located outside of the limits of the city of Washington, and the surrounding country consists of farms and dwellings and property not of very great value to-day. It does seem to me that to choose a commission of our own selection

for the purpose of ascertaining what benefit the park will be to the farming country that adjoins, without the right of appeal, as I understood from the reading, is a very extraordinary provision to introduce into a measure here. It is rather a hardship to these people, who practically have only farms and gardens.

The other provision to which I allude is that we are not only to have the engineer officer of the District of Columbia, who is an Army officer, but we add to the military government of this District, at least so far as this park is concerned, and intrust the expenditure of the money of the people of the District to another Army officer, the Chief of Engineers, a gentleman for whom I have the highest regard, and who, I believe from what I have seen of him, is probably the most capable officer I have ever known to occupy that position, and we all have perfect confidence in him. But to put the money, one-half of which is to come from the tax-payers of the District of Columbia, practically under two Army officers, appointed for life, with no control of it by the people of the District and no way to reach it, is going beyond anything heretofore contemplated. I had hoped we would in the course of time, and in a very short time, eliminate that military feature from the management of the affairs of the District of Columbia and put it all in the hands of civilians; but under the provisions of this report we are adding to and extending their power and authority.

As I caught the reading of the report, these are the two prominent features in it, and I suggest to the Senator from Kansas, as it is late in the evening, for it is now twenty minutes past 5 o'clock, that he let this matter go over until to-morrow morning and have the report printed, so that we may have an opportunity to look into it. Probably it is true that at this late day in the session, after the long conference which has been had, nothing better can be done; but with no disposition in the world, as the Senator understands perfectly well, to obstruct the adoption of the report, I think it is due that the Senator should permit us to look at it in print to-morrow morning.

Mr. I. G. HARRIS. I will say to the Senator from Maryland that the report is already printed. It was printed by order of the committee. By sending to the room of the District Committee I doubt not we can get any number of printed copies that the Senators may desire to see.

Mr. GORMAN. I was not aware of that. I suggest to the Senator to let the report go over until to-morrow morning, so that we may have an opportunity to examine it.

Mr. INGALLS. The request of the Senator from Maryland is reasonable, and if he desires to familiarize himself further with the provisions of the report I can not object. I can only add, however, that the report is in many particulars more obnoxious to me than it can be to the Senator from Maryland. I believe that the provision that imposes one-half of the cost of the improvement upon the people of this District is

wrong in principle and pernicious in practice. I think it is an unjust burden upon the already overtaxed resources of this people.

The other points the Senator makes are somewhat in accord with my own views, but the report, as is usual in such cases, was the result of a compromise. I do not think anything else can be done.

I may add that the provisions of the report have been submitted to the people through the newspapers, and have been the subject of consideration and discussion for a number of months, the conferees having agreed, I think, in July last. There has been, so far as I know, no protest on the part of the people of the District against the report; on the contrary, it has been generally approved, and the decision has been regarded with favor and cordially acquiesced in by those most nearly interested.

Mr. H. W. BLAIR. May I ask the Senator as to the extent of the surface that is appropriated by this bill?

Mr. INGALLS. The quantity of land is not to exceed 2,000 acres and the expense not to exceed \$1,200,000.

Mr. BLAIR. Can the Senator indicate the general form of this piece of land?

Mr. INGALLS. It follows the sinuosities of Rock Creek, beginning where the Zoological Park ends, and thence extending westward along the windings of the creek, comprising the banks and cliffs, if you may so describe them, on both sides of the creek to the line of Maryland.

Mr. BLAIR. With something like a uniform width of park?

Mr. INGALLS. Not to exceed a certain amount on each side, the object being to exclude improved property, as far as possible, and establish a park that shall be limited to the valley of the creek, along which a road is to be maintained that shall run as at present and be protected from any further change in the natural aspect of the region.

If there is objection to the present consideration of the report, of course I consent that it may go over, but I ask that it may be printed, giving notice that at the earliest opportunity to-morrow I shall ask for its consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator ask that the report be printed?

Mr. INGALLS. I ask that it may be printed.

Mr. HARRIS. I suppose that there are printed copies in the committee room?

Mr. INGALLS. It can be printed without delay.

Mr. HARRIS. I suppose so. I have no objection to the printing, but I should like, if the report goes over, that it be the understanding that we proceed with it early to-morrow morning.

Mr. INGALLS. I have given that notice.

Mr. BLAIR. I hope it may be, as the Senator suggests, at the very earliest opportunity in the morning hour.

Mr. INGALLS. I shall move the consideration of it at the close of the formal morning business, being allowed to do so under the usages and precedents and in accordance with the understanding of the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the further consideration of the conference report will be postponed until to-morrow morning immediately after the morning business, and the report will be printed.

September 26, 1890—Senate.

Conference report adopted.

September 27, 1890.

Be it enacted, etc., That a tract of land lying on both sides of Rock Creek, beginning at Klinge Ford Bridge and running northwardly, following the course of said creek, of a width not less at any point than 600 feet, nor more than 2,000 feet, including the bed of the creek, of which not less than 200 feet shall be on either side of said creek, south of Broad Branch road and Blagden Mill road and of such greater width north of said roads as the commissioners designated in this act may select, shall be secured, as hereinafter set out, and be perpetually dedicated and set apart as a public park or pleasure ground for the benefit and enjoyment of the people of the United States, to be known by the name of Rock Creek Park: *Provided, however,* That the whole tract so to be selected and condemned under the provisions of this act shall not exceed 2,000 acres nor the total cost thereof exceed the amount of money herein appropriated.

SEC. 2. That the Chief of Engineers of the United States Army, the Engineer Commissioner of the District of Columbia, and three citizens to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, be, and they are hereby, created a commission to select the land for said park, of the quantity and within the limits aforesaid, and to have the same surveyed by the assistant to the said Engineer Commissioner of the District of Columbia in charge of public highways, which said assistant shall also act as executive officer to the said commission.

SEC. 3. That the said commission shall cause to be made an accurate map of said Rock Creek Park, showing the location, quantity, and character of each parcel of private property to be taken for such purpose, with the names of the respective owners inscribed thereon, which map shall be filed and recorded in the public records of the District of Columbia, and from and after the date of filing said map the several tracts and parcels of land embraced in said Rock Creek Park shall be held as condemned for public uses, and the title thereof vested in the United States, subject to the payment of just compensation, to be determined by said commission, and approved by the President of the United States: *Provided,* That such compensation be accepted by the owner or owners of the several parcels of land.

That if the said commission shall be unable by agreement with the respective owners to purchase all of the land so selected and condemned within thirty days after such condemnation, at the price approved by the President of the United States, it shall, at the expiration of such period of thirty days, make application to the supreme court of the District of Columbia, by petition, at a general or special term, for an assessment of the value of such land as it has been unable to purchase.

Said petition shall contain a particular description of the property selected and condemned, with the name of the owner or owners thereof, if known, and their residences, as far as the same may be ascertained, together with a copy of the recorded map of the park; and the said court is hereby authorized and required, upon such application, without delay, to notify the owners and occupants of the land, if known, by personal service, and if unknown, by service by publication, and to ascertain and assess the value of the land so selected and condemned by appointing three competent and disinterested commissioners to appraise the value or values thereof, and to return the appraisement to the court; and when the value or values of such land are thus ascertained, and the President of the United States shall decide the same to be reasonable, said value or values shall be paid to the owner or owners, and the United States shall be deemed to have a valid title to said land; and if in any case the owner or owners of any portion of said land shall refuse or neglect, after the appraisement of the cash value of said lands and improvements, to demand or receive the same from said court, upon depositing the appraised value in said court to the credit of such owner or owners, respectively, the fee simple shall in like manner be vested in the United States.

SEC. 4. That said court may direct the time and manner in which possession of the property condemned shall be taken or delivered, and may, if necessary, enforce any order or issue any process for giving possession.

SEC. 5. That no delay in making an assessment of compensation, or in taking possession, shall be occasioned by any doubt which may arise as to the ownership of the property, or any part thereof, or as to the interests of the respective owners. In such cases the court shall require a deposit of the money allowed as compensation for the whole property or the part in dispute. In all cases as soon as the said commission shall have paid the compensation assessed, or secured its payment by a deposit of money under the order of the court, possession of the property may be taken. All proceedings hereunder shall be in the name of the United States of America and managed by the commission.

SEC. 6. That the commission having ascertained the cost of the land, including expenses, shall assess such proportion of such cost and expenses upon the lands, lots, and blocks situated in the District of

Columbia specially benefited by reason of the location and improvement of said park, as nearly as may be, in proportion to the benefits resulting to such real estate.

If said commission shall find that the real estate in said District directly benefited by reason of the location of the park is not benefited to the full extent of the estimated cost and expenses, then they shall assess each tract or parcel of land specially benefited to the extent of such benefits as they shall deem the said real estate specially benefited. The commission shall give at least ten days' notice, in one daily newspaper published in the city of Washington, of the time and place of their meeting for the purpose of making such assessment and may adjourn from time to time till the same be completed. In making the assessment the real estate benefited shall be assessed by the description as appears of record in the District on the day of the first meeting; but no error in description shall vitiate the assessment: *Provided*, That the premises are described with substantial accuracy. The commission shall estimate the value of the different parcels of real estate benefited as aforesaid and the amount assessed against each tract or parcel, and enter all in an assessment book. All persons interested may appear and be heard. When the assessment shall be completed it shall be signed by the commission or a majority (which majority shall have power always to act) and be filed in the office of the clerk of the supreme court of the District of Columbia. The commission shall apply to the court for a confirmation of said assessment, giving at least ten days' notice of the time thereof by publication in one daily newspaper published in the city of Washington, which notice shall state in general terms the subject and the object of the application.

The said court shall have power, after said notice shall have been duly given, to hear and determine all matters connected with said assessment; and may revise, correct, amend, and confirm said assessment, in whole or in part, or order a new assessment, in whole or in part, with or without further notice or on such notice as it shall prescribe; but no order for a new assessment in part, or any partial adverse action, shall hinder or delay confirmation of the residue, or collection of the assessment thereon. Confirmation of any part of the assessment shall make the same a lien on the real estate assessed.

The assessment, when confirmed, shall be divided into four equal installments, and may be paid by any party interested in full or in one, two, three, and four years, on or before which times all shall be payable, with 6 per centum annual interest on all deferred payments. All payments shall be made to the Treasurer of the United States, who shall keep the account as a separate fund. The orders of the court shall be conclusive evidence of the regularity of all previous proceedings necessary to the validity thereof, and of all matters recited in said orders. The clerk of said court shall keep a record of all proceedings

in regard to said assessment and confirmation. The commission shall furnish the said clerk with a duplicate of its assessment book, and in both shall be entered any change made or ordered by the court as to any real estate. Such book filed with the clerk when completed and certified shall be prima facie evidence of all facts recited therein. In case assessments are not paid as aforesaid the book of assessments certified by the clerk of the court shall be delivered to the officer charged by law with the duty of collecting delinquent taxes in the District of Columbia, who shall proceed to collect the same as delinquent real estate taxes are collected. No sale for any installment of assessment shall discharge the real estate from any subsequent installment; and proceedings for subsequent installments shall be as if no default had been made in prior ones.

All money so collected may be paid by the Treasurer on the order of the commission to any persons entitled thereto as compensation for land or services. Such order on the Treasury shall be signed by a majority of the commission and shall specify fully the purpose for which it is drawn. If the proceeds of assessment exceed the cost of the park the excess shall be used in its improvement, under the direction of the officers named in section 8, if such excess shall not exceed the amount of \$10,000. If it shall exceed that amount that part above \$10,000 shall be refunded ratably. Public officers performing any duty hereunder shall be allowed such fees and compensation as they would be entitled to in like cases of collecting taxes. The civilian members of the commission shall be allowed \$10 per day each for each day of actual service. Deeds made to purchasers at sales for delinquent assessments hereunder shall be prima facie evidence of the right of the purchaser, and anyone claiming under him, that the real estate was subject to assessment and directly benefited, and that the assessment was regularly made; that the assessment was not paid; that due advertisement had been made; that the grantee in the deed was the purchaser or assignee of the purchaser, and that the sale was conducted legally.

Any judgment for the sale of any real estate for unpaid assessments shall be conclusive evidence of its regularity and validity in all collateral proceedings except when the assessment was actually paid, and the judgment shall estop all persons from raising any objection thereto, or to any sale or deed based thereon, which existed at the date of its rendition, and could have been presented as a defense to the application for such judgment.

To pay the expenses of inquiry, survey, assessment, cost of lands taken, and all other necessary expenses incidental thereto, the sum of \$1,200,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated: *Provided*, That one-half of said sum of \$1,200,000, or so much thereof

as may be expended, shall be re-imbursed to the Treasury of the United States out of the revenues of the District of Columbia, in four equal annual installments, with interest at the rate of 3 per centum per annum upon the deferred payments: *And provided further*, That one-half of the sum which shall be annually appropriated and expended for the maintenance and improvement of said lands as a public park shall be charged against and paid out of the revenues of the District of Columbia, in the manner now provided by law in respect to other appropriations for the District of Columbia, and the other half shall be appropriated out of the Treasury of the United States.

SEC. 7. That the public park authorized and established by this act shall be under the joint control of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia and the Chief of Engineers of the United States Army, whose duty it shall be, as soon as practicable, to lay out and prepare roadways and bridle paths, to be used for driving and for horse-back riding, respectively, and footways for pedestrians; and whose duty it shall also be to make and publish such regulations as they deem necessary or proper for the care and management of the same. Such regulations shall provide for the preservation from injury or spoliation of all timber, animals, or curiosities within said park, and their retention in their natural condition, as nearly as possible.

(Stat., XXX, 492.)

STATUE OF CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS.

December 9, 1889—Senate.

Mr. J. S. MORRILL introduced joint resolution (S. 15):

That the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, and the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, be, and are hereby, authorized to contract for a statue in bronze of Christopher Columbus, to be erected on the circle at the western entrance to the Capitol grounds from Pennsylvania avenue; and for this purpose, and for the entire expense of the foundation and pedestal of the monument, the sum of \$50,000, or so much thereof as may be needed, is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated: *Provided*, That the naval monument now standing upon the circle herein mentioned shall be removed and placed upon the triangular reservation bounded by Connecticut avenue, Twentieth street, and Q street; and any expense attending such removal shall be paid out of the sum herein appropriated.

Referred to Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

NATIONAL MILITARY AND NAVAL MUSEUM.

December 18, 1889—House.

Mr. B. M. CUTCHEON introduced bill (H. 479) to establish a national military and naval museum in the city of Washington.

Referred to Committee on Military Affairs.

May 23, 1890—House.

Reported by Mr. B. M. Cutcheon with amendment (Report H. 2084).

Referred to Committee of the Whole.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BUILDING.

December 19, 1889—Senate.

Mr. H. M. TELLER (by request) introduced bill (S. 1553):

That a fireproof building for the use and accommodation of the United States Geological Survey shall be erected on the Government reservation between the National Museum and the Army Medical Museum, in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, and the said building shall be constructed on the plan submitted by the Director of the Geological Survey, with such modifications as shall be found necessary or advantageous without materially increasing the cost thereof; and the construction of said building shall be in charge of a commission composed of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury, the Architect of the Capitol, and the Director of the Geological Survey, who shall be empowered to make contracts for the construction thereof, after proper advertisements have been made, and to employ the necessary persons, and the money appropriated for said building shall be disbursed by the chief disbursing clerk of the Geological Survey.

SEC. 2. That the sum of \$800,000 is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the construction of said building; and the cost of said building shall not exceed said amount.

SEC. 3. That it shall be the duty of the said commission carefully to scrutinize the plan which may be deemed preferable, and to adopt it only on condition that the entire cost for the erection and completion of said building shall not exceed the amount specified in this act.

Referred to Committee on Appropriations.

January 6, 1890—House.

Mr. PHILIP S. POST introduced bill (H. 3827), same as S. 1553, December 19, 1896.

Referred to Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

March 22, 1890—House.

Mr. SAMUEL DIBBLE, from Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, submitted Report (H. 1007), to accompany bill (H. 3827).

The Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, to which was referred the bill (H. 3827) for the erection of a public building for the use and accommodation of the United States Geological Survey upon the Government reservation in the city of Washington, D. C., has had the same under consideration, and recommends its passage.

The United States Geological Survey is at present located in the Hooe Building, the Adams Building, the National Museum, and in nine cities in various parts of the Union. The force consists of 395 persons, now occupying 68,605 square feet of space. This space is entirely too limited for effective work, as anyone going through the Hooe Building will see at a glance that the employees of the Survey are crowded into small and inconvenient quarters. Estimates have been made of the cost of a fireproof building of six stories, with an area of 20,000 square feet on each floor, and the estimates have been submitted to the Supervising Architect of the Treasury, whose opinion fixes the cost at \$800,000.

The needs of the Survey are of a peculiar nature, for laboratory space for chemistry, geology, paleontology, physics, and photography; also for study rooms, where experts may enjoy the isolation necessary for undisturbed scientific labors, so that the requirements can only be met by the erection of a building specially designed to meet all the exigencies of the scientific work with which the Survey is charged by Congress. A proper administration demands that the Director should be able to have his entire force accommodated at Washington in one building, instead of having the members scattered in several buildings, and some in buildings in remote cities.

The Government is now paying heavy rents for insufficient space, is encroaching on the space of the National Museum, now needed for museum purposes, and is dependent on the generosity of several colleges for laboratory rooms necessary for carrying on the work of the Survey.

Committed to Committee of the Whole.

NATIONAL MUSEUM—EVENING OPENING.

December 20, 1889—House.

Mr. W. H. CRAIN introduced bill (H. 3341):

That the National Museum and the Smithsonian Institution shall be kept open to the public from 10 antemeridian until 6 postmeridian during the months of November, December, January, February, and March, and from 11 antemeridian until 7 postmeridian during the remaining months of the year.

Referred to Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

March 1, 1890—House.

Mr. W. H. CRAIN introduced bill (H. 7671):

That the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution be, and are hereby, authorized to provide, as soon as possible, for the opening of the National Museum building and the museum halls in the Smithsonian Institution until sunset on every week day and until 10 postmeridian on at least two days in every week throughout the year; and the sum of \$60,000, or such portion thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated to carry out the provisions of this act, said sum to be expended as follows:

For an electric-light plant, with engines of at least 225 horsepower and a lighting capacity equivalent to at least 100 2,000-candlepower arc lights and 1,000 16-candlepower glow lights, \$50,000, the same to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, who is authorized to appoint a commission to select engines, dynamos, and other machinery, and to have wiring, construction of engine power, and other permanent work done by day labor if deemed by him desirable.

For the maintenance of the lighting system during the last six months of the fiscal year of 1891, with necessary additional attendance, policing, and heating of the buildings, including all necessary services, \$10,000.

Referred to Committee on the Library.

NATIONAL MUSEUM—ARMORY BUILDING.

December 21, 1889—House.

Mr. LOUIS E. McCOMAS, from Committee on Appropriations, submitted Report (H. 3) to accompany bill (H. 3711):

[Extract.]

HEADQUARTERS MILITIA OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,

Washington, D. C., December 16, 1889.

SIR: The appropriations estimated for the District militia are for expenses authorized by the act of March 1, 1889.

The largest item is for rent of armories, and is not only required by law, but justified by previous equities. Under an appropriation made in 1855 a building known as the Armory was erected on the Mall, and dedicated by law to the use of the District militia. In 1876 the building was unoccupied, the District militia not having been reorganized after the war, and the building was availed of to store the foreign exhibits from the Centennial Exhibition presented to our Government, and under that authority was used by the Smithsonian Institution, National Museum, and Fish Commission until 1885, after which time they continued in possession of it without any specific authority.

In 1887, the District militia having been reorganized, the Secretary of War made a demand upon the parties in possession to surrender the building to him, as its custodian under the law, for its legitimate uses. The matter was subsequently brought to the attention of the Senate Committee on Appropriations by a request from the Secretary of War either that the Fish Commission be provided with quarters elsewhere, or that provision be made for the District militia elsewhere (S. Report 1814, first session, Fiftieth Congress). It being deemed inexpedient to remove the Fish Commission, a clause was inserted in the sundry civil appropriation bill to transfer the building to them, and subsequently an appropriation was reported and passed by the Senate to enable the Secretary of War to rent armories for the District militia elsewhere. This appropriation was dropped in conference between the two Houses on account of the passage of the bill specifically providing by law for such armories to be rented.

The only other items requiring special notice are those for the cost of the annual camp of instruction, and the majority of those items are for permanent necessities and comparatively few for current expenses. It is proper to observe that in most of the States the militia are paid for all time served on duty in camps of instruction, but that the District militia do their work and submit to instruction without pay, the appropriations being solely for actual expenses incurred.

Under the act of March 1 the militia of the District has been thoroughly reorganized and completely equipped and uniformed, and consists of eight battalions of infantry, one separate company, one battery of light artillery, one signal company, and one ambulance company, having an aggregate strength of about 2,000 men.

Respectfully, yours,

ALBERT ORDWAY,

Brigadier-General, District of Columbia Militia.

Hon. L. E. McCOMAS,

*Chairman Subcommittee on District Appropriation Bill.**January 12, 1891—House.*

Deficiency estimates for 1891.

For raising the walls, providing a new roof, and fitting up the interior of the third and attic stories of the Armory building on the Mall, city of Washington, for offices, files, and storage rooms, and

their equipment, and for the enlargement and extension of the heating and water apparatus, and the purchase of all necessary gas fixtures, \$12,000. And the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution is hereby required to remove the workshops under his direction, now in the third story of said Armory building, to other buildings under his control, and the whole of said Armory building shall hereafter be under the care and custody of the United States Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries.

NOTE.—See appropriation December 21, 1893, in Fifty-third Congress, second session.

NATIONAL MUSEUM—NEW BUILDING.

February 19, 1890—Senate.

Mr. JUSTIN S. MORRILL, from Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, reported a bill (S. 2740):

That for an additional fireproof building for the use of the National Museum, 300 feet square, with two stories and a basement, to be erected under the direction of the Architect of the Capitol, with the approval of the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, in accordance with plans now on file with the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, on the southwestern portion of the grounds of the Smithsonian Institution, there shall be appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$500,000; said building to be placed west of the Smithsonian Institution, leaving a roadway between it and the latter of not less than 50 feet, with its north front on a line with the south face of the Agricultural Department and of the Smithsonian Institution, and constructed as far as practicable, after proper advertisement, by contract or contracts, awarded to the lowest responsible bidder, and all expenditures for the purposes herein mentioned shall be audited by the proper officers of the Treasury Department.

March 29, 1890—Senate.

Mr. J. S. MORRILL. I ask the Senate to take up order of business 461, being the bill (S. 2740).

Mr. F. M. COCKRELL. I hope the Senator will not do that. That is out of order and in violation of our understanding that we should proceed regularly with the Calendar.

Mr. MORRILL. I should be very glad to have the bill acted on.

Mr. COCKRELL. I am in favor of the bill and should like to see it pass.

March 31, 1890—Senate.

Mr. J. S. MORRILL, from Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, presented a letter of the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution:

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION, U. S. NATIONAL MUSEUM,

Washington, January 21, 1890.

SIR: I send you herewith a set of sketch plans intended to show, in a general way, the extent and character of a building such as would seem to be necessary for the accommodation of the Museum collections in the present and immediate future, and respectfully request for them your attention and a recommendation to Congress of the necessary means for such a building.

These plans and sketches are provisional, but although not presented in detail they represent the results of studies, extending over many years, of the plans of the best modern museum buildings in Europe and America, nearly all of which have been inspected by officers of the Smithsonian Institution.

The proposed building covers the same area as that finished in 1881. It is intended to consist of two stories and a basement, except in the central portion, which consists of one lofty hall open from the main floor to the roof, the height of which will be 90 feet, galleries being placed on the level of the second floor in other parts of the building. Its interior arrangements are, as you will see, different from those in the actual Museum, all the changes having been planned in the light of the experience of nine years' occupation of the present building. It will afford between two and three times as much available space for exhibition and storage under the same area of roof. The fifteen exhibition halls are completely isolated from each other, and may readily be subdivided, when necessary, into smaller rooms. The light will be as good as in the old building, and the ventilation perhaps still better. The sanitary arrangements have been carefully considered.

The necessity for a basement is especially great. In this, place has been provided for many storage rooms and workshops. The existence of a basement will promote the comfort and health of visitors and employees, and by increasing the dryness of the air in the exhibition halls will secure the better preservation of the collections. These proposed changes in the internal arrangements will not interfere with conformity with the other points of the present Museum building in the essential features of exterior proportion. The total capacity of this present building in available floor space is about 100,000 square feet; that of the new building somewhat exceeds 200,000. The present Museum building contains about 80,000 feet of floor space available for exhibition. That proposed will contain about 103,300 square feet for exhibition. The space devoted to offices and laboratories would not be much more, but the area available for exhibition halls, storage rooms, and workshops far greater. The appropriation for the construction of the present building was \$250,000. This sum was supplemented by several special appropriations: \$25,000 for steam-heating apparatus; \$26,000 for marble floors; \$12,500 for water and gas fixtures and electrical apparatus, and \$1,900 for special sewer connections, so that the total cost was \$315,400. The structure was probably completed for a smaller sum of money than any other similar one of equal capacity in the world, and at an expense relative to capacity which the present prices of material make it certain can not be repeated.

The estimates of cost on this building vary greatly with regard to details of construction on which I do not here enter further than to say that the whole should be absolutely fireproof throughout, and in view of the further great variation of the cost of building materials within the past two years I am not prepared to state the sum which would be necessary for its completion. It is certain, however, that \$500,000, if not sufficient to complete it, would be all that would be required to be expended during the present year, and I would respectfully represent the desirability of an appropriation of this amount for the purpose in question.

Your attention is directed to certain facts in regard to the character of the materials for the accommodation of which this building is desired. The collections of the Smithsonian Institution and of the Government are especially rich in collections of natural history, which may be grouped in three general classes: The zoological collections, the botanical collections, and the geological collections, including not only all the geological and mineralogical material, but the greater portion of that belonging to paleontology, the study of fossil animals and plants forming an essential part of modern geological work.

Besides the natural history collections, there are equally important anthropological collections which illustrate the history of mankind at all periods and in every land, and which serve to explain the development of all human arts and industries. In

everything that relates to the primitive inhabitants of North America, Eskimo as well as Indian, these collections are by far the richest in the world, and with the necessary amount of exhibition space the material on hand will be arranged in a manner which will produce the most impressive and magnificent effect, the educational importance of which can not be overestimated. Again there are collections of considerable extent which illustrate the processes and products of the various arts and industries, as well as what are termed the historical collections, which are of especial interest to a very large number of the visitors to the Museum on account of the associations of the objects exhibited with the personal history of representative men, or with important events in the history of America.

The collections illustrating the arts and the art industries are relatively small, and, although in themselves of great interest and value, not to be compared in importance with those in natural history and ethnology.

In a letter addressed on June 7, 1888, to the Hon. Justin S. Morrill, and which will be found in a report of June 12 of the same year from the Senate Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, I made a statement of the rapidity of the recent growth of the Museum, mentioning that in the five years from 1882 to 1887 the number of specimens in the collection have multiplied no less than sixteen times, and endeavored to give an idea, though perhaps an inadequate one, of the extent to which the pressure for want of space was felt. The evil has grown rapidly worse, and, as I have had occasion to mention, it has been felt in the last year in a partial arrest of the growth of the collections, which emphasizes the demand for more room. The present Museum building is not large enough even for the natural history collections alone, a number of which are without any exhibition space whatever. The proposed building will afford accommodations for the ethnological and technological material already on hand, and for a large part of the natural history material also.

The collections are still increasing, and the number of specimens, as estimated, is now not far from 3,000,000. The appended table (A) shows the annual increase since 1882. The increase during the last year was comparatively small. This may be accounted for by the fact that our exhibition halls and storage rooms being filled to their utmost capacity, it has seemed necessary to cease in a large degree the customary efforts for the increase of the Museum.

Unless more space is soon provided the development of the Government collections will of necessity be almost completely arrested.

So long as there was room for storage, collections not immediately required could be received and packed away for future use. This can no longer be done.

The Armory building, since 1877 assigned to the Museum for storage and workshops, is now entirely occupied by the U. S. Fish Commission, with the exception of four rooms, and by some of the Museum taxidermists, who are now working in very contracted space, and whom it is impossible to accommodate elsewhere.

Increased space in the exhibition halls is needed, the educational value of the collections being seriously diminished by the present crowded system of installation. Still more necessary, however, is room for storage, for rearranging the great reserve collections, for eliminating duplicate material for distribution to college and school museums, and for the use of the taxidermists and preparators engaged in preparing objects for exhibition. Space is also required for the proper handling of the costly outfit of the museum cases and appliances for installation, of which there is always a considerable amount temporarily out of use or in process of construction.

The appended table (B) shows the amount of floor space now assigned to the various collections and the amount required for the proper display of material already in hand, making a reasonable allowance for the expansion during the three years which would probably pass before a new building could be completed and provided with necessary cases.

The appended table (C) shows the number of feet of floor space (the average height being 10 feet) required for laboratories, workshops, and for the several departments. This is in addition to storage space under the cases in the exhibition halls, and a considerable portion may be in cellars and attics.

In summarizing what has just been said, it may be stated in general terms that the amount of space already required for exhibition purposes alone, being (Table B) 207,500 feet as against 100,675 now occupied, and this being exclusive of the (Table C) 108,900 square feet needed for other objects, the accumulations have now reached such a point of congestion that the actual space needs to be doubled, even independently of future increase; and I beg to repeat that, unless more space is provided, the development of the Government collection, which is already partly arrested, will be almost completely stopped.

Your obedient servant,

S. P. LANGLEY, *Secretary.*

HON. LELAND STANFORD,

*Chairman Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds,
United States Senate.*

TABLE A.—*Annual increase in the collections.*

Department.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.
NATURAL HISTORY							
Zoology:							
Mammals	4,660	4,920	5,694	7,451	7,811	8,058	8,275
Birds	44,354	47,246	50,350	55,945	54,987	56,484	57,974
Birds' eggs			40,072	44,163	a 48,173	50,055	50,173
Reptiles and batrachians ..			23,495	25,344	27,542	27,664	28,405
Fishes	50,000	65,000	68,000	75,000	100,000	101,350	107,350
Mollusks	b 33,375		400,000	c 460,000	425,000	455,000	468,000
Marine invertebrates (other than mollusks) ..	b 11,781	b 14,825	d 200,000	d 350,000	d 450,000	515,000	515,300
Insects	1,000		e 151,000	500,000	d 585,000	595,000	603,000
Comparative anatomy	3,605	3,742	7,214	10,210	d 11,022	11,558	11,753
Living animals						220	491
Botany:							
Recent plants				30,000	d 32,000	38,000	38,459
Paleontology:							
Invertebrate—							
Paleozoic		20,000	73,000	80,482	84,491	84,649	91,126
Mesozoic			100,000	69,742	70,775	70,925	71,236
Cenozoic (included with mollusks)							
Plants		4,624	f 7,291	f 7,429	8,462	10,000	10,178
Geology:							
Minerals		14,550	16,610	18,401	18,601	21,896	27,690
Lithology	k 9,075	12,500	18,000	20,647	h 21,500	22,500	27,000
Metallurgy		30,000	40,000	48,000	h 49,000	51,412	52,076
ANTHROPOLOGY.							
Prehistoric archaeology	35,512	40,491	45,252	65,314	101,659	108,681	116,472
Ethnology			200,000	d 500,000	503,764	505,464	506,324
American aboriginal pottery ..			12,000	25,000	d 26,022	27,122	28,222
Oriental antiquities							850

a 2,235 are nests.

c Including Cenozoic fossils.

e Professor Riley's collection numbers 150,000 specimens. f Exclusive of Professor Ward's collection.

g No entries of material received during the year have been made on catalogue.

h Duplicates not included.

b Catalogue entries.

d Estimated.

TABLE A.—*Annual increase in the collections*—Continued.

Department.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.
ARTS AND INDUSTRIES.							
Materia medica		4,000	4,442	4,850	5,516	5,762	5,942
Foods.....		£1,244	1,580	h 822	j 877	g 877	911
Textiles			2,000	3,064	3,144	g 3,144	3,222
Fisheries			5,000	h 9,870	10,078	g 10,078	g 10,078
Animal products			1,000	2,792	2,822	g 2,822	2,948
Naval architecture			600				600
Historical relics				1,002			
Coins, medals, paper money, etc.....				1,055	13,634	14,640	g 14,640
Musical instruments				400	417	427	b 427
Modern pottery, porcelain, and bronzes				2,278	2,238	3,011	g 3,011
Paints and dyes				77	100	g 100	109
"The Catlin Gallery"				500	500	500	g 500
Physical apparatus.....				250	251	g 251	g 251
Oils and Gums				h 197	198	g 198	213
Chemical products				h 659	661	g 661	688
Total	193,362	263,143	1,472,600	2,420,944	2,666,335	2,803,459	2,863,894

A Duplicates not included.

f Including paints, pigments, and oils.

N. B.—No estimate of increase of collection taken in 1885.

j Foods only.

k In reserve series.

TABLE B.—*Exhibition space.*

Department.	Floor space now occupied.	Amount required.	Department.	Floor space now occupied.	Amount required.
NATURAL HISTORY.			NATURAL HISTORY—cont'd.		
Zoology:	<i>Sq. feet.</i>	<i>Sq. feet.</i>	Paleontology—continued.	<i>Sq. feet.</i>	<i>Sq. feet.</i>
Mammals.....	6,500	12,000	Vertebrate	1,500	10,000
Birds	6,000	14,000	Mineralogy and geology..	12,000	17,000
Reptiles and batrachians..	1,000	3,000	ANTHROPOLOGY.		
Fishes and fisheries.....	7,600	14,000	Prehistoric archæology.....	10,000	10,000
Mollusks	3,500	5,000	General ethnology.....	10,400	40,000
Marine invertebrates (other than mollusks)...	3,000	5,500	Arts and industries	22,000	40,000
Insects	1,600	4,000	History	3,000	5,000
Comparative anatomy....	4,500	10,000	Lecture hall	4,575	6,500
Botany:			Total.....	100,675	207,500
Systematic and economic (including forestry)....	1,000	4,000			
Paleontology:					
Invertebrate (including Paleozoic, Mesozoic, and Cenozoic).....	2,500	7,500			

TABLE C.—*Storage, workshops, offices, laboratories, etc.*

Department.	Square feet.	Department.	Square feet.
NATURAL HISTORY.		NATURAL HISTORY—continued.	
Zoology:		Geology:	
Mammals.....	3,000	Mineralogy and geology (including workshops).....	4,000
Birds.....	4,000	Anthropology:	
Reptiles and batrachians.....	2,500	Prehistoric archæology.....	2,000
Fishes.....	5,000	General ethnology.....	6,000
Mollusks.....	4,000	Arts and industries (several divisions)	15,000
Marine invertebrates (other than mollusks).....	4,000	Taxidermists, osteologists, modelers, preparators.....	10,000
Insects.....	2,400	Mechanics.....	5,000
Comparative anatomy.....	3,000	General storage rooms, for cases not in use, duplicates, unelaborated material, etc.....	15,000
Botany:		Total	108,900
Herbarium.....	4,000		
Paleontology:			
Invertebrate—			
Paleozoic.....	4,000		
Mesozoic.....	4,000		
Cenozoic.....	4,000		
Plants (fossil).....	2,000		
Vertebrate.....	6,000		

Referred to Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

*April 5, 1890—Senate.*¹

The bill (S. 2740) was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. J. S. MORRILL. I desire to say a single word. Unless this building shall be authorized the collections by the Museum will have to be arrested. There is a very large accumulation already for which there is no place for exhibition or even for storage. The number of specimens in the Museum in 1882 was only 193,000. They had accumulated in 1888 to 2,863,000, and there are over 3,000,000 at the present time. There is an absolute necessity that this building should be put up at once.

Passed.

April 9, 1890—House.

S. 2740 referred to Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

June 24, 1890—Senate.

Mr. J. S. MORRILL, from Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, reported an amendment to be proposed to sundry civil bill for 1891 (H. 10884).

Same as S. 2740.

Referred to Committee on Appropriations.

¹ See February 19, 1890—Senate.

June 25, 1890—House.

Mr. CHARLES O'NEILL presented memorial:

To the Honorable House of Representatives, etc.

This memorial of the Philadelphia Board of Trade respectfully represents:

That the National Museum at Washington, D. C., with its valuable collection of specimens affords educational advantages of incalculable value to the nation;

That the Government should make every effort to foster and encourage the further accumulation of such material as will mark historically the growth and progress of our country;

That ample provision should be made for the care, exhibition, and safe-keeping of these accumulated treasures; therefore

Your memorialist, the Philadelphia Board of Trade, earnestly petitions your honorable body to pass Senate bill No. 2740, entitled "A bill to provide for the erection of an additional fireproof building for the National Museum."

And your memorialist will ever pray, etc.

[REAL.]

FRED. FRALEY,

President Philadelphia Board of Trade.

Attest:

J. P. TUCKER, *Secretary.*

PHILADELPHIA, *June 16, 1890.*

Referred to Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

July 19, 1890—Senate.

Sundry civil bill for 1891 under consideration:

Mr. J. S. MORRILL. From the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds I desire to offer an amendment.

Mr. W. B. ALLISON. What is it for—a new building?

Mr. MORRILL. It is for the Museum building.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 32, after line 20, it is proposed to insert:

[Same as offered by Mr. Morrill June 24, 1890.]

Mr. MORRILL. The National Museum was established by the late Professor Baird, and I think all will admit that it has been a wonderful success. At the present time the need of this building is manifest from the fact that all the places of storage on the part of the Smithsonian Institution and the Museum are occupied, so that they are compelled to reject many offers that are made for additions thereto. This measure has passed the Senate once or twice, and I think there would be no opposition to it, if it could reach a vote, in the other House.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Vermont [Mr. Morrill].

Mr. ALLISON. I am not quite sure that the amendment is in order. I will ask the Senator from Vermont if provision has been made by bill in any way for this building?

Mr. MORRILL. It has been, and was referred to the Committee on Appropriations long ago.

Mr. ALLISON. I understand that; but has the Senate passed a bill for this building?

Mr. MORRILL. The Senate has passed a bill.

Mr. ALLISON. There is no estimate for it, and unless the Senate has passed a bill I suppose the amendment would not be in order.

Mr. MORRILL. The Senate has passed the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

August 7, 1890—Senate.

Mr. W. B. ALLISON, from Committee on Conference, reported on sundry civil bill.

The House of Representatives were not willing to enter upon the construction of a new National Museum building, which was inserted as amendment No. 55, as will be remembered, on the motion of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds and reported from that committee by the Senator from Vermont [Mr. Morrill]. We were compelled to surrender that to the House. We added for National Museum furniture, etc. (amendments Nos. 56 and 57), some three or four appropriations which we were obliged to give up.

January 9, 1891—House.

Mr. SETH L. MILLIKEN from Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, reported with amendments bill (S. 2740):

That for an additional fireproof building for the use of the National Museum, 300 feet square, with two stories and a basement, to be erected by the Supervising Architect of the Treasury, under the direction of the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, in general accordance with plans now on file with the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds on the southwestern portion of the grounds of the Smithsonian Institution there shall be appropriated out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated the sum of \$500,000; said building to be placed west of the Smithsonian Institution, with its north front on a line with the north front of the present Museum building, and constructed as far as practicable after proper advertisement, by contract or contracts, awarded to the lowest responsible bidder, and all expenditures for the purposes herein mentioned shall be audited by the proper officers of the Treasury Department.

The report (H. 3399) accompanying S. 2740 was as follows:

To demonstrate the pressing necessity for additional accommodations for the vast amount of materials which has been accumulated for exhibition in the National Museum it will, perhaps, be sufficient to present the communication of the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution.

It may also be stated that in view of acquiring a large quantity of the exhibit of the World's Fair of 1892, as was the case in the exhibition of 1876, such material being presented by various foreign countries, the pressing necessities are clearly demonstrated.

Your committee therefore recommend the passage of the bill as amended.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION, U. S. NATIONAL MUSEUM,

Washington, April 29, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to lay before you certain considerations setting forth the necessity of an additional building for the National Museum, and respectfully request your attention to them and your recommendation to Congress that the money necessary for this purpose be appropriated.

A set of provisional plans for the proposed new building has already been prepared, and I understand that these are in the possession of your committee. They have been prepared with the utmost care and represent the results of exhaustive study, which has extended over several years, of the plans of the best modern museum buildings in Europe and America, nearly all of which have been personally inspected by officers of the Smithsonian Institution.

The proposed building will contain about 220,000 square feet, and the net area available for exhibition space and for storage and office room would be between five and six acres. The exhibition space would thus be nearly three times as great as in the present buildings, in which only 80,000 square feet are available both for exhibition and storage purposes.

The total cost of the present building was \$315,400, including expenditures for steam heating apparatus, marble floors, water and gas fixtures, and electrical apparatus.

The proposed building can, I believe, be constructed at a proportionately smaller cost. I am not prepared to state the exact sum which would be necessary for its completion, but from estimates already furnished by responsible contractors I feel sure that \$500,000, if not sufficient to complete it, would be all that would be required to be expended during the present year, and I would earnestly urge the desirability of appropriating this amount for the purpose in question.

The necessity for a new museum building is caused by the large increase in the accessions to the collections. In 1882, the first year of active work in the present building, the Museum contained less than 195,000 specimens. This number has now been increased to nearly 3,000,000 specimens, and the increase during the past eight years has been more than half as large again as during the previous twenty-one years.

The collections of the Smithsonian Institution and of the Government are especially rich in representations of the natural history of this country. A careful estimate made at the end of the last fiscal year showed that there were at that time in the zoological collections 1,850,721 specimens; in the botanical collections 48,637 specimens; in the geological collections 106,766 specimens, in the paleontological collections 172,540 specimens; in the anthropological collections 651,868 specimens, and in the various collections illustrating the arts and industries 43,540 specimens. Since this estimate was made, it is probable that more than 50,000 specimens of all kinds have been received.

The natural history collections include the zoological collections, the botanical collections, and the geological collections, in which are contained not only all the geological and mineralogical specimens, but also the greater portion of the paleontological material, the study of fossil animals and plants forming an essential feature of modern geological work.

The anthropological collections illustrate the history of mankind at all periods and in every land, and also serve to explain the development of all human arts and industries. There are in addition considerable collections illustrating the processes and products of the various arts and industries, as well as the historical collections, which are of especial interest to a very large number of the visitors to the Museum on account of the associations of the objects exhibited with the personal history of representative men or with important events in the history of America.

It is also noteworthy that among the accessions of more recent years many collections of great extent have been received. Among these are the bequest of Dr. Isaac

Lea, of Philadelphia, which contains 20,000 specimens of shells, besides minerals and other objects; the Jeffries collection of fossil and recent shells of Europe, including 40,000 specimens, the Stearns collection of mollusks, numbering 100,000 specimens; the Riley collection of insects, containing 50,000 specimens; the Catlin collection of Indian paintings, and the collection of the American Institute of Mining Engineers.

In addition may also be mentioned the extensive collection obtained at the fisheries exhibitions at Berlin and London, at the New Orleans Cotton Centennial Exposition, and at the Ohio Valley and Central States Exposition. To these may be added the collections received annually from the United States Fish Commission, the Geological Survey, the Bureau of Ethnology, and from many other Government departments and bureaus. These are very extensive and are yearly increasing in bulk and value.

There is in the present Museum building no exhibition space available for the collections of reptiles, mollusks, insects, marine invertebrates, vertebrate and invertebrate fossils; and the space now afforded for the exhibition of the vast collection of fishes, birds' eggs, plants—fossil and recent—and the geological collections, aggregating not less than 350,000 specimens, is entirely inadequate.

In a letter addressed in 1888 to the chairman of the Senate Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds I endeavored to demonstrate the remarkable increase which had characterized the growth of the collections in the National Museum, and I there stated that in the five years between 1882 and 1887 the number of specimens in the collections had multiplied no less than sixteen times. Since 1887 the pressure for additional room has of course grown greater, and during the last year it has become necessary to decline many offers of collections for want not only of exhibition space, but even of storage room where they may be temporarily cared for.

The Armory building, which for more than ten years had been used by the Museum for storage purposes, is now entirely occupied by the United States Fish Commission, with the exception of four rooms, used by some of the Museum taxidermists, who are now working in very contracted space, and whom it is impossible to accommodate elsewhere.

Every space is now filled to its utmost capacity, and no more collections of any considerable extent can be received until additional room is provided for their reception.

In a few words it may be stated that for exhibition, storage, and laboratory space 316,400 square feet are needed instead of 100,675 square feet, which now constitute the available area for all of these purposes.

In conclusion, I reaffirm without hesitation that unless additional space is provided it will be impossible to take any further important steps toward the improvement of the Government collections.

Your obedient servant,

S. P. LANGLEY, *Secretary.*

HON. SETH L. MILLIKEN,

*Chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds,
House of Representatives.*

Committed to Committee of the Whole House.

February 9, 1891—Senate.

Mr. J. S. MORRILL, from Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, reported an amendment to sundry civil bill for 1892 (H. 13462).

Same as reported by Mr. S. L. Milliken in the House January 9, 1891.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations.

NATIONAL MUSEUM—BASEMENT.

March 3, 1890—House.

A letter from the Architect of the Capitol, transmitting estimate of the cost of erecting a basement story under the National Museum was submitted:

ARCHITECT'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES CAPITOL,
Washington, D. C., February 28, 1890.

SIR: In compliance with the requirements of the act providing for the sundry civil expenses of the Government, approved March 2, 1889, I have examined the National Museum, and have estimated the cost of constructing the basement story under that building.

It is thought that the only portion of the basement available for workshops and suitable for storage would be a cellar, running around the outer walls of the building and extending inwards 30 feet, so that the rooms thus obtained may have light and air.

These rooms should be roofed with brick arches supported by iron beams. Provision is made in the accompanying estimate to floor with tiles the entire rooms under which these basements come, in part, as the present wooden floors of these rooms are now in bad condition and will soon be unfit for use.

Estimate.

Excavating 6,220 yards of earth, at \$1.....	\$6, 220
Underpinning front walls, 672 perches, at \$7.....	4, 704
Stone masonry, inner walls, 1,248 perches, at \$6.....	7, 488
Fireproof flooring (including columns) 1,866 yards, at \$5.50.....	10, 263
Marble tiling, 30,400 superficial feet, at 75 cents.....	22, 800
Fifty-six windows, at \$25.....	1, 200
Removing and replacing pipes and sewers.....	3, 000
Removing old floors.....	300
Concrete floors in cellars, 1,866 yards, at 90 cents.....	1, 680
Total.....	57, 675

I will say that by reason of the sewer, steam, and gas pipes running under the present floors the work of constructing these basement rooms, though practicable, will be extremely difficult.

I beg to say that I am of the opinion that a site for a storehouse and for workshops required may be purchased in the neighborhood of the Museum and a fireproof building erected thereon with a capacity as great as these proposed basement rooms for a sum less than will be necessary to construct this basement.

Very respectfully,

EDWARD CLARK,
Architect United States Capitol.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Referred to Committee on Expenditures on Public Buildings.

NATIONAL MUSEUM—ESTIMATES.

December 2, 1889—House.

Estimates for 1891.

For the construction in a fireproof manner of an additional Museum building, to be erected under the direction of the Regents of the

Smithsonian Institution on the southwest corner of the grounds of the Smithsonian Institution, \$500,000.

NOTE.—This appropriation passed the Senate June 19, 1888, but was not acted on by the House. For full explanation of the necessity for this new building see Senate Report No. 1539, Fiftieth Congress, first session.

For continuing the preservation, exhibition, and increase of the collections from the surveying and exploring expeditions of the Government and from other sources, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employees, \$175,000.

For cases, furniture, fixtures, and appliances required for the exhibition and safe-keeping of the collections of the National Museum, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employees, \$30,000.

For expense of heating, lighting, electrical, telegraphic, and telephonic service for the National Museum, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employees, \$15,000.

For necessary expenses of the custody, exhibition, and increase of the living animals in connection with the zoological department, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employees, \$50,000.

Postage stamps and foreign postal cards and postage for the National Museum, \$500.

For printing labels and blanks, and for the bulletins and annual volumes of the proceedings of the National Museum, \$18,000; binding, \$500.

February 7, 1890—House.

Deficiency estimates for 1890.

Preservation of collections: To pay E. F. Hastings, agent Pennsylvania Railroad Company, for one fare, Washington to Boston, June 24, 1887, being a deficiency to the appropriation for preservation of collections, National Museum, for the fiscal year 1887, \$11.45.

December 1, 1890—House.

Estimates for 1892.

For continuing the preservation, exhibition, and increase of the collections from the surveying and exploring expeditions of the Government, and from other sources, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employees, \$180,000.

NOTE.—The yearly extending demands of the public, the great increase in the number of visitors, and the rapid growth of the collections have, during late years, caused the necessary scale of expenditure to increase, while that of the appropriations has not kept pace with it and is now so inadequate as to call for the serious attention of Congress.

The expenditure under this head must bear some general relation to the extent of the collections and the number of visitors. Eight years ago the number of catalogued specimens was less than 200,000 and the appropriation was \$75,000. At the present time there are about 3,000,000 specimens under control, and the appropriation is \$140,000, which it has been for the last two years. While, then, the collections have increased fifteen times, the appropriations have been less than doubled,

and not only the collections and the number of visitors, but almost all other necessary expenses have increased wholly out of proportion to the appropriations made by Congress.

Within the last two years the Museum has begun to feel the effects of a struggle to carry on the maintenance and care of the Government collection with inadequate means. The salaries have always been less than in the Executive Departments, but the Museum is now constantly losing the most efficient of its clerks and preparators on account of the low rate of pay.

The appropriations have never been sufficient for the increase of the collection by purchase, so that these have been formed almost wholly by gift; but the Museum, which has no longer adequate means to care for those it has or to take care of more, now finds that the rate of increase is plainly lessening.

That the Museum may not only hold the place already attained, but may keep pace with the scientific work of the Government in general, and may maintain a position not discreditable in comparison with similar establishments in other national capitals, an appropriation of \$180,000 is required.

(Also see letter of Secretary of Smithsonian Institution to Senate Committee on Appropriations, June 12, 1890, Fifty-first Congress, first session. Report No. 1466, page 5.)

To meet customs duties on glass, tin, and other dutiable articles and supplies imported for the National Museum, \$3,000.

NOTE.—Rendered necessary under the provisions of the act of October 1, 1890, "to reduce the revenue," etc. Public No. 330.

For printing labels and blanks, and for the bulletins and annual volumes of the proceedings of the National Museum, \$18,000; binding, \$1,000.

NOTE.—It is not intended to increase the number of annual issues of the bulletins and proceedings of the Museum, but to print a larger edition of each, in order to furnish copies to the principal educational institutions and libraries in the country, the editions now printed being inadequate to supply half the demand.

The Museum has received no appropriation for binding for a period of three years. It is now absolutely necessary that many books in constant use in the library should be bound in order to prevent their destruction.

For cases, furniture, fixtures, and appliances required for the exhibition and safe-keeping of the collections of the National Museum, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employees, \$30,000.

NOTE.—The decrease of \$5,000 in the appropriation of this year for furniture and fixtures has necessitated a curtailment of expenses in the building of cases, which, since the Museum exhibits are constantly increasing in number, has compelled the leaving of many perishable objects of value exposed in the halls, a course which results in deterioration from dust and from the inevitable handling of curious sight-seers.

Every year the Museum is offered desirable private collections as gifts, or as long-time deposits, on condition that they be properly installed in suitable cases. It is from this source that many important recent additions to the national collections have been made, and in a large number of instances articles thus placed in the custody of the Museum, if installed to the satisfaction of the depositors, are never removed.

In order to provide properly for the objects already in the Museum, as well as for the steady growth of the collections, an appropriation of \$30,000 is needed.

For expense of heating, lighting, electrical, telegraphic and telephonic service for the National Museum, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employees, \$15,000.

NOTE.—For the safety of the collections and the proper administration of the Museum, it is found necessary to keep the buildings heated for a greater number of hours daily than has heretofore been the custom. This requires a greater expenditure for fuel and for services. The gradual improvement in the electrical plant is also to be taken into consideration. An appropriation of \$15,000 is therefore necessary.

For removing old boilers under Museum hall in Smithsonian building, replacing them with new ones, and for necessary alterations and connections of steam-heating apparatus, and for covering pipes with fireproof material, \$3,000.

NOTE.—These boilers have been in use for about fifteen years, and the tubes are consequently so warped and burnt that in order to heat the building without danger it has been necessary for the past year to keep the fires burning night and day, and to limit the steam pressure to 6 pounds.

For removing the decayed wooden floors in the Museum building, substituting granolithic or artificial stone therefor, and for slate for covering trenches containing heating and electric apparatus, including all necessary material and labor, to be immediately available, \$5,000.

NOTE.—The floors of the Museum were laid in 1881, and were hurried to completion in order that the building might be ready for occupancy at the time of the inauguration of President Garfield. This necessitated the laying of the boards in the damp concrete. The floors and timbers are now rotten, and constant patching is necessary.

The main expense will be in paving the four center courts, which contain an area of about 17,000 square feet.

Slight repairs to floors are also required in other parts of the building.

For postage stamps and foreign postal cards and postage for the Smithsonian Institution, National Museum, and international exchanges, \$1,000.

In regard to the estimates for 1892, the Secretary, Mr. S. P. Langley, said in a letter dated October 20, 1890:

The needs of the Museum have been explained at length in letters presented at the last session, reference to which is made in the notes under the estimates.

January 12, 1891—House.

Deficiency estimates for 1891.

For the Smithsonian Institution, for printing for the use of the National Museum, not exceeding \$1,000.

To meet customs duties on glass, tin, and other dutiable articles and supplies imported for the United States National Museum, \$1,000.

To pay amounts found due by the accounting officers of the Treasury on account of the preservation of collections, National Museum, being for the service of the fiscal year 1890, as follows: Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company, \$34.89; Central Pacific Railroad Company, \$33.99; Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, \$0.67; total, \$69.55.

NATIONAL MUSEUM—APPROPRIATIONS.

July 9, 1890—Senate.

Mr. W. B. ALLISON, from Committee on Appropriations, reported item of increase for National Museum in sundry civil bill, \$30,000.

July 14, 1890—Senate.

The sundry civil bill for 1891 being under consideration, the next amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, on page 33, line 6, before the word "thousand," to strike out "forty" and insert "sixty-five;" so as to read:

Preservation of collections of the National Museum: For continuing the preservation, exhibition, and increase of the collections from the surveying and exploring expeditions of the Government, and from other sources, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employees, \$165,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 33, line 11, before the word "thousand," to strike out "twenty-five" and insert "thirty;" so as to read:

Furniture and fixtures of the National Museum: For cases, furniture, fixtures, and appliances required for the exhibition and safe-keeping of the collections of the National Museum, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employees, \$30,000.

Mr. G. F. EDMUNDS. May I ask the Senator in charge whether all the officers and employees of every kind in the National Museum work are merely employed by the director or manager of that Museum, or are they fixed by some law as to the number, classification, salary, etc.?

Mr. W. B. ALLISON. They are not fixed by law as to number, classification, or salary, but I will say to the Senator that they are paid a lower sum for the service than any like officers that I know of in the capital.

Mr. EDMUNDS. About how many are there altogether?

Mr. ALLISON. I think there are two or three naval officers detailed there, who of course get their naval pay, but the number I do not remember. They are estimated for and carried out in detail in the report submitted to us.

Mr. F. M. COCKRELL. In connection with this item I call for the reading of the letter of the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution to the chairman of the committee. I ask the Secretary to read from the report of the Committee on Appropriations the letter of the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, dated Washington, June 12, 1890, to the chairman of the committee, to explain why we have so largely increased these appropriations.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will read as requested.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION, U. S. NATIONAL MUSEUM,

Washington, June 12, 1890.

SIR: I earnestly invite your consideration of the items relating to the National Museum in the sundry civil bill, as reported yesterday to the House of Representa-

tives. Notwithstanding the constant growth of the collections, the great increase in the number of visitors, and the yearly extending demands of the public upon the scientific staff of the Museum, the appropriations for the coming year, as indicated in the report of the House committee, are no greater than for 1888-89, and \$5,000 less than for 1889-90.

I submitted an estimate, \$175,000, being an increase of \$35,000, for the "preservation and increase of collections," and \$30,000 for "furniture and fixtures," the same amount that was last year appropriated. The reduction of the furniture and fixtures appropriation by \$5,000 is not so important a matter, provided that an increase be allowed in the other item. At least \$20,000 additional is actually necessary for the proper conduct of the work now on hand, without allowing for any expansion whatsoever.

The appropriation, for the maintenance of the National Museum of the United States are far smaller than those for similar government institutions in England, France, Germany, and Austria; and, notwithstanding the valuable gifts of collections constantly received, the Museum is unable to maintain a standing and dignity worthy of the nation.

The salaries paid to clerks and other administrative employees are so small that the best of them are constantly being taken away by the Executive Departments of the Government, much to the detriment of the Museum service.

The paid scientific staff is too small. Much of the scientific administrative work is performed by volunteers, who receive no pay for their service—a system advantageous to a limited extent, but not so to the degree to which it has been necessary to apply it in the National Museum.

More watchmen are required for the proper policing of the buildings, and more laborers and cleaners to keep the exhibition halls in presentable condition.

Indeed, the expansion of the Museum, which is really not keeping pace with the growth of the country and of the scientific work of the Government in general, renders an increase in the appropriations imperatively necessary.

I do not wish to burden you with statistics, but as an indication of the change of conditions within a very few years, I may state that the number of visitors during the last fiscal year was about 375,000, compared with 167,500 in 1882; that the extent of the collections on July 1, 1889, was nearly 2,900,000 specimens, compared with less than 194,000 at the end of 1882, the first year of organized work in the new Museum building; that the number of letters sent out during the past fiscal year, chiefly in response to demands for information and other assistance in connection with scientific matters, has been 5,350, contrasted with 2,700 in the previous year; that the number of scientific departments in the Museum is now 36, contrasted with 15 in 1882.

Although, as I have stated, the decrease of \$5,000 in the furniture and fixtures appropriations is not the most important of the matters which I wish to bring to your attention, I sincerely hope that the full amount may be granted for the following reasons: Every year the Museum is offered valuable private collections as gifts or as long-time deposits on the condition that they shall be properly installed in suitable cases especially constructed for them, and it is from this source that many of the most important recent additions to the national collections have been received, for in a large number of instances collections thus placed in the custody of the National Museum, if installed to the satisfaction of the owners, are never removed.

The value of the collections thus acquired is always far greater than that of the cases in which they are placed, and any reduction of the furniture and fixtures appropriation at the present time will necessarily interfere to a certain extent with this important means of developing the collections in the National Museum.

I fear that I have not hitherto urged these considerations as strongly as it was my duty to have done, and I trust that your committee will be disposed to give them their most careful attention. I am sure that an examination of the reviews of the

development of the Museum year by year since 1881, as given in the reports of the Smithsonian Institution, will convince you that the facts as I have given them are in reality understated.

I am, sir, yours, very respectfully,

S. P. LANGLEY, *Secretary.*

Hon. WILLIAM B. ALLISON,

Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations.

August 30, 1890.

Sundry civil act for 1891.

For expense of heating, lighting, electrical, telegraphic, and telephonic service for the National Museum, \$12,000.

For continuing the preservation, exhibition, and increase of the collections from the surveying and exploring expeditions of the Government, and from other sources, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employees, \$140,000.

For cases, furniture, fixtures, and appliances required for the exhibition and safe-keeping of the collections of the National Museum, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employees, \$25,000.

For postage stamps and foreign postal cards for the National Museum, \$500.

(Stat., XXVI, 383.)

For the Smithsonian Institution, for printing labels and blanks for the use of the National Museum and for the "Bulletins" and annual volumes of the "Proceedings" of the National Museum, \$10,000.

(Stat., XXVI, 412.)

September 30, 1890.

Deficiency act for 1890, etc.

To supply a deficiency in the appropriation for preservation of collections, National Museum, for the fiscal year 1887, \$11.45.

(Stat., XXVI, 507.)

February 3, 1891—House.

Mr. J. G. CANNON reported from Committee on Appropriations in sundry civil bill for 1892, \$195,500.

March 3, 1891.

Deficiency act for 1891, etc.

To meet customs duties on glass, tin, and other dutiable articles and supplies imported for the United States National Museum, \$1,000.

(Stat., XXVI, 866.)

For the Smithsonian Institution, for printing for the use of the National Museum, not exceeding \$1,000.

(Stat., XXVI, 887.)

March 3, 1891.

Sundry civil act for 1892.

For continuing the preservation, exhibition, and increase of the collections from the surveying and exploring expeditions of the Govern-

ment, and from other sources, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employees, \$145,000.

For cases, furniture, fixtures, and appliances required for the exhibition and safe-keeping of the collections of the National Museum, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employees, \$25,000.

For expense of heating, lighting, electrical, telegraphic and telephonic service for the National Museum, \$12,000.

For removing old boilers under Museum hall in Smithsonian Building, replacing them with new ones, and for necessary alterations, and connections of steam heating apparatus and for covering pipes with fireproof material, \$3,000.

For removing the decayed wooden floors in the Museum building, substituting granolithic or artificial stone therefor, and for slate for covering trenches containing heating and electric apparatus, including all necessary material and labor, to be immediately available, \$5,000.

For postage stamps and foreign postal cards for the National Museum, \$500.

(Stat., XXVI, 963.)

For the Smithsonian Institution, for printing labels and blanks and for the "Bulletins" and annual volumes of the "Proceedings" of the National Museum, \$15,000.

(Stat., XXVI, 988.)

REPORT ON EXPENDITURES.

December 21, 1889—House.

The SPEAKER (Mr. THOMAS B. REED) laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, submitting a statement of expenditures for International Exchanges, National Museum, and North American Ethnology for the fiscal year 1889. (H. Misc. Doc. No. 43.)

Referred to Committee on Appropriations.

December 12, 1890—House.

A communication from the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, transmitting a statement of the expenditures for the fiscal year 1890, under the appropriation for International Exchanges, National Museum, North American Ethnology, and National Zoological Park. (H. Misc. Doc. No. 39.)

Referred to Committee on Expenditures in the Interior Department.

REID'S SWORD.

January 9, 1890—Senate.

Mr. D. W. VOORHEES introduced resolution (S. 39) to accept donation of battle sword of the late Capt. Samuel Chester Reid from his son Samuel C. Reid, and providing for the presentation to him by Congress of a gold medal.

Referred to Committee on Library.

January 30, 1890—House.

Mr. C. A. RUSSELL introduced joint resolution (H. 87). Same as S. 39.

Referred to Committee on the Library.

March 3, 1890—Senate.

Mr. D. W. VOORHEES, from Committee on Library, reported in favor of S. 39.

April 26, 1890—Senate.

Mr. D. W. VOORHEES called up joint resolution (S. 39).

Mr. VOORHEES. Mr. President, before a vote is taken on the joint resolution just read, I venture to ask a few moments in which to tell the story of the sword which it tenders for our acceptance.

* * * * *

Mr. JOHN SHERMAN. Is it wise, after this lapse of time, to make this extraordinary movement, after having paid the money, to issue a medal which is only granted by the Government of the United States on rare occasions? It seems to me not. If the sword is of value—and no doubt this sword ought to be preserved among the relics in the Smithsonian Institution or in the National Museum—whatever its value is in money or in glory, pay for it and put it among the chosen relics of the heroism of American citizens. But it seems to me that this medal of honor, granted only for illustrious services, like those rendered by General Grant and a few others, should not be awarded in this instance. There are not many medals awarded by the Government of the United States, and it does seem to me that this is not a case for such a remarkable act. Besides, it is not to be given to Captain Reid.

* * * * *

Mr. I. G. HARRIS. I desire to suggest to the Senator from New York that this resolution provides that the sword shall be deposited in the National Museum. Now, if this medal is to be deposited, as suggested by the Senator from Missouri, I think it eminently proper that the sword should be deposited with it at the same place, and instead of the Navy Department, let it be provided that the medal shall be deposited in the National Museum.

Mr. W. M. EVARTS. I assent to that proposition.

Mr. C. F. MANDERSON. I suggest that by unanimous consent these amendments be made, which will reach the object we all seem to have in view: That we strike out of the title of the bill all after the word "Reid," striking out that part which reads "and providing for the presentation to him by Congress of a gold medal;" and in line 8 of section 1 strike out "be presented by Congress to his son, Sam C. Reid," and instead thereof insert the words "to cost;" so as to make the resolution read:

That a gold medal, with suitable devices engraved thereon, to be approved by the Committee on the Library, to cost not to exceed the sum of \$1,000, which is

hereby appropriated for this purpose out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

And then, in section 2, line 1, after the word "sword," insert the words "and medal;" so as to read:

That said battle sword and medal be deposited in the National Museum at Washington, etc.

The VICE-PRESIDENT (Mr. LEVI P. MORTON). The amendment will be stated from the desk.

The CHIEF CLERK. In line 8 of section 1, it is proposed to strike out the words "be presented by Congress to his son, Sam C. Reid," and insert "to cost;" so as to read:

That a gold medal with suitable devices engraved thereon, to be approved by the Committee on the Library, to cost not to exceed the sum of \$1,000, etc.

The amendment was agreed to.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The next amendment of the Senator from Nebraska will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. In section 2, line 1, after the word "sword," insert the words "and medal;" so as to read:

That said battle sword and medal be deposited in the National Museum at Washington, etc.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. MANDERSON. After the word "dollars," in line 9 of section 1, I move to insert the words "be struck."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HARRIS. Now, let the resolution be read as amended.

The Chief Clerk read the joint resolution, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That the battle sword of the late Capt. Samuel Chester Reid is hereby accepted in behalf of the United States, and, as a testimonial and acknowledgment for this valued relic and patriotic gift, that a gold medal with suitable devices engraved thereon, to be approved by the Committee on the Library, at a cost not to exceed the sum of \$1,000, be struck (which is hereby appropriated for this purpose out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated).

SEC. 2. That said battle sword and medal be deposited in the National Museum at Washington, and that a copy of these resolutions, signed by the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, be transmitted to the donor.

* * * * *

Mr. H. L. DAWES. Mr. President, it seems to me that if this is a proper thing to be done at all, it is proper that it should be done in a proper manner. I do not see any particular propriety in making a medal and then hiding it away in the Navy Department or in the National Museum. I think that the proper thing to do, if we do anything, is to present the medal to the family of that distinguished individual whose sword we think it proper to receive at their hands.

Mr. MANDERSON. I should like to ask the Senator which he thinks would be the more secret hiding-place, the pocket of Mr. Reid or the National Museum?

Mr. DAWES. I think the proper place for it would be in the family, among the descendants of the distinguished man who performed this remarkable feat of valor for which it is deemed by the Congress of the United States proper to accept this sword. If it is proper to accept the sword in this formal manner, it is proper to make some mark of distinction that this family may have it and not be required when any reference is made to it to refer to the National Museum with a guide-book. I suggest that if it be deposited there, we should provide for striking off a number of copies of the guidebook so that the people of the United States may know where to find it.

Mr. HALE. The Senator's idea is that the medal which is granted by Congress for the gallant deeds of this man ought to pass to his family. The Senator would not believe, for instance, in buying a ring at a jeweler's, and after having paid for it leave it at the jeweler's.

Mr. DAWES. I do not know about this thing. The Senator from Maine may have his view of what would be most acceptable to this family.

Mr. HALE. I am in accord with the Senator.

Mr. DAWES. I do not know; it only struck me that if the family are disposed to present to the United States the sword, which is worth everything to them, and the United States think this is a relic worthy of acceptance from the family, the United States ought to give them a receipt in full for it or something of that kind; but to strike off a medal in commemoration of this great event, on the occasion of receiving the sword from the family, and then to put the medal away without reference to the family, is a thing which seemed to me rather peculiar. I may rather say, it struck me as a little ungracious. If I were one of the family I should say I was sorry I did it.

* * * * *

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair has not announced the passage of the joint resolution.

* * * * *

Mr. MANDERSON. If I can take simply one moment I will say that the joint resolution was not being dressed up to my satisfaction, but, as I understood it, to the satisfaction of the Committee on the Library. The proposition to place the medal in the Navy Department or the National Museum came from the committee, as I understood, and I think it infinitely better than to hand it to this son.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. As the Chair understood, there seemed to be apparently unanimous consent that the demand for the yeas and nays should be withdrawn, and the amendments were made to the joint resolution; and the recent call for the yeas and nays did not appear to be seconded. The question is on the motion made by the Senator from Kansas [Mr. Plumb] to recommit the joint resolution.

Mr. P. B. PLUMB. No, Mr. President; I made a motion to lay it on the table, but I will withdraw that motion. I am not disposed to interfere with the establishment of this precedent. There are no heroes, I understand, who now are deserving of medals, but there are relatives of heroes and descendants of heroes of a former and a later period who will come in and of course claim for these relics—these priceless things, or that were heretofore priceless. I understand the Government of the United States has never issued more than half a dozen medals in all its career. I am in favor of opening the door and making them as popular and as familiar and as plenty as leaves in Vallombrosa.

Mr. O. H. PLATT. As it does not appear that this measure is likely to be voted on by yeas and nays, I wish to take this time and opportunity to say that I am not in favor of the joint resolution, and I will state, in a word, my reason for opposing it.

It seems to me a discrimination as against people who, I think, in the history of this country have been equally deserving of the attention and recognition of Congress, and it refers in the preamble to this act as an act of "unparalleled heroism." I think that is a disparagement of all the heroic men who have gone before and succeeded this captain of this brig. I do not think we ought to make such a discrimination. I think the whole thing is invidious and I am opposed to it.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on the passage of the joint resolution.

The question being put, there was, on a division, ayes 12, noes 26; no quorum voting.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. No quorum has voted, and the roll will be called.

Mr. VOORHEES. I move a call of the Senate.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The roll will be called.

The SECRETARY called the roll.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Forty-nine Senators have responded to their names. A quorum is present. The question recurs on the passage of the joint resolution.

Mr. VOORHEES. I ask that the joint resolution may go over, not losing its place on the Calendar.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The joint resolution will go over.

BAIRD STATUE.

January 13, 1890—Senate.

Mr. J. S. MORRILL introduced bill (S. 1940)—

That the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution be, and are hereby, authorized to contract for a statue in bronze of Spencer F. Baird, late Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, to be erected upon the grounds in front of the National Museum; and for this purpose, and for the entire expense of the foundation and pedestal of the monument, the sum of \$15,000, or so much of said sum as may be needed, is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Mr. MORRILL. I ask that the bill be referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds. I do not ask for its being printed, as when it is returned it will have to be printed again.

The VICE-PRESIDENT (Mr. LEVI P. MORTON). The Senator does not desire to have the bill printed.

Mr. MORRILL. No; I ask to have it referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. It will be so referred without being printed.

January 14, 1890—Senate.

Mr. J. S. MORRILL reported favorably.

February 14, 1890—Senate.

Mr. J. S. MORRILL. This bill passed the Senate two years ago. All who know the merits and high services of Professor Baird, I presume, will agree that his memory is worthy of such a commemoration. Passed.

February 18, 1890—House.

Referred to Committee on the Library.

NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK—APPROPRIATIONS.

February 3, 1891—House.

Mr. J. G. CANNON reported, from Committee on Appropriations in sundry civil bill for 1892, \$50,500.

March 3, 1891.

Sundry civil act for 1892.

For continuing the construction of roads, walks, bridges, water supply, sewerage, and drainage, and for grading, planting and otherwise improving the grounds of the National Zoological Park, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employees, \$15,000.

For erecting and repairing buildings and inclosures for animals, and for administrative purposes, in the National Zoological Park, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employees, \$18,000.

For care, subsistence, and transportation of animals for the National Zoological Park, and for the purpose [purchase] of rare specimens not otherwise obtainable, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employees, and general incidental expenses not otherwise provided for, \$17,500; in all, \$50,500, one half of which sum shall be paid from the revenues of the District of Columbia, and the other half from the Treasury of the United States.

(Stat., XXVI, 963.)

NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK—REPORT OF COMMISSION.

January 18, 1890—House.

The SPEAKER (Mr. T. B. REED) laid before the House the annual report of the Zoological Park Commission.

(House Misc. Doc. No. 72, Fifty-first Congress, first session.)

Letter from the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution transmitting a report of the Zoological Park Commission.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION,
Washington, D. C., January 17, 1890.

SIR: I am instructed by the commission for the establishment of a zoological park in the District of Columbia to present a report. This report, signed in duplicate, I have the honor to inclose to you.

Very respectfully, yours,
S. P. LANGLEY,
Secretary Smithsonian Institution and Secretary Zoological Park Commission.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMISSION TO ESTABLISH A ZOOLOGICAL PARK
IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

OFFICE OF THE ZOOLOGICAL PARK COMMISSION,
Smithsonian Building, Washington, January 16, 1890.

To the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled:

The commission for the establishment of a zoological park has the honor to report that by the terms of the act of Congress entitled "An act making appropriations to provide for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, and for other purposes" (approved March 2, 1889), section 4 of which provides "for the establishment of a zoological park in the District of Columbia," this commission was created and charged with the duty of selecting, within a specified area, a tract of land suitable for a zoological park, and of purchasing the same for the Government; and for this purpose an appropriation of \$200,000 was made.

The commission was authorized and directed to make an inspection of the country along Rock Creek, between Massachusetts avenue and the point where said creek is crossed by the military road leading west from Brightwood, and to select from that district of country a tract of land of not less than 100 acres, and which shall include a section of the creek, such as the commission shall deem suitable and appropriate for a zoological park "for the advancement of science and the instruction and recreation of the people."

On March 9, 1889, the commission held its first meeting, effected an organization, and immediately thereafter began to inspect the country situated between the two points on Rock Creek that were designated by Congress. At the request of the commission the Director of the Geological Survey caused to be prepared a preliminary map, based on the charts of the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, showing the ownership of each separate parcel of real estate in the region available for the location of the park.

The members of the commission made repeated personal tours of inspection to and through the various portions of the Rock Creek region between Massachusetts avenue extended and the military road, a tract of country over 3 miles in length, every portion of that region being visited and studied until the relative merits of the different possible sites for a zoological park were all considered.

Inasmuch as the act required that the first step toward condemnation proceedings should be the locating of the park, and the filing in the public records of a careful map of the same, "showing the location, quantity, and character of each parcel of private property to be taken," the commission found itself confronted with the danger of locating a park which might afterward be condemned and appraised at a total valuation in excess of the amount appropriated. In view of this, of the numerous holders, and of the excessive prices in many cases demanded, it was decided to invite the various owners of lands along Rock Creek, between the two points indicated, to state to the commission in writing the lowest prices at which they would be willing to sell all, or certain specified portions of their lands, for the purposes of a zoological park.

Accordingly, on April 15, a circular letter was prepared and sent to each of the various landowners, and a copy of the same is appended herewith, marked Exhibit A. The commission also caused an advertisement to be inserted in various newspapers published in the city of Washington, likewise calling upon the owners of land in the Rock Creek region, between the crossing of Massachusetts avenue extended and the military road, to state their lowest prices for the same. The replies received in answer to this circular letter and advertisement were generally unsatisfactory, in nearly every case the price asked being believed by the commission to be in excess of the actual market value of the land, and in several instances being many times what seemed to it to be likely to be asked of a private purchaser.

Finding it impracticable to secure any cooperation from the property owners in its efforts to ascertain the value of land before locating the park, the commission sought in various directions data for reliable information as to these values; and, among other inquiries, asked the advice of prominent and disinterested citizens of Washington, whom it had reason to suppose possessed special ability in the determination of the value of real estate, these gentlemen giving much time and pains to enable them to answer the commission's questions, without compensation or reward.

When the commission felt that it had from these various sources acquired a preliminary knowledge of the prices which might reasonably be expected to result from the condemnation, it proceeded to locate the park. After a full consideration of the relative merits of the different available sites, it was decided that the location proposed to Congress during the consideration of the Zoological Park bill was the best to be found, and indeed so well adapted to the purpose in view that, apart from the question of cost, it stood almost without a rival.

Greatly to the satisfaction of the commission, it was finally able to acquire a site in the region indicated to Congress by the maps and models submitted at the time of the final debate,¹ at a cost within the estimates submitted to Congress by the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, it being in fact able to purchase here at prices lower than were demanded in situations more remote from the city. In accordance with its best judgment, the commission, finding itself thus able to secure more land than it had originally contemplated the possibility of doing, included in the area of the site about 167 acres, commencing at a point within less than 2 miles of the Executive Mansion.

On May 17, 1889, the general location and area was determined upon, and immediately thereafter the Director of the Geological Survey was requested to survey the same and prepare a map in accordance with the requirements of the act for the establishment of the park.

Although many expressed the opinion that it would be found impossible for the Government to acquire any of the land by agreement at prices which would be given by a private purchaser, the commission is able to report that of the entire 166.48 acres included in the park, it has finally succeeded in securing 131.14 acres by agreement with the several owners thereof at prices satisfactory to all concerned. The commission desires to place on record the fact that in its negotiations for the purchase of this land for the United States Government it was finally met by landholders who owned nearly four-fifths of the park site in a spirit of fairness, and even liberality in some cases, which is certainly unusual in such transactions when the Government is the purchaser. The names of these holders will appear elsewhere in this report in the schedule of property and property owners.

¹ (Congressional Record, March 1, 1889, p. 2663.) Mr. DIBBLE. * * * In the first place, Mr. Speaker, the project as set forth in the bill is for the purchase of not less than 100 acres of land, as Members will see from the design and plan in front of the Reporter's desk. I am speaking to the Zoological Park bill, a bill reported by the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, in accordance with the design and plan now in front of the Reporter's desk.

Of the remaining 35.34 acres in the park site, 34.49 acres will have to be acquired through condemnation proceedings, which are now in progress, and the balance of 0.84 of an acre is already the property of the Government. The commission has to acknowledge the tender to them as a gift of 5.10 acres of land from the Woodley Park Syndicate, represented by Mr. H. P. Waggaman, which was legally acquired for the nominal consideration of \$1.

On November 21 the survey of the park was completed, and a careful and accurate map thereof was furnished by the Director of the Geological Survey and filed by the commission in the public records of the District of Columbia, as required by law; and your commission believes itself justified in the statement that the site is commodious, accessible, and adapted by nature to the special ends it is intended to serve in a degree beyond any belonging to any other city.

On November 22 the commission submitted to the President, with a copy of the map of the park showing the tracts condemned for public uses, a schedule of what it considered to be just compensation in each case, and this compensation the President approved on November 26. The commission is now proceeding to settle as rapidly as it can with the owners whose lands are to be acquired by mutual agreement.

In the following schedule the land to be acquired by agreement is shown distinct from that where the owners have refused the commission's prices and where the land remains to be acquired by the process of condemnation specified in the act:

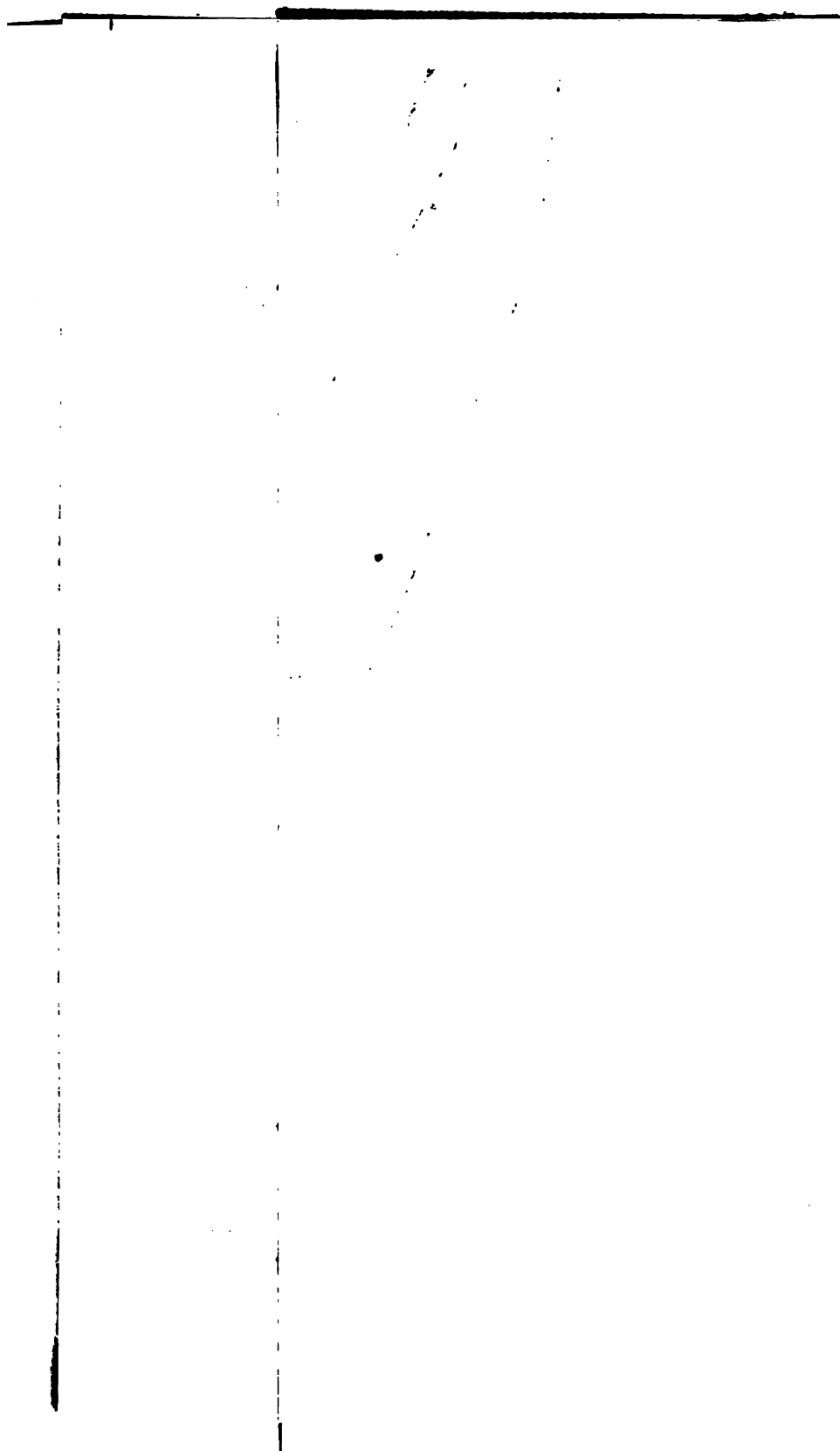
Land acquired by agreement with the owners.

Owner.	Acres.	Price agreed upon.
Miss A. E. J. Evans.....	94.050	\$94,860.00
Heman D. Walbridge.....	14.450	14,450.00
Woodley Park Syndicate.....	5.103	1.00
The Messrs. Waggaman.....	2.350	5,875.00
Henry C. Holt.....	13.360	40,000.00
Mrs. M. Caney.....	1.440	3,000.00
Mrs. E. L. Dunn et al.....	.392	170.76
Total.....	131.145	158,356.76

List of property which must be acquired by condemnation.

Owner.	Acres.	Valuation offered by commission and approved by President.
Pacificus Ord.....	24.570	\$9,828.00
J. P. Kilgile.....	6.180	4,994.00
Part colored cemetery.....	1.700	3,000.00
E. E. Hayden.....	.670	800.00
McPherson & Finley.....	.315	200.00
	33.435	18,772.00
Quarry road (public property).....	.846	
Section in stream bed of unclaimed ownership.....	1.060	
Total.....	1.906	
Grand total.....	166.486	177,128.76

The commission calls attention to the fact that the accuracy of the estimates of the probable cost of this land, submitted by the Smithsonian Institution to the appropriation committees of both Houses of Congress, and repeatedly referred to in debate, has been verified by the cost of the purchases made up to date. Of the site of 121



acres that was originally marked out on the maps and models submitted to Congress, 90 acres have now been purchased by agreement. The estimate to Congress of the cost of these 90 acres, taken separately, was \$109,750, whereas the actual cost of this ground, by agreement, is \$104,316. The plans herewith submitted show—

(1) The relative area and location of the park, on a general map of the city and suburbs.

(2) The actual metes and bounds with the names of the original owners, on a copy of the map described in the act.

Judging from the progress thus far, it now seems probable that the land remaining to be acquired by condemnation and appraisal proceedings will cost the Government a sum not widely differing from the commission's valuation; and if this should prove to be the case, after allowing for incidental expenses, the total cost of the entire site will fall so far within the \$200,000 appropriated, even after the purchase of about 45 acres beyond the originally contemplated area, as to leave a balance, which may be applied to necessary preliminary expenses.

Before the expiration of the present fiscal year the Zoological Park Commission will have completed the duties with which it was charged by the act of Congress which called it into existence, and the title to the lands it has purchased will be vested in the United States. Pending the completion of the condemnation proceedings now in progress and the submission of a final report, it is extremely desirable that Congress should enact further legislation in regard to the park. The commission has no authority to put up fences and lay out roads or grounds, or to erect buildings, nor is it even certain that it has the right to accept donations. The park is declared by Congress to be "for the advancement of science and the instruction and recreation of the people." In the construction of ponds and lakes, and the erection of inclosures and buildings for the purposes of zoological science, a stage will soon be reached where scientific direction seems obviously desirable; and it is respectfully represented to Congress that any means for laying out and improving the grounds can be most advantageously used in view of the purpose of Congress as to the ultimate disposition of the park now when the foundations of its future usefulness are being laid.¹ If the very considerable collection of living animals now in the custody of the Smithsonian Institution is to form the nucleus of the zoological park collection, its transfer should be effected by legislative enactment and suitable measures taken for its maintenance. The commission is of the opinion that the collection referred to should, with the consent of the Regents of the Institution, be transferred to the zoological park as soon as possible after the Government takes full possession of the site.

JOHN W. NOBLE,

Secretary of the Interior,

J. W. DOUGLASS,

Pres. Board Com. Dis. Col.,

S. P. LANGLEY,

Secretary Smithsonian Institution,

Commissioners for the Establishment of a Zoological

Park in the District of Columbia.

¹ (Congressional Record, March 1, 1889, p. 2662.) Mr. BRECKINRIDGE. I append the report of the Committee on Public Grounds that the record may show the exact object in view. There is absolute protection from jobbery in the fact that this is to be under the supervision of the Smithsonian Institution.

(P. 2663.) Mr. DIBBLE. We are proud of the Smithsonian, and the Smithsonian has already, by gift, not by purchase, the nucleus of a collection, * * * and I am informed by the Secretary of the Smithsonian that this place furnishes the right kind of location * * * for the propagation and perpetuation of these rapidly disappearing species of American animals, while at the same time it will serve the purposes of a public park.

EXHIBIT A.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE ZOOLOGICAL PARK,
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION,*Washington, D. C., April 15, 1889.*

SIR: In accordance with an act of Congress approved March 2, 1889 (Public, No. 113), for the establishment of a zoological park in the District of Columbia, the commissioners created by this act, and charged with the duty of its fulfillment, give notice that they have been "authorized and directed to make an inspection of the country along Rock Creek, between Massachusetts avenue extended and where said creek is crossed by the road leading west from Brightwood (commonly known as the Military road), and to select from that district of country such a tract of land, of not less than 100 acres, which shall include a section of the creek, as said commission shall deem to be suitable and appropriate for a zoological park."

They further give notice that the act declares:

"That the said commission shall cause to be made a careful map of said zoological park, showing the location, quantity, and character of each parcel of private property to be taken for such purpose, with the names of the respective owners inscribed thereon, and the said map shall be filed and recorded in the public records of the District of Columbia; and from and after that date the several tracts and parcels of land embraced in such zoological park shall be held as condemned for public uses, subject to the payment of just compensation, to be determined by the said commission and approved by the President of the United States, provided that such compensation be accepted by the owner or owners of the several parcels of land.

"That if the said commission shall be unable to purchase any portion of the land so selected and condemned within thirty days after such condemnation, by agreement with the respective owners, at the price approved by the President of the United States, it shall, at the expiration of such period of thirty days, make application to the supreme court of the District of Columbia, by petition, at a general or special term, for an assessment of the value of such land, and said petition shall contain a particular description of the property selected and condemned, with the name of the owner or owners thereof, and his, her, or their residences, as far as the same may be ascertained, together with a copy of the recorded map of the park; and the said court is hereby authorized and required, upon such application, without delay, to notify the owners and occupants of the land and to ascertain and assess the value of the land so selected and condemned by appointing three commissioners to appraise the value or values thereof, and to return the appraisement to the court; and when the values of such land are thus ascertained, and the President shall deem the same reasonable, said values shall be paid to the owner or owners, and the United States shall be deemed to have a valid title to said lands."

In view of the desirability, in selecting said site, of taking into account the value of the various parcels of land which the commission has the power to include, the commissioners hereby invite you, as an owner of property in the region indicated, to furnish them not later than May 1, 1889, with a written statement of the lowest price at which you will agree to sell, for the purpose named above, the following-described real estate, which they understand is owned by you, viz:

There is open for inspection in this office, between the hours of 2 and 4 p. m., a map showing the Rock Creek region, on which are laid down the names of real estate holders, and the bounds and contents of their properties, so far as these are known to the commissioners.

JOHN W. NOBLE,
Secretary of the Interior,
WILLIAM B. WEBB,
Pres. Board Com. Dis. Col.,
S. P. LANGLEY,
Secretary Smithsonian Institution,
Commissioners.

Referred to Committee on Appropriations.

January 20, 1890—Senate.

The VICE-PRESIDENT (Mr. LEVI P. MORTON) laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution and Zoological Park Commission, transmitting a report of the commission for the establishment of a zoological park in the District of Columbia.

Referred to Committee on the District of Columbia.

(Same as in House January 18, 1890.)

January 20, 1890—House.

Mr. JOSEPH WHEELER submitted concurrent resolution:

That there be printed of the report of the Zoological Park Commission and its accompanying maps 1,000 extra copies, of which 200 copies shall be for the use of the Senate, 500 copies for the use of the House of Representatives, and 300 copies for the use of the Zoological Park Commission.

Referred to Committee on Printing.

February 7, 1890—House.

Passed.

March 24, 1890—Senate.

Passed.

May 12, 1890—Senate.

Mr. R. F. PETTIGREW submitted a resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby directed to inform the Senate whether commissioners have been appointed to appraise the land authorized to be condemned for a zoological park in the District of Columbia; if so, their names and the salaries of each, with the amounts paid to each, and what services they, or either of them, have performed. Also, if an attorney has been appointed as legal adviser to said commissioners; if so, his name, salary, the length of time for which he is appointed, what services he has rendered and the amount paid to him on account of such services, and under what authority he was appointed. Also, whether either of said commissioners or the attorney has any interest in real estate in the neighborhood of said proposed park; and whether the Attorney-General has caused the titles to said land to be examined.

Agreed to.

May 21, 1890—Senate.

Letter from the Secretary of the Interior transmitting information in regard to the condemnation of land for a zoological park in the District of Columbia.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

Washington, May 19, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the resolution of the Senate of the United States dated May 12, 1890, whereby the Secretary of the Interior is "directed to inform the Senate whether commissioners have been appointed to appraise the land authorized to be condemned for a zoological park in the District of Columbia; if so, their names and the salaries of each, with the amounts paid to each, and what services they, or either of them, have performed. Also, if an attorney has been appointed as legal adviser to said commissioners; if so, his name, salary, the length of time for which he is appointed, what services he has rendered and the amount paid to him on account of such services, and under what authority

he was appointed. Also, whether either of said commissioners, or the attorney, has any interest in real estate in the neighborhood of said proposed park; and whether the Attorney-General has caused the titles to said land to be examined."

By reference to the United States Statutes at Large (vol. 25, p. 808), it will be found that in order to establish the zoological park referred to in the resolution a commission was constituted, composed of three persons, namely, the Secretary of the Interior, the president of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, and which was to be known and designated as "The commission for the establishment of a zoological park."

It will therefore be seen that the commission thus established has no relation to the Department of the Interior, and that the Secretary of the Interior is merely ex officio president of an independent board established by statute.

This board, in pursuance of the authority given it, proceeded personally on several occasions during the last summer to examine the country along Rock Creek described in the law, made appraisements, prepared a map of all that region they deemed best for the park, and filed the same; whereupon, by force of the statute named, all of the tracts therein contained were condemned to the use of the United States for the purposes expressed, but subject to the payment of just compensation, to be determined by the said commission and approved by the President of the United States, provided that such compensation was accepted by the owner or owners of the several parcels of land. Such just compensation was determined upon by the commission and submitted to the President of the United States, who approved the same, and compensation was accepted by the owners of most of the land described in the map. A few, however, refused to accept the amount assessed; whereupon, under the provisions of the law, the commission, being unable to purchase the same by agreement within thirty days after the filing of the map and consequent condemnation, made application to the supreme court of the District of Columbia, by petition, for an assessment of the value, in accordance with the statute, of such land yet unpurchased. Thereupon the court became authorized and required, without delay, to notify the owners and occupants of such land and to ascertain and assess the value thereof, by appointing three commissioners to appraise the value or values thereof, and to return the appraisement to the court. These are the commissioners about whom the resolution of the Senate makes inquiry.

The court proceeded under the law and appointed as commissioners to appraise the values of the several tracts, the owners whereof would not agree to sell, Messrs. Henry A. Willard, B. D. Carpenter, and E. E. White. Mr. Willard declined to act, and on the 18th of February Mr. Samuel E. Wheatley was appointed in his place. The commissioners appointed by the court are the officers of the court, and their compensation will be such as the court may determine to pay them. The Secretary of the Interior as president of the commission, or the commission itself, has nothing to do therewith, as plainly appears from the statute and as is known from the common practice in such cases. The services of these commissioners appointed to appraise this land are under the direction of the court, and what they have performed appears in the records of the court, which are not within the control of the Secretary of the Interior.

The Secretary of the Interior is not informed whether an attorney has been appointed as legal adviser to said commissioners, but inasmuch as these officers of the court can at any time apply for direction or advice to the court itself, it is highly improbable that any attorney has been appointed for them. It is believed that no such attorney has been appointed, and consequently that no salary is to be paid him.

Whether either of the commissioners appointed as above mentioned, or their attorney, if their be such, has any interest in real estate in the neighborhood of such proposed park the Secretary of the Interior is unable to inform the Senate; but

such commissioners having been appointed by a court of record at the seat of Government, it is presumed that all the ordinary precautions were taken to avoid the appointment of those who, by reason of their interest, would not be proper persons to make the assessments. The legal proceedings in the court for condemnation are being conducted by the United States attorney for the District of Columbia and an assistant, Mr. Webb, appointed by the Attorney-General at the request of the commission.

The Attorney-General has caused the titles to so much land as has been purchased to be examined, and is engaged in still examining the titles to those parts concerning which agreements have been made and upon which payments will be made as fast as the titles are favorably reported upon.

No money has been paid by the commission upon any purchase except where the Attorney-General has thus reported upon the title.

The above report answers, it is believed, all of the inquiries made by the resolution, directly and positively, but owing to the peculiar nature of the resolution and the matters therein inquired of, as if there might be something wrong, the Secretary begs leave further to say in reply thereto that a report was made by the commission to this Congress in full, concerning all the matters transacted by the commission from its organization to the date of the report, January 17, 1890. This report will be found in extenso, in the House Misc. Doc. No. 72 (a copy of which is herewith transmitted), and it thereby appears that there has been procured by purchase a little over 131 acres of land, and that by proceedings in condemnation, or as public or unclaimed land, about 35 acres additional will be acquired, making in all about 166½ acres; that the price agreed upon by purchase is stated to be \$158,356.76. The valuation offered by the commission and approved by the President for the land to be acquired by condemnation is stated at \$18,772, making a total probable cost of the whole, \$177,128.76.

The act under which the commission was formed appropriated \$200,000 and authorized the purchase of not less than 100 acres. The purchase of 166½ acres, therefore, at \$177,128.76 shows that the commission has performed its duties so carefully and efficiently as to come far within the limits prescribed by the bill both as to amount of land and price. It may be said also that the lands were purchased at most reasonable prices.

It is to be further observed that when the commissioners appointed by the court to appraise the values of the land condemned under legal proceedings make their award, and the same is approved by the court, it is necessary still further that the President shall express his opinion that such values are reasonable before the sums assessed shall be paid to the owners.

Most respectfully,

THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

JOHN W. NOBLE, *Secretary.*

Referred to Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

January 21, 1891—House.

Letter from the Secretary of the Commission.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION,
Washington, D. C., January 19, 1891.

SIR: I am instructed by the commission for the establishment of a zoological park in the District of Columbia to present this its final report. The report, signed in duplicate, I have the honor to inclose to you.

Very respectfully, yours,

S. P. LANGLEY,
Secretary Smithsonian Institution and Secretary Zoological Park Commission.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

REPORT OF COMMISSION.

January 19, 1891.

To the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled:

The commission for the establishment of a zoological park has the honor to state that the purchase of the 166.48 acres of land mentioned in its report to Congress of January 16, 1890, has been completed by the condemnation of certain lands, at prices which have been approved by the President, as follows:

Owner.	Number of acres.	Condemnation price approved by the President.
Pacificus Ord.....	24.570	^a \$16,696.73
J. P. Klinge.....	6.180	9,270.00
Part of cemetery.....	1.700	3,000.00
E. E. Hayden.....	.670	1,897.00
McPherson & Finley.....	.315	1,372.00
J. L. Kervand.....	^b 1.060	233.10
		<hr/> 32,468.83

^a The actual condemnation price was \$16,836.48, but the Government has deducted \$139.75 on account of unpaid taxes.

^b At the date of the last report of the commission this land was unclaimed, but since then Mr. Kervand has established his claim to it.

The entire cost of the land and the expenses incidental to the work of commission are shown in the subjoined abstract;

Cost of land acquired by agreement.....	\$158,355.76
Cost of land acquired by condemnation.....	32,468.83
	<hr/> \$190,824.59
Clerical, legal, and other expenses.....	8,789.57
	<hr/>
Total expenditure.....	199,614.16

It will be seen that the expense of purchase has been brought within the \$200,000 appropriated by Congress, and that there remains a balance of \$385.84. That the purchase has been an advantageous one for the Government appears to be shown by the fact that in the two years since it was made the value of land in that region has increased considerably over 100 per cent.

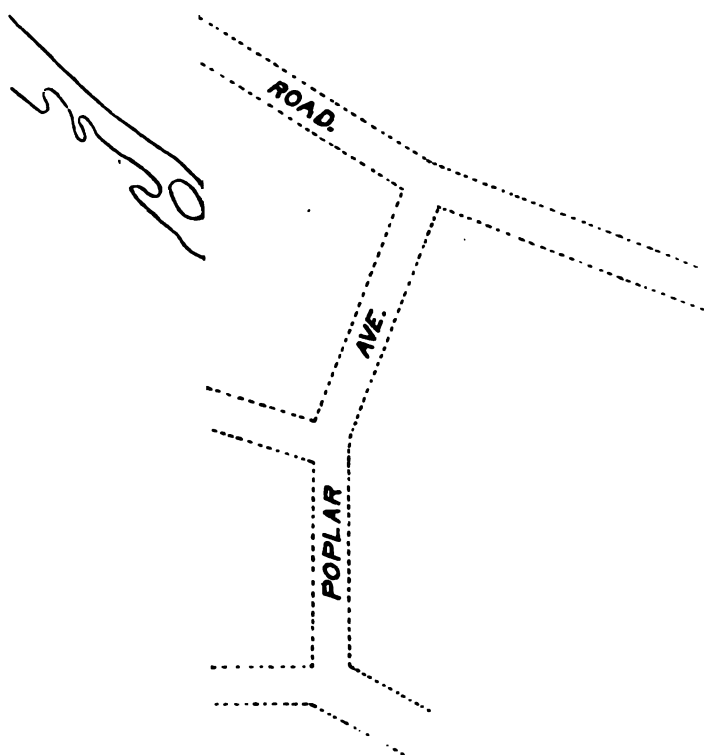
The commissioners desire to add that from their care not to exceed the limits of the appropriation they were obliged to omit, on account of its higher cost, the purchase of about eight acres of land on the southern side of the park, as indicated on the accompanying map, in spite of the fact that the nature of the ground makes it, in their opinion, for the interest of the Government to secure it, and they respectfully recommend its acquisition at a cost of not over \$50,000.

Having covered into the United States Treasury all the funds remaining in its possession, the Zoological Park Commission believes that it has completed the duties with which it was charged by the act of Congress of March 2, 1889, and respectfully presents this as its final report.

JOHN W. NOBLE,
Secretary of the Interior.

J. W. DOUGLASS,
President of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

S. P. LANGLEY,
Secretary Smithsonian Institution.
Commissioners for the Establishment of a Zoological Park in the District of Columbia.
Referred to Committee on the District of Columbia.



[REDACTED]

January 22, 1891—Senate.

The VICE-PRESIDENT (MR. LEVI P. MORTON) laid before the Senate the final report of the commission for the establishment of a zoological park in the District of Columbia, which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to Committee on the District of Columbia.

MR. WILLIAM B. ALLISON subsequently said: What became of the report respecting the zoological park?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. It was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

MR. ALLISON. I do not object to the reference. I think the subject will have to be considered by the Committee on Appropriations, but I have no objection to its going to the District Committee.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair is under the impression that the Committee on the District of Columbia has heretofore had consideration of the subject, but if agreeable the report will be referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

MR. F. M. COCKRELL. There is nothing but an appropriation about it. It ought to go to the Committee on Appropriations.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The communication, with the accompanying papers, will be referred to the Committee on Appropriations, if there be no objection.

MR. ALLISON. Very well.

NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK—ORGANIZATION.

January 23, 1890—Senate.

MR. J. S. MORRILL introduced a bill (S. 2284):

That there be, and hereby is, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the organization, improvement, and maintenance of the National Zoological Park, to be expended under the direction of the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, the following sums of money:

For the shelter of animals, \$15,000.

For shelter barns, cages, fences, and inclosures, and other provisions for the custody of animals, \$9,000.

For repairs to the Holt mansion, to make the same suitable for occupancy, and for office furniture, \$2,000.

For the creation of artificial ponds and other provisions for aquatic animals, \$2,000.

For water supply, sewerage, and drainage, \$7,000.

For roads, walks, and bridges, \$15,000.

For miscellaneous supplies, materials, and sundry incidental expenses not otherwise provided for, \$5,000.

For current expenses, including the maintenance of collections, food supplies, salaries of all necessary employees, and the acquisition and transportation of specimens, \$37,000.

SEC. 2. That the National Zoological Park is hereby placed under the direction of the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, who are authorized to transfer to it any living specimens, whether of animals or plants, now or hereafter in their charge, to accept gifts for the park at their discretion, in the name of the United States, to

make exchanges of specimens, and to administer the said Zoological Park for the advancement of science and the instruction and recreation of the people.

Sec. 3. That the heads of Executive Departments of the Government are hereby authorized and directed to cause to be rendered all necessary and practicable aid to the said Regents in the acquisition of collections for the Zoological Park.

Referred to Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

January 27, 1890—Senate.

Mr. J. S. MORRILL, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2284), reported it without amendment.

February 10, 1890—Senate.

Mr. J. S. MORRILL. I now ask for the consideration of Order of Business 253, Senate bill 2284.

There being no objection, the bill (S. 2284) for the organization, improvement, and maintenance of the National Zoological Park was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. MORRILL. Instead of making a speech, I have taken pains to collect a good many facts in relation to this matter, which I ask to have printed in the Record instead of making any remarks upon the subject.

The VICE-PRESIDENT (Mr. L. P. MORTON). The paper submitted will be printed in the Record if there be no objection.

The Chair hears none.

The paper presented by Mr. Morrill was as follows:

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION,
Washington, D. C., February 6, 1890.

DEAR SIR: I beg, in handing you the accompanying specifications in detail of the estimates for the expenses of the National Zoological Park for 1890-91, to say that, while only the numbered items are intended to form heads of appropriations, it would be advantageous if these were rather lumped together than subdivided into even as many items as there now are; and I trust, if there be any amendment, that it will be in the direction rather of uniting than subdividing them. In particular, I hope that the amount for current expenses, now set at \$37,000, will be given in a lump sum.

I think that a simple inspection will show that all these items are not estimates made large with the expectation of their being cut down, but an economical and, I trust, evidently carefully considered statement of what seems necessary for a beginning. The only item which may seem to need explanation is that of the salaries of the twenty-four employees for the first year, when, as everything is in a state of preparation merely, it might be supposed that fewer would be needed; but it will be remembered that the park is not like a building, from which the public can be excluded during the process of construction, and that the public will doubtless insist upon making itself present everywhere from the first, so that I am rather apprehensive that more watchmen and laborers, rather than less, will be needed, with perhaps the possible occasion for the cost of consultation with a landscape

gardener. I think I may feel entirely justified in stating also, from my past experience, that as soon as it is known that the Regents of this Institution are ready to accept donations for the Government donations will come to them from all parts of our national territory, so that the need for accommodation will be more immediate and more pressing than would be inferred from the list of animals already under the charge of the Regents, which I inclose.

It now seems probable that there will be a small surplus from the appropriation of \$200,000 for purchase. It is impossible to say what this surplus, if any, will be until the courts have fixed the condemnation prices, but the commissioners hope it will be over \$10,000. You will be the best judge whether to provide in the bill for the application of any such contingent residue to general purposes, and also whether any provision for immediate availability is needed.

I inclose the list just referred to of animals now under the charge of the Regents on the Smithsonian grounds. It will be remembered that this represents the accessions of only two years, principally by gift, although there has been no wide publicity given to the fact that such a collection was commenced, and though the Secretary has been obliged in many cases to ask intending donors to delay their gifts until better provision could be made for caring for them.

I am, with great respect, yours, very respectfully,

S. P. LANGLEY, *Secretary.*

Hon. J. S. MORRILL,
United States Senate.

Explanations in detail of the estimates in the bill (S. 2284) for the expenses of the National Zoological Park for 1890-91.

Item No. 1—For the shelter of animals..... \$15,000

Includes—

1. Large animal house (half permanent structure) to furnish immediate accommodations for subtropical animals; and for lions, tigers, ostriches, kangaroos, camels, etc.; to cost \$10,000.
2. An aviary, monkey, and reptile house, combined temporarily; to be the central portion of a permanent building for birds alone, but at first it must also provide for monkeys and reptiles; to cost about \$5,000.

Item No. 2—For shelter barns, cages, fences, and inclosures, and other provisions for the custody of the animals..... 9,000

Includes—

1. Barn for buffalo and elk herds, \$1,500.
2. Fences for 8 ruminant yards, and 6 shelter barns, \$3,000.
3. Series of 4 bear dens and cages, \$3,000.
4. Series of 15 iron cages for wolves, foxes, etc., \$1,500.

Item No. 3—For repairs to the Holt mansion to make the same suitable for occupancy, and for office furniture..... 2,000

Includes a new roof that will not leak, a skylight and ventilator in large central room, repairs to plastering, new steps, a water-closet, furnace, office desk, bookcases, chairs, etc.

Item No. 4—For the creation of artificial ponds and other provisions for aquatic animals..... 2,000

Includes the provision of two or three small ponds for the immediate accommodation of the aquatic quadrupeds, such as seals and sea-lions, beaver, otter, muskrat, etc., and the numerous water fowls, herons, etc., that will begin to come in as soon as possession is taken.

Item No. 5—For water supply, sewerage, and drainage \$7,000
Includes—

1. The laying of supply pipes to the buildings and yards, the erection of a supply tank, and the establishment of an engine on Rock Creek, to pump water into said tank. Cost for first year, about \$4,500.
2. The laying of sewer pipes from the two large buildings and the bear dens, and a system of drains around the said buildings to keep them dry. Cost, about \$1,500.

NOTE.—It is to be understood that the above does not provide complete systems of water supply, sewerage, and drainage, but merely a good beginning in those directions. These features are absolutely indispensable and the amount asked for is undoubtedly small.

Item No. 6—For roads, walks, and bridges 15,000
Includes—

1. 4,880 linear feet of macadamized roads, leading from main entrance down Adams' Mill road across to Rock Creek, and to opposite ridge (on Evans property). Cost, \$10,440.
2. Iron carriage and foot bridge, \$2,560.
3. About 5,000 feet of board walks, \$2,000.

Item No. 7—For miscellaneous supplies, materials, and sundry incidental expenses not otherwise provided for 5,000

Includes miscellaneous hardware, lumber, paint, fuel, stationery, printing, horse and wagon, library, typewriter, tools, telephone, etc.

Item No. 8—For current expenses, including the maintenance of collections, food supplies, salaries of all necessary employees, and the acquisition and transportation of specimens 37,000

Includes—

1. Food for the animals, all kinds—hay, grain, meat, fish, vegetables, etc \$8,000
2. Heating apparatus and fuel for large animal building and aviary, total 4,000
3. Railway, steamship, and other transportation of specimens to the park 5,000
4. Purchase of rare specimens, not obtainable by donation 2,000
5. Salaries of 24 employees, as per classified list, as follows:

1 superintendent, salary	2,500
2 keepers, at \$900	1,800
2 assistant keepers, at \$600	1,200
1 clerk and property clerk	1,200
1 gardener and overseer of labor	1,000
6 laborers, at \$45 per month	3,240
1 copyist and clerk's messenger	480
1 messenger for superintendent	480
2 painters, at \$700	1,400
2 carpenters, at \$900	1,800
4 watchmen at \$600	2,400
1 teamster	500

18,000

List of animals under the charge of the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.—One grizzly bear, 1 cinnamon bear, 3 black bears, 1 puma, 6 buffalo, 4 elk, 3 deer, 1 Rocky Mountain sheep, 4 Angora goats, 1 prairie wolf, 4 gray foxes, 4 red foxes, 1 cross fox, 2 porcupines, 7 raccoons, 5 opossums, 4 monkeys, 5 prairie dogs; with numerous reptiles and birds.

The bill (S. 2284) was passed.

February 15, 1890—House.

Referred to Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

February 19, 1890—House.

MR. SAMUEL DIBBLE, from Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, submitted report (H. 305) to accompany bill (S. 2284):

The Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, to which was referred a bill (S. 2284) for the organization, improvement, and maintenance of the National Zoological Park, has had the same under consideration, and reports as follows:

In accordance with the act of March 2, 1889, a commission, for the establishment of a Zoological Park, consisting of the Secretary of the Interior, the President of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, has purchased at prices approved by the President, along Rock Creek, within the locality designated in the act, 131 acres of land, and has instituted proceedings in court for condemnation of $34\frac{1}{2}$ acres, which, with a small area already owned by the Government, constitutes a body of land containing about $166\frac{1}{2}$ acres, admirably adapted for the purpose, and which will be acquired within the limit of cost fixed by Congress.

The Smithsonian Institution has already in its custody a considerable collection of living animals, embracing buffaloes, grizzly bears, elks, the puma, and many others, some of them representatives of rare and disappearing species, and the object of this bill is to authorize the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution to prepare the park for the uses for which it has been acquired, and to support and care for the animals during the next fiscal year.

The amount of \$92,000 provided in the bill is based on itemized estimates furnished by the Secretary of the Smithsonian, and appears to be a reasonable sum for these purposes.

The report of the proceedings of the Commission (House Misc. Doc. No. 72), dated January 16, 1890, exhibits the successful inauguration of this enterprise, and shows the need of the legislation proposed in the bill.

A letter from the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution to the chairman of this committee, dated February 18, 1890, accompanies this report for the further information of the House, and the itemized estimates of the proposed expenditure are attached hereto as an exhibit.¹

Your committee recommends that the bill do pass.

ZOOLOGICAL PARK COMMISSION,
OFFICE IN THE SMITHSONIAN BUILDING,
Washington, February 18, 1890.

SIR: I desire to state to your committee the reasons why it is desirable, and even necessary, that Senate bill No. 2284, "for the organization, improvement, and maintenance of the National Zoological Park," should be passed at an early date.

¹ See February 10, 1890—Senate.

First. The Zoological Park Commission was not empowered by Congress to take any steps whatever toward the laying out and improvement of the park, or even to provide plans for the same, and its duties are already practically ended by the selection and acquisition of a suitable site, as you will observe by a copy of the Commissioner's report, which I have the honor to inclose.

Second. If it is still the intention of Congress to place the Zoological Park under the direction of the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, some months of valuable time will be saved if legislation to that end is enacted now, in order that the very important work of preparing detailed plans, drawings, and specifications for buildings, cages, yards, ponds, and other improvements may be begun at once. This work of preparation for the actual improvement of the park can not begin until it is known where the duty of scientific direction shall rest; and it must necessarily occupy several weeks, or even months, before the more important building operations can begin.

Third. Owing to the nature of the ground an entrance road and a bridge across Rock Creek must be constructed before it will be practicable to haul in building materials and operate to good advantage. Owing to the length of time that must elapse during their construction, several months at least, it will readily be seen by the most casual observer that it is important this particular work should begin at the earliest possible moment.

Fourth. It will be a great misfortune if it becomes necessary to delay all work in connection with the improvement of the park until July 1, for the reason that it will be almost an impossibility to plan and execute the more important improvements during the remainder of the year's building season. And yet the collection of living animals at the Smithsonian Institution is suffering for the commodious and healthful quarters which can be prepared for them in the Zoological Park before the beginning of another winter, if work can be commenced without the loss of more than half this year's working season.

Fifth. Special urgency is asked by reason of the fact that it now seems probable that a great World's Fair will be held somewhere in the United States during the year 1892, which will be attended by hundreds of thousands of intelligent people from abroad, nearly all of whom will be certain to visit the city of Washington and the National Zoological Park. It is extremely desirable that by that time the park should be in presentable condition and its improvement and collections so far advanced as to do credit to this great nation.

I could add numerous other reasons why steady progress in this is desirable, but it surely is unnecessary. It is of course to be clearly understood that the money appropriated by this bill is intended to meet all the wants of the park up to July 1, 1891. It is expected that within a month from this date, or less, the Government will take full and absolute possession of the park site.

Yours, very respectfully,

S. P. LANGLEY,
Secretary Smithsonian Institution.

Hon. SETH L. MILLIKEN,
Chairman Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Committed to the Committee of the Whole.

March 3, 1890—House.

The SPEAKER (Mr. T. B. REED). The Chair desires to lay before the House a proposed correction of reference. An act (S. 2284) "for the organization, improvement, and maintenance of the National Zoological Park," referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds and committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, should have been referred to the Committee on Appropria-

tions. Both committees agree to the change of reference, and without objection the Committee of the Whole will be considered as discharged, and the bill will be referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

MR. BENTON McMILLIN. Mr. Speaker, does it not properly belong to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds?

THE SPEAKER. The Chair thinks not, inasmuch as the Committee on Appropriations—

MR. McMILLIN. Has there been any law passed that will justify the appropriation being made without further enactment?

THE SPEAKER. In the last Congress the matter was provided for in an appropriation bill. Without objection, the change of reference will be made; the Committee of the Whole will be discharged and the bill will be referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

There was no objection, and it was so ordered.

March 29, 1890—House.

MR. J. G. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I desire to present a privileged report. I report back from the Committee on Appropriations the bill (S. 2284) "for the organization, improvement, and maintenance of the National Zoological Park," and recommend that it do pass with certain amendments.

The bill was read.¹

MR. WILLIAM S. HOLMAN. Is this bill now before the House for consideration, Mr. Speaker?

MR. CANNON. I should be glad to have it considered at this time. I think that as there is but one substantial amendment the bill can be disposed of in ten minutes.

MR. HOLMAN. I wish to reserve the point of order upon it.

THE SPEAKER (MR. T. B. REED). That is not necessary. The point of order is open at any time before consideration of the bill is begun.

The Report (H. 1137) from Committee on Appropriations was read:

The Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2284) for the organization, improvement, and maintenance of the National Zoological Park, having given the same careful consideration, report it back herewith and recommend its passage amended as follows:

On page 1, in lines 3 and 4 of the bill, strike out the words "there be and hereby is appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated," and insert in lieu thereof the following: "The one-half of the following sums named, respectively, is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and the other half out of the revenues of the District of Columbia."

In line 7, same page of the bill, strike out the words "the following sums of money" and insert in lieu thereof the following: "and to be

¹ See January 23, 1890—Senate.

drawn on their requisition and disbursed by the disbursing officer for said institution."

In line 28, same page, after the words "United States," insert the following: "and the District of Columbia."

These amendments are recommended in order to require that one-half of the sums appropriated by the bill shall be paid from the revenues of the District of Columbia, in pursuance of what was clearly the intent of Congress in providing, originally, for the establishment of the Zoological Park, on the regular District of Columbia appropriation act for the current fiscal year, and as interpreted in the following opinion of the First Comptroller of the Treasury:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, FIRST COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., August 1, 1889.

SIR: Your letter of late date in which you ask if any part of the appropriation for the Zoological Park provided for in the act of Congress approved March 2, 1889, making appropriations to provide for the expenses of the District for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, and for other purposes, is chargeable to the revenues of the District of Columbia, has my careful attention, and in reply thereto I have the honor to make the following statement and express the following opinion:

The act of Congress is found on page 793, vol. 25, Statutes at Large, and is entitled "An act making appropriation to provide for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, and for other purposes," and among other things provides "that the half of the following sums named, respectively, is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and the other half out of the revenues of the District of Columbia for the purposes following, being for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, namely:—"

These words to give the law proper force must be held to extend to every section of the bill, unless in some section it is expressly otherwise provided. The law would then read, so far as it has any application to the question at issue, "That half of the following sums named, respectively, is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and the other half out of the revenues of the District of Columbia, for the purposes following * * * namely:

"Sec. 4. For the establishment of a Zoological Park in the District of Columbia, \$200,000, to be expended under and in accordance with the provisions following, that is to say:—"

The statute then goes on to give the manner of appointing the commission, to give the approximate location of the park, and points out the manner of condemnation of the land in the event it can not be purchased by the commission at a fair compensation, and to provide for the survey of the land taken. In my opinion the statute makes the legislative intent about as plain as language can make it. Argument can add but little to the force of it as expressed.

You state that "section 4, under the head of the water department, provides for the establishment of a Zoological Park in the District of Columbia." This, in my opinion, is a misapprehension. The provision to carry on the operations of the water department, to be paid for wholly from the revenues of that department, is found in the latter part of section 1. Then follows sections 2 and 3, pertaining to District of Columbia matters, which is followed by section 4, concluding the chapter, 370.

The reasons set out in your letter, such as "the object of the park;" the "advancement of science," and the "instruction and recreation of the people;" that the park will be "under the control of the United States;" that "the 'instruction and recrea-

tion of the people' evidently means all the people of the Union who may desire to visit the Capital for the advantages it offers in these respects," while proper arguments to be used before Congress, while the bill was being formulated and while on its passage, shed but little light on the proper interpretation of the law. While the importance of such measures is conceded, the fact that zoological parks have been established by local taxation and private enterprise in most of the leading cities of the Union should not be overlooked, when resort is had to that kind of an argument to discover the legislative intent.

The record of the Congressional debates on the subject shows that effort had been made by the citizens of the District to establish this park by local subscriptions, and as certain parties, who lived on portions of the land desired to be taken would not sell at a fair price, legislation had to be resorted to in order to reach them. The soundness of this reason will be readily conceded. The subscriptions could not be utilized until the title to the land could be obtained, and this could not be reached but by an act of Congress. An examination of the debates will also show that it was understood that the United States only undertook to pay one-half of the \$200,000 appropriated.

It may be suggested that the words "being for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890," may limit the words immediately preceding them in the same section, and may confine all the appropriations, the payment of which is equally divided between the District and the United States, to the current expenses of the District. The scope and meaning of the act will not justify this interpretation, as you will readily observe by an examination of the bill. For instance: For the repair of roads and suburban streets there is appropriated \$50,000. This may be held to be a current expense, and properly so.

There is, however, an appropriation of \$135,525 for the construction of county roads and suburban streets. This can not be held as "being for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia," or as current expenses, and yet it is provided for under the same title. The same is true of \$50,000 for suburban sewers, which is appropriated. This language it seems to me was wholly unnecessary, and was but a repetition of the title of the bill itself.

From all this I conclude that it was the intention of Congress to place one-half of this burden of expense of the park on the taxpayers of the District. I should have been pleased to have reached a different conclusion, but the question is not what the law should be, but what is the law—what did Congress intend? Did Congress intend the United States should pay the whole expense or that the expense should be divided equally between the United States and the District? I think the latter is the proper conclusion.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. C. MATTHEWS, *Comptroller*.

Hon. J. W. DOUGLASS,

President Board of Commissioners District of Columbia.

In the District of Columbia appropriation act for the current fiscal year an appropriation of \$200,000 was made for the establishment of a Zoological Park in the District of Columbia, and a commission, consisting of the Secretary of the Interior, the president of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, was authorized to procure a site for the park.

The above commission, in a report to this Congress, which will be found in extenso in House Miscellaneous Document No. 72, states

that there has been procured by purchase a little more than 131 acres of land, and that by proceedings in condemnation about 33 acres additional will be acquired, making in all about 166½ acres, including a small area already owned by the Government, for the uses of the park. The price agreed upon for the property acquired by purchase is stated to be \$158,356.76. The valuation offered by the commission and approved by the President for the land to be acquired by condemnation is stated at \$18,772, making the total probable cost of the whole \$177,128.76.

The total amount appropriated by the bill is \$92,000, based upon the following itemized estimates prepared by the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution.¹

Mr. HOLMAN. Mr. Speaker, I suppose that the reading of these amendments may possibly be regarded as entering upon the consideration of the bill, and I think it is a bill that ought to be considered in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. CANNON. I think it can be disposed of very promptly.

Mr. J. C. BLOUNT. Mr. Speaker, it seems to me that this matter rather belongs to the sundry civil appropriation bill, and these little detached appropriation bills originating in the Senate are entirely contrary to the rules of the House.

Mr. CANNON. I am not aware of any rule of the House which prohibits the Committee on Appropriations from reporting a bill or bills to provide for the sundry civil expenses of the Government.

Mr. BLOUNT. I understand that the sundry civil appropriation bill is one bill. This is a detached portion of it, in advance of the regular bill. This item is brought in here by itself, and if this practice is to be continued the appropriations will be scattered in every direction, and we shall have no sundry civil bill at all, or shall not know what the bill is.

Mr. CANNON. In reply to the gentleman from Georgia, I wish to say that the committee have the same authority, under the rule, to report a bill providing for the sundry civil expenses of the Government, in whole or in part, that we have to report an urgent deficiency bill, and several of those bills have been already reported. The rule does not speak of a sundry civil bill, and does not know of such a bill, but matters covering the sundry civil expenses of the Government are referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and are privileged. I think this can be disposed of to the gentleman's satisfaction, upon the merits, in a very few minutes, because this appropriation ought to be made, if at all, early in the season, so that it can be utilized at the beginning of spring, so as to care for the animals already in possession.

¹See February 10, 1890—Senate.

Mr. BLOUNT. If it does not pass at all, I do not think that there will be any serious trouble. I hope the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. Holman] will insist on the point of order.

Mr. BENTON McMILLIN. There is one objection to which the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. Cannon] has not addressed himself; that is, that this is an appropriation bill originating in the Senate. I remember the time when the gentleman from Illinois fought strenuously and properly against the origination of appropriation bills in the Senate.

Mr. CANNON. I understand that where there is an origination of a great appropriation bill in the Senate that point may well be made. Not that there is any express inhibition in the Constitution to the origination of appropriation bills in the Senate, but as a matter of practice such bills have nearly always originated in the House.

Mr. McMILLIN. It is a fact, if I remember correctly, that a document now becoming extinct, a document known as the Constitution of the United States, has been construed to mean that appropriation bills should originate in the House.

Mr. CANNON. Oh! The Constitution is silent on that matter. I hope, however, that this bill will not get wound up in the Constitution, because it is a matter that ought to receive prompt attention.

Mr. McMILLIN. Well, it is very certain to get wound up in Committee of the Whole, if nowhere else.

Mr. CANNON. Very well. If the gentleman makes that point of order, I think it is good.

Mr. McMILLIN. Well, I make it.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Indiana [Mr. Holman] has already made it, and the Chair sustains the point of order.

April 1, 1890—House.

Mr. J. G. CANNON. I desire now to call up the bill (S. 2284).

The Clerk having completed the first reading of the bill—

Mr. CANNON. I now ask that the bill be read by paragraphs or sections for amendment and debate under the five-minute rule.

The CHAIRMAN. No general debate being desired, the bill will now be read by paragraphs for amendment.

The Clerk read:

Be it enacted, etc., That there be, and hereby is, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the organization, improvement, and maintenance of the National Zoological Park, to be expended under the direction of the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, the following sums of money:

The amendments reported by Committee on Appropriations to the pending paragraph were then read:

Strike out "there be, and hereby is, appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated" and insert "the one-half of the following sums named, respectively, is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and the other half out of the revenues of the District of Columbia."

At the end of the paragraph strike out the words "the following sums of money" and insert the words "and to be drawn on their requisition and disbursed by the disbursing officer for said Institution."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, the amendments which have just been read and which are recommended by the Committee on Appropriations explain themselves. Their effect is to provide that one-half the money appropriated by the bill for the improvement of this park shall come from the revenues of the District of Columbia and the other half from the Treasury of the United States. They further provide that the money shall be drawn on requisition of the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, and disbursed by the disbursing officer for that Institution.

Mr. FRANCIS B. SPINOLA. Which park does this refer to?

Mr. CANNON. The Zoological Park.

The question being taken, the amendments were agreed to, and the Clerk read:

For the shelter of animals, \$15,000.

For shelter barns, cages, fences, and inclosures, and other provisions for the custody of animals, \$9,000.

For repairs to the Holt mansion, to make the same suitable for occupancy, and for office furniture, \$2,000.

For the creation of artificial ponds and other provisions for aquatic animals, \$2,000.

For water supply, sewerage, and drainage, \$7,000.

For roads, walks, and bridges, \$15,000.

For miscellaneous supplies, materials, and sundry incidental expenses not otherwise provided for, \$5,000.

For current expenses, including the maintenance of collections, food supplies, salaries of all necessary employees, and the acquisition and transportation of specimens, \$37,000.

SEC. 2. That the National Zoological Park is hereby placed under the direction of the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, who are authorized to transfer to it any living specimens, whether of animals or plants, now or hereafter in their charge; to accept gifts for the park at their discretion, in the name of the United States; to make exchanges of specimens, and to administer the said Zoological Park for the advancement of science and the instruction and recreation of the people.

The amendment reported by Committee on Appropriations was read:

After the words "United States," in the sixth line of section 2, insert "and of the District of Columbia."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, the Committee on Appropriations in reporting this bill recommended the adoption of the amendment just read. Since the presentation of the report I have arrived at the opinion (not speaking for the committee) that the amendment should not be adopted. It is urged, and with some force, as it seems to me, by parties who represent the Smithsonian Institution that gifts of animals and other valuable donations to the Zoological Park would probably be made more readily if received in the name of the United

States than if accepted in the name of the United States and of the District of Columbia. As this property was bought by the joint revenues of the United States and of the District, and is to be conducted and maintained by their joint contributions, there can be no doubt that any gifts which may be made will inure to the benefit of the park, while by rejecting the amendment we may relieve the Smithsonian Institution from some embarrassment in this matter. Therefore, while submitting the amendment by direction of the committee, I express my individual opinion that it is advisable it should not be adopted.

Mr. ALEXANDER M. DOCKERY. I desire to express my concurrence in the view of the gentleman from Illinois, that this amendment should not be adopted.

The question being taken, the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 3. That the heads of Executive Departments of the Government are hereby authorized and directed to cause to be rendered all necessary and practicable aid to the said Regents in the acquisition of collections for the Zoological Park.

Mr. LOUIS E. MCCOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I move to amend by striking out the last word. I desire only to say that I vote for this bill in its present shape because I think a bill for the maintenance of this park ought to pass; but I believe that before the park is two years old Congress will conclude that a national park ought not to be made a District park. The committee has amended the bill so as to make it local and narrow. But rather than have no park, I am in favor of this bill. I hope to have an opportunity, perhaps at the next session, to vote in favor of making this a national park in accordance with the title of this bill. I withdraw the pro forma amendment.

Mr. CANNON. I move that this bill be laid aside to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. CANNON. I move the committee rise.

The motion was agreed to.

The committee accordingly rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. LEWIS E. PAYSON reported that the Committee of the Whole had, according to order, had under consideration the bill (S. 2284) and had directed him to report the same back with sundry amendments.

The amendments were read and agreed to, and the bill as amended was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read a third time.

The question recurred on the passage of the bill.

Mr. WILLIAM S. HOLMAN and Mr. WILLIAM H. HATCH demanded a division.

The House divided; and there were—ayes 62, noes 33.

Mr. HATCH. I make the point no quorum has voted, as I regard this bill as such an outrage upon the taxpayers of the country—

The SPEAKER. This is not open to debate.

Mr. HATCH. The previous question has not been ordered.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman knows this is not open to debate.

Mr. HOLMAN. I ask for the yeas and nays on the passage of the bill.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 116, nays 66, not voting 146; as follows:

YEAS—Adams, Allen of Michigan, Anderson of Kansas, Anderson of Mississippi, Andrew, Baker, Banks, Bayne, Bergen, Boothman, Boutelle, Bowden, Breckinridge of Kentucky, Brewer, Brickner, Campbell, Candler of Massachusetts, Cannon, Carter, Caswell, Cheadle, Chipman, Clancy, Clark of Wisconsin, Clements, Cogswell, Coleman, Conger, Connell, Cooper of Ohio, Cutcheon, Dalzell, Dibble, Dingley, Dockery, Dorsey, Dunnell, Dunphy, Featherston, Flick, Gear, Gest, Gibson, Grout, Hall, Harmer, Hayes, Hemphill, Henderson of Iowa, Hermann, Hill, Hitt, Kelley, Kerr of Iowa, Kinsey, La Follette, Laidlaw, Lansing, Lawler, Laws, Lee, Lehlbach, Lewis, Lind, Magner, Maish, Mason, McAdoo, McCarthy, McClainmy, McComas, McCord, McKenna, McKinley, Moore of New Hampshire, Morey, Morrow, Morse, Mudd, Mutchler, Oates, O'Donnell, Payne, Perkins, Peters, Price, Pugsley, Quinn, Reilly, Reyburn, Rusk, Sanford, Sawyer, Sayers, Scull, Sherman, Simonds, Smith of West Virginia, Smyser, Springer, Stump, E. B. Taylor Townsend of Colorado, Townsend of Pennsylvania, Tracey, Turner of Kansas, Vandever, Walker of Massachusetts, Wheeler of Alabama, Wheeler of Michigan, Wickham, Wilkinson, Williams of Ohio, Wilson of Kentucky, Wilson of Washington, Wilson of West Virginia—116.

NAYS—Abbott, Bankhead, Barnes, Barwig, Bland, Blount, Brookshire, Buchanan of Virginia, Bunn, Bynum, Caruth, Clarke of Alabama, Cobb, Covert, Cummings, Edmunds, Elliott, Ellis, Enloe, Fithian, Forney, Fowler, Geissenhainer, Goodnight, Hatch, Haugen, Henderson of Illinois, Holman, Kerr of Pennsylvania, Kilgore, Lacey, Lane, Lanham, Lester of Georgia, Lester of Virginia, Mansur, Martin of Indiana, Martin of Texas, McClellan, McCreary, McRae, Montgomery, Morgan, Parrett, Paynter, Payson, Peel, Pierce, Reed of Iowa, Rogers, Rowland, Skinner, Smith of Illinois, Stewart of Georgia, Stewart of Texas, Stone of Kentucky, Sweney, Tarsney, Tucker, Turner of Georgia, Walker of Missouri, Whiting, Wike, Williams of Illinois, Wilson of Missouri, Wise—66.

NOT VOTING—Alderson, Allen of Mississippi, Arnold, Atkinson of Pennsylvania, Atkinson of West Virginia, Bartine, Beckwith, Belden, Belknap, Biggs, Bingham, Blanchard, Bliss, Boatner, Breckinridge of Arkansas, Brosius, Brower, Browne of Virginia, T. M. Browne, J. B. Brown, Brunner, Buchanan of New Jersey, Buckalew, Bullock, Burrows, Burton, Butterworth, Caldwell, Candler of Georgia, Carlisle, Carlton, Catchings, Cheatham, Clunie, Comstock, Cooper of Indiana, Cothran, Cowles, Craig, Crain, Crisp, Culbertson of Pennsylvania, Culbertson of Texas, Dargan, Darlington, Davidson, De Haven, De Lano, Dolliver, Evans, Ewart, Farquhar, Finley, Fitch, Flood, Flower, Forman, Frank, Funston, Gifford, Greenhalge, Grimes, Grosvenor, Hansbrough, Hare, Haynes, Heard, Henderson of North Carolina, Herbert, Hooker, Hopkins, Houk, Kennedy, Ketcham, Knapp, Lodge, McCormick, McMillan, Miles, Milliken, Mills, Moffitt, Moore of Texas, Morrill, Niedringhaus, Norton, Nute, O'Ferrall, O'Neill of Indiana, O'Neill of Massachusetts, O'Neill of Pennsylvania, Osborne, Outhwaite, Owen of Indiana, Owens of Ohio, Penington, Perry, Phelan, Pickler, Post, Quackenbush, Raines, Randall of Massachusetts, Randall of Pennsylvania, Ray, Richardson, Rife, Robertson, Rockwell, Rowell, Russell, Scranton, Seney, Shively, Snider, Spinola, Spooner, Stahlnecker, Stephenson, Stewart of Vermont,

Stivers, Stockbridge, Stockdale, Stone of Missouri, Struble, Taylor of Illinois, Taylor of Tennessee, J. D. Taylor, Thomas, Thompson, Tillman, Turner of New York, Turpin, Van Schaick, Venable, Wade, Wallace of Massachusetts, Wallace of New York, Washington, Watson, Whitthorne, Wiley, Willcox, Wright, Yardley, Yoder—146.

So the bill was passed.

Mr. BENTON McMILLIN. My colleague [Mr. Richardson] is detained from the House by sickness. I also desire, Mr. Speaker, to withdraw my vote. I voted in the negative, but am paired with my colleague [Mr. Houk] on this question.

The result of the vote was then announced as above recorded.

April 3, 1890—Senate.

The VICE-PRESIDENT (Mr. LEVI P. MORTON) laid before the Senate the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 2284).

The amendments were, in section 1, line 1, after the first word "that," to strike out the words "there be and hereby is appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated" and to insert "the one-half of the following sums named, respectively, is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and the other half out of the revenues of the District of Columbia;" and in line 11, after the word "Institution," to strike out the words "the following sums of money" and to insert "and to be drawn on their requisition and disbursed by the disbursing officer for said Institution;" so as to read:

That the one-half of the following sums named, respectively, is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and the other half out of the revenues of the District of Columbia, for the organization, improvement, and maintenance of the National Zoological Park, to be expended under the direction of the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, and to be drawn on their requisition and disbursed by the disbursing officer for said Institution.

Mr. J. S. MORRILL. I ask for present action upon the bill.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Vermont asks for present consideration of the bill. The Chair hears no objection, and the question is on concurring in the amendments of the House of Representatives.

Mr. MORRILL. I desire to say a single word in relation to the matter. It is very desirable that there should be an opportunity given to put up the structures and fences that are necessary to be placed upon the park for the keeping of the animals they have already obtained, and such as may be hereafter obtained. It should be done at an early moment; and while the first amendment of the House is one which I think ought not to have been made, because the park is a national park or it is nothing, it as much concerns the States of California and Maine or Texas and New York as it does the city of Washington, and therefore the whole expense should be borne by the nation—

Mr. S. M. CULLOM. I hope the Senator is going to ask for a conference in preference to concurring in the House amendments.

Mr. MORRILL. No, I do not propose to ask for a conference, because I understand it would be some time before it would be reached, and it is doubtful at the present time whether or not a delay might not be very inconvenient in getting the park into working order.

Mr. I. G. HARRIS. If the Senator from Vermont will allow me, I desire to make a suggestion to him.

Mr. G. F. EDMUNDS. We can not hear the debate, Mr. President.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senate will be in order.

Mr. HARRIS. Agreeing, as I do, with the opinion expressed by the Senator from Vermont, I beg to suggest to him that a conference upon the House amendments will not necessarily involve more than a day or two, and I would prefer that he should move to insist upon a nonconcurrence and ask for a conference upon the disagreeing votes. I shall quite agree with him after such a conference in doing whatever may be necessary to accomplish this object, but I think we ought at least to make the effort by a conference with the other House upon the disagreeing votes before we agree to the amendments proposed by the House of Representatives.

Mr. J. SHERMAN. I feel it a matter of justice to the people of this District to protest against this effort to throw upon them a mere governmental matter. This Zoological Garden is no more a part of the District of Columbia or to be provided for by the money of the people of the District of Columbia, than the Coast Survey or any other scientific object fostered by the Government of the United States.

I think there is a disposition in Congress now to throw upon the people of this District, who are heavily taxed at best, a great many objects of expenditure which belong to the Government of the United States; for instance, such as the great tunnel that was put through here, and which has been for the time abandoned. It is a cruel thing to compel the people of this District to pay for that. They have no part or lot in it. So it is with this matter; and I fear that if we shall agree now to this proposition to throw the half of this expenditure upon the people of this District it will be a precedent the effect of which it will be difficult to avoid. It is better, I think, to let it be understood that this Zoological Garden belongs to the people of the United States. The District government has nothing to do with it, and the people of this District have no other interest in it than as citizens of the United States. If we once set the precedent of making the District government bear one-half the expenditures for this rather expensive toy at best, it will probably be continued year after year. I think, therefore, it is better to disagree to the amendments and request a conference.

Mr. MORRILL. I yield to the general expression of Senators, and will ask that the amendments be disagreed to and a conference requested.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Vermont moves that the

Senate disagree to the amendments made by the House of Representatives and request a conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses.

Mr. CULLOM. I desire to say a few words which I should like to have said a few moments ago, but I did not desire to come in conflict with the Senator from Vermont. It seems to me that if the Government is going to have a zoological park, to be of any account it ought to be cared for entirely by the Government of the United States, and we should not divide responsibilities with the District of Columbia or anyone else. It was for that reason that I inquired whether the Senator was going to ask for a conference or simply move to agree to the amendments of the other House. It seems to me that we ought to insist upon our original proposition.

Mr. EDMUNDS. I agree with the Senator from Illinois that this park ought to be purely under national control and purely a charge upon the nation, for it is of more benefit to the people of the United States, altogether who come here, and for the uses of general instruction, than it is to those inhabitants who happen to live within the boundary of this District, just as this Capitol and the other public buildings are. But I should not have needed to say that.

However, I do wish to say in reference to what the Senator from Ohio [Mr. Sherman] has said concerning the cruelty, as he thinks, to the taxpayers of this District in paying for the expenditure upon that tunnel which turned out to be unfortunate, that I do not agree with him, and I do not wish what he has said to go as if everybody agreed to his proposition. The government of the District, as we all know, has for many years been under the regulation of Congress, just as the government of a State is under the regulation and authority of its legislature. If the legislature of a State, through some mistake or misapprehension, passes a law which imposes a tax or a burden upon some part of the people of the State and not upon them all, a local matter, and it turns out to be unfortunate, I have never heard of a case in which it was thought by anybody that those local people had any claim in morals or in any way upon the State to be reimbursed for the mistake, because mistakes will happen in every government. When this District was under the charge of men elected by people here things never went more wildly and injuriously to the taxpayers of the District than they did then. Therefore I can not see any ground upon which the taxpayers of this District have any moral right to complain that they have borne a part of the expense of a tunnel that turned out to be fraudulently built and of very doubtful expediency if it had been a success.

I only wanted to say that in view of what my friend from Ohio had stated.

Mr. P. B. PLUMB. Mr. President, I want to say a word or two in

response to what the Senator from Ohio said. I do not undertake to decide now for myself what ought to be done about the expenditure made necessary by the creation of this Zoological Park, but I want to say that I do not think it is inconsistent with the public use of it that part of the expense should be paid for by the District of Columbia. The United States is dealing to-day very handsomely and very generously by the people of this District. Upon the theory that the Government owned one-half of the property, or some other theory which satisfied the consciences of those who voted for it, Congress some years ago agreed to saddle one-half the burden of carrying on the government of this District upon the people of the United States, and I was somewhat amazed when I found members of this body justifying themselves in that apportionment of expense upon the theory that the Government owned half of the property in the District, when nearly all that property which it does own consisted of the streets, of which the Government is the owner, it is true, but without any use; that is to say, it is a trustee without use.

In the State in which I live the counties severally own one-half the title to all the streets of all the towns within their respective limits; and yet in that State, filled with inventive people, I never heard any-one suggest that because the county was the trustee for all the public in respect of the streets it should pay any part of the taxes on account thereof. The city of Topeka, the capital of that State, does not exact or claim anything from the State in respect of payment of public money because the capital happens to be located there. On the contrary, they are glad it is there, and only wish there was more of it.

Now, the General Government not only pays one-half the expenses of this District, including the cost of the improvement of streets, which in other cities is levied upon the abutting property, but it takes care of every reservation, of all these squares which are so many parks for the benefit of these people. They are an especial tax upon the people of the United States, of which no portion is paid by the people of the District, except as they pay it ratably as the remainder of the people of the United States do. In other words, the Government pays half the taxes and then it takes care, out of its own Treasury, of all the parks of the city, every one of them. It polices the White House grounds; it polices all these different parks and employs an army officer to look after them and beautify them and adorn them and to see that they are put in the best possible shape for the delectation and use of the inhabitants of the District as well as everybody else.

It seems to me this Zoological Park might be carried on in the same way. I do not understand that because the Government pays for these parks, thereby the people of the District of Columbia are not to use them, or that because the District pays for them the people of

the United States are not to use them. I think I understand that they want the people of the United States to come here; and yet it would seem that if the District of Columbia should pay for part of this park they would want to exclude the people of the United States from coming here, and put up an advertisement of that kind at their front door and their back door, and say they do not want people to come here, and thus manifest their sincerity in this desire to be excluded from the burdens of maintaining this park.

While it is proper to be just to the people of the District, it is equally proper that we should be just to the great body of the people of the United States. This is a favored District. It is favored in the matter of taxation. There is no city in the United States where the taxes are so small as they are here. I am glad of it. I do not care about that; I do not begrudge them any prosperity; but I undertake to say that it is one of those benefits which largely grows out of the fact that Congress has dealt with them with a generosity which certainly is without a parallel anywhere else in this country.

The Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. Dawes] asks me what makes real estate here so valuable. It is because this is the capital. It is because the Government has assumed one-half the burden of maintaining the local government, and thereby makes it an attractive place for people to come; and on other grounds besides its being the capital the burden of taxation ought to be comparatively small.

I did not start out to say, and I do not say now, as a matter of final conclusion, that this Zoological Park ought not to be the specific property of the Government, to be provided for and maintained out of the national Treasury, but I do want to file a caveat against the idea that we are to go on here upon the theory that these things are to be done out of the Treasury of the United States without making a corresponding burden on the people of this District. It has been proposed in the other body in regard to the enlargement of this park that some portion of the burden should be assessed upon the adjoining proprietors. That is a practice which prevails under the constitutions of various States in regard to public improvements, as well, I think, as in regard to railroads, and it is founded in justice. It would not be unfair, at all events, to say in reference to this park that inasmuch as the adjoining property and all the property of the District is benefited it ought to pay some portion of the burden. I am not saying now that it ought, but I say it would not be unfair to do it. I think when we come to this question it is just as well to take into account all these things, and the people out of whom these taxes must come outside of this District, as well as to enlarge all the while upon the duty of the Government to beautify the District and all that sort of thing, and having a large amount of property here of its own which is equally available for all

the people of the District, and which adds to the value of the property of the District.

Mr. J. R. HAWLEY. Mr. President, as it seems to be considered in order to discuss the general merits of this proposition, I have a few words to say.

I concur with the Senator from Kansas in holding that it may possibly be quite equitable that some moderate practical expense of this park should be laid upon the adjoining proprietor, who will be greatly benefited by it, as a fair pecuniary transaction. As far as the body of the District is concerned, I do not think it right to charge them one dollar of it. In the first place, no city of 200,000 population in the United States would dream of establishing such a park—so expensive a thing as a zoological collection. It is not done by Congress for the benefit of these people. It is done for general scientific purposes, to adorn the national capital, and as an object lesson, a place of instruction for the whole people of the United States. I do not think that it would be equitable to put a dollar of that expense upon the people of the District, though there should be some moderate assessment upon those adjoining pieces of property which are unquestionably to be greatly benefited by it.

Mr. H. W. BLAIR. In connection with this important discussion upon the expenditure proposed in favor of our wild beasts and reptiles and bad birds and all manner of creeping things, I desire to read a memorial which I have just received which bears upon the interests of the children of this country:

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March 23, 1890.*

At the close of the evening service of the Metropolitan W. Z. Church, D street southwest, between Second and Third, Rev. R. H. G. Dyson, pastor, the following was submitted and unanimously adopted by a standing vote of the entire assembly:

"Whereas we, the communicants and congregational members of the Metropolitan W. Z. Church, believe that the failure to pass the Blair educational bill in the Senate of the United States on last Thursday, March 21, 1890, is a great public calamity, especially to the poorer classes of white and a very large majority of colored youths in the Southern States, and we further believe that the great race problem can be solved only by the educating and improving the condition of all classes of citizens of the United States: Therefore,

"Be it resolved, That we respectfully petition the Congress of the United States to reopen the case and present a new or modified bill that will give our people all the benefits that the defeated bill would have secured, and that we as a unit ask the Senate and House of Representatives to pass the same."

R. H. G. DYSON, *Pastor.*

J. D. BALTIMORE, *Financial Secretary.*

Mr. R. L. GIBSON. Mr. President, this Zoological Park established by Congress was not established for the benefit of the people of this District, but for the benefit of the scientific men of this country who would desire to preserve the types of the different wild animals that inhabited this continent. So far from being beneficial to the property holders

adjacent to it, I should think it would be a disadvantage. Surely if I owned property adjoining a zoological park I would be disposed to sell it at a much less price than if it was not located near such a park filled with wild animals.

I can not, therefore, see any propriety whatever in charging any of the benefits of this park either to the adjacent landholders or the people of the District of Columbia. This is the seat of the National Government, the capital of a great nation, and for one I feel like making it worthy of a nation of a 100,000,000 or 200,000,000 people. Among other things, I think it proper that Congress should establish a zoological park to preserve the types of the animals that originally inhabited this continent and that are fast fading away.

I am opposed to the House amendments, but if it is impossible to pass the bill without concurring in them, under that restraint I shall vote for the bill as it comes from the other House.

I will add that the Senator from Kentucky himself, who is seated in front of me [Mr. Blackburn], may remember that near the village in which we were both born there was a park preserved by one of the original settlers of that State, in which the buffalo, the elk, the bear, and the deer were preserved in large numbers, and it became a great object of interest and a curiosity not only to the people in that vicinity, but to the people from the Eastern States, many of whom came there to see that large park filled with these animals.

I am sure if this park were established here it would be an object of interest, not to the people of the District of Columbia who are engaged in their business here, nor to the members of Congress who pass but a few years of their lives here, but to the scientific men of the whole country who might be disposed to investigate the laws that relate to these wild animals and all other animals in connection with the discovery of the truth in every direction.

Mr. W. M. STEWART. With regard to this particular appropriation, it seems to me that it is proper for the United States to bear all of the expense for the reasons assigned by the Senator from Louisiana, which appear to me to be controlling. But I should like to make a suggestion. I do not think that the policy of charging the Government with half of the expense of the streets in the District by general taxation is working well. It occasions at every session of Congress a fierce conflict as to where the money shall be used, and those who are most successful in pressing their claims get their streets improved and the others do not.

The system of improving streets out of a general fund has generally, in most of the Western cities at least, been a bad one. I do not know how it is here. They tried it on the Pacific coast for many years and it led to controversy as to where the money should be appropriated, and there was dissatisfaction. They finally passed a law in California

applying to all cities a general act requiring the property abutting on the street to pay for the improvement, and a street would be improved whenever a majority of the property owners on the line of the proposed improvement asked for it. That has occasioned a great deal of improvement in San Francisco and other California cities which would not have been made if the money had been paid from a general appropriation.

If that were done here it would relieve the Government and relieve the large taxpayers and improve property considerably, and then the General Government could well afford to expend more money in beautifying the parks and in what relates more to general matters.

I know it will be said that a large portion of the city having been improved from the general fund, to make the change would be unjust, and the rest should have the same advantage; but now is a good time to make the changes, because the taxes have been principally levied on the property inside the boundaries of the city. I say that it occurs to me that now would be a good time to make the change, inasmuch as nearly all the streets inside of the boundary are already improved, and the plan in most of the cities is that where the streets are once improved the necessary repairs shall come out of the general fund. Many new divisions are now being laid out outside of the city, and if the property owners who expect to make money out of them were allowed to improve the streets whenever they feel disposed to do so at their own expense, it would be a great relief to the District generally and to the Government.

The money expended by the Government should be applied to more general purposes in keeping the streets in repair, but the new work that is to be done might be done by the property owners. Whenever a majority of the property owners on any street for any particular distance desire to have work done, let them do it, and the city would then grow fast enough; but if things go on in this way there will be a contest as to the improvement of this and that street out of the general fund, and that will become more and more intense as the city extends outside of the boundary.

There is no objection to having the District all improved if the people are willing to put their own money in it; but there is objection to taxing the Government or the portion of the city that is built up for extending streets into the country. If people are willing to do it for the benefit of the District and to increase the assessable value of property and aid everybody by the expenditure of the money, it seems to me that such a policy would be best. It has been tried in the Western cities and has been found to work well, and I suggest that it be tried here.

As to the present appropriation, it seems to me this park for the purpose of preserving animals ought to be a national park, and I

think that is a thing for which the Government should pay the whole expense.

Mr. J. C. S. BLACKBURN. I am very sure, Mr. President, that this Zoological Park has no more sincere advocate or friend than I am, but I will not vote for any bill that proposes to impose upon the people of the District of Columbia any portion of the expense incident to its purchase or its maintenance. I do not intend, either, to offer the plea of poverty on behalf of the people of this District in support of this provision. There is not within the limits of this land a heavier taxed community than the people who reside in this District to-day. It is not going beyond the record nor overstating the facts to say that the bulk of the indebtedness which rests upon this city and this District to-day was put there by reason of the negligence of Congress, it having absolute legislative control over the District.

The Government of the United States supports and maintains the Yellowstone Park at its own expense. It would be just as rational and just as fair to levy a 50 per cent tax upon the District of Columbia property for the maintenance of the national park in the Yellowstone as for this park here. It would be just as fair to levy upon the property holders in the District of Columbia a percentage of the tax that is needed to support the Botanical Garden right near the Capitol, or the public building in which we are sitting, or any of the public property that this Government owns within the limits of this District.

With all deference to the action that the other House may take or may have taken, protesting and declaring my earnest and honest support of the measure that looks to the establishment and maintenance of a park here in this District, not only for entertainment and enjoyment but for the education of the people of this country, I protest that I will not vote for any bill that is so unfair in its exactions as to require one-half of the money which is needed either to purchase or to maintain it to be collected from the property holders of this District.

Why, Mr. President, we are told by those whose sources of information are the most reliable that the herds of buffaloes which once roamed the prairies and the plains of this country in uncounted numbers, which many of us within the last ten years have spent weeks in the pleasure time of hunting and destroying, have shrunk until to-day there are less than one hundred buffalo within the limits of the United States outside of the Yellowstone Park and the private parks of private citizens. There are less than one hundred, according to the information that we get from those whose business it is to inform themselves and know. The moose has disappeared practically from our country. Now and then a stray specimen is found in the woodlands of Maine; but from the Northwest the moose has disappeared almost entirely.

This proposition is to establish here at the capital city a zoological

park where these rapidly disappearing specimens of the animals indigenous to this country may be preserved for all time to come, if it be possible; and I am amazed that any gentleman should reach the conclusion that in order to carry out and perfect this national purpose the tax-ridden people of the District of Columbia, who have no voice in either House of Congress, who by the express terms of the Constitution are the victims of any arbitrary power that Congress sees fit to inflict, should be made to contribute a portion of that expense.

Mr. H. L. DAWES. Mr. President, I agree with the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. Blackburn] that the Zoological Park should be maintained by the Government of the United States. I want, however, to enter my protest against the idea that this is an awfully tax-ridden city.

Mr. President, when the proposition to make the Zoological Park first appeared in the Committee on Appropriations it was suggested that the District Commissioners could see to it that those whose real estate was to border it would donate or contribute something out of the lands which they were to sell to the Government for the purposes of this park. Instead of that, every one of them not only refused to contribute a square foot of land, but put up the price of the land that they were to sell to the Government of the United States 100 per cent more than it was before.

It is contemplated to embrace this park in a larger park, which I hope will be done, but those who reap the most benefit pecuniarily from it and all who do reap it are the taxpayers of this District, and all of the advance in their property serves to lessen the per cent of their taxation.

The Government of the United States has assumed \$33,000,000, expended in grading and paving the streets and avenues of this city, and is paying now the bonds issued by the District for that purpose. The expenditure of these \$33,000,000 has enhanced the value of every square foot of taxable property in this city four hundred fold; and yet the Senator from Kentucky talks about a tax-ridden District which can not be compelled to pay upon its enhanced value something toward the money taken out of the Treasury of the United States. They are only taxed \$1.50 on the hundred dollars for all their real estate; and every dollar that we expend in these parks here, and which we ought to expend for them, is enhancing the value of the property. The limitation which is fixed by law on taxation here is a rate less than in any other city that I know of in this country.

Mr. President, I believe in beautifying this city; I believe in making everything pertaining to it in some way correspond to the grandeur and greatness of the Government; but those who have pocketed money day by day out of this expenditure, those who are reaping these rich rewards, benefiting the real estate of this city and this District, are the last men who ought to come here and complain of the

taxes which the citizens of this District pay, the part which they contribute to the necessary expenditures of the District. Nobody asks, nobody ought to ask them to pay for such improvements as these parks, but they ought not to content themselves with merely paying one-half of the current expenses of this District, but they ought to thank God that the lines have fallen to them in such pleasant places.

Mr. MORRILL. I hope that the vote may be now taken.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Vermont, that the Senate nonconcur in the amendments of the House of Representatives.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. MORRILL. I move that the Senate insist on its nonconcurrence and ask for a committee of conference.

The motion was agreed to.

By unanimous consent, the VICE-PRESIDENT was authorized to appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate, and Mr. J. S. Morrill, Mr. J. C. Spooner, and Mr. G. G. Vest were appointed.

April 9, 1890—House.

The SPEAKER (Mr. T. B. REED) laid before the House the bill (S. 2284), in which the Senate disagreed to the amendments of the House and asked for a conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses.

Mr. J. G. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House insist upon its amendments and assent to the request for a committee of conference.

Mr. L. E. McCOMAS. And pending that, I move that the House recede from its amendments.

The SPEAKER. That motion has precedence.

Mr. J. H. BLOUNT. I would like to know if this is not a stray part of the sundry civil bill?

Mr. CANNON. I think so; but this is a Senate amendment, and we had better dispose of it. Mr. Speaker, I think that time would be saved——

Mr. W. S. HOLMAN. This motion applies to all the House amendments? It seems to me that it ought to be read again.

Mr. A. M. DOCKERY. Is there more than one amendment?

Mr. HOLMAN. More than one, I believe.

Mr. DOCKERY. Why not read the amendments separately and take a separate vote upon them?

The SPEAKER. The amendments have already been voted on in the House.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I would be glad to have the attention of the House for a few minutes to the amendment of the House upon this bill. The Senate disagreed to the House amendment and asked a committee of conference, and the gentleman from Maryland [Mr.

McComas] moves that the House recede from its amendment. I think that if it is the sense of the House to recede from its amendments it had better be considered and that action had. On the contrary, I think that if it is the sense of the House to insist upon the House amendment, we had better make it emphatic, so that the conferees on the part of the House can have the action of the House on this matter to report to the Senate conferees.

The bill is an act for the organization, improvement, and maintenance of a national zoological park. The House amendment provides that one half of the sum, amounting to nearly \$100,000, appropriated for the commencement of the improvement of this park shall be paid from the revenues of the District of Columbia, and that the other half shall be paid from the Treasury of the United States. I believe that the House should not adopt the motion of the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. McComas] to concur with the Senate, and for these reasons: In the sundry civil bill for the fiscal year 1889 a provision was placed by the Senate appropriating \$200,000 for the purchase of a site for this park. The House fought the provision. The money was payable, or was to be payable if the provision had been enacted, from the Treasury of the United States, and at that time the Senate receded and the provision was lost.

At the last session of the Fiftieth Congress, a year ago and a little over, the Senate, no doubt having in view the fate of the proposition to buy this park at the sole expense of the United States, placed a provision by way of an amendment upon the District of Columbia appropriation bill, appropriating \$200,000 to buy the site for this zoological park, one half payable from the revenues of the District of Columbia and the other half from the United States Treasury. After full discussion in the House that appropriation was made, and the site for this park was bought and has been paid for jointly by the District of Columbia and the Government of the United States, and this proposition is for an appropriation to improve the park. The Senate sent us this bill in the first instance providing for the improvement and we concurred, believing that the improvement of the park was wise. We concurred in the Senate provisions placing the expenditure of the money under the Smithsonian Institution rather than under the District Commissioners, but we amended the Senate bill so as to provide that this park, which is owned jointly by the United States and the District of Columbia, should be improved and maintained from the revenues of each, half and half.

The Senate, after full discussion, refused to concur in the House amendment, and now the matter comes up on the motion which I have made, that the House insist upon its amendment, which is supplemented by the motion which the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. McComas] makes, that the House concur with the Senate. If it is the sense of

the House to concur with the Senate, that vote will pass the bill and place upon the Government of the United States the sole expense of the improvement and maintenance of this park now, and practically hereafter, and will involve, in justice and equity, a refund to the District of Columbia of the \$100,000 that has already been paid from the revenues of the District for the purchase of this park. I trust the House will not concur with the Senate. In my opinion, when the United States Government values its public buildings in this city and all its reservations (of which there are hundreds at all these street crossings), when it improves them at the sole expense of the United States, and provides watchmen for their care at the sole expense of the United States, and then, when it assents to the proposition that the United States owns the fee simple of all the streets and alleys in the District of Columbia and values them, and upon that valuation and the valuation of its parks and public buildings comes in and says it will assent, in consideration of the sole ownership of the streets and the parks, that the United States shall pay one-half the expense of running the District government, that is a very liberal provision for the District of Columbia, to be made at the expense of the Federal Treasury.

Mr. A. J. HOPKINS. Will my colleague permit me to ask him a question?

Mr. CANNON. Yes, sir.

Mr. HOPKINS. Do I understand that a vote in favor of the motion made by the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. McComas] will saddle the entire expense of this park upon the Government, and that a vote in favor of the motion made by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. Cannon] will divide the expense between the District of Columbia and the Government?

Mr. CANNON. Precisely. The gentleman's understanding is correct. Now, I want to say one word more. I wish to deal liberally with the District of Columbia. Congress governs the District of Columbia. We all take pride in the national city. We believe in putting up public buildings that will be an ornament and will serve the purposes of the Government properly, and now, at this day, the rate of taxation upon property in the District of Columbia will not average one-half of the rate of taxation in our respective towns and cities throughout this country.

I do not complain of this, but it is so favorable to the District that rich people and people of leisure throughout the length and breadth of this land are encouraged to come to the District of Columbia and make their homes here so as to escape the more onerous taxation to which they would be subjected if they held their residences in their respective States. I am not grumbling at this; I am merely calling attention to it. Other cities, New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, every city that

has a zoological park buys the land and maintains and improves the park at its own expense.

Gentlemen will recollect that these corridors were hot with the feet of the good people of the District of Columbia a year ago asking for legislation establishing this park at the joint expense of the General Government and the District of Columbia, and now, having got the park, they are equally hot to try to get out of paying their share of its maintenance and to saddle the whole thing upon the Treasury. Congress has plenary power to continue the improvement of this park and to place it under the control of the Smithsonian Institution, and this bill proposes to do that, and, so far as my voice and vote are concerned, as long as I am a member of this House of Congress, they shall be given in favor of this park being maintained at the joint expense of the District and of the Federal Government.

Mr. F. T. GREENHALGE. Can the gentleman tell us how the tax rate on residents of the District of Columbia compares with that of other places? Is it much lighter or otherwise?

Mr. CANNON. It will not average one-half of the burden that is generally borne in other cities and towns throughout the country.

Mr. BLOUNT rose.

Mr. CANNON. How much time does the gentleman desire?

Mr. BLOUNT. I should like ten minutes.

Mr. CANNON. I will yield ten minutes to the gentleman, but I would be glad to dispose of this matter within the hour.

Mr. MCCOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I wish to be recognized in my own right on my motion.

Mr. CANNON. If the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. Blount] will excuse me, I think it is only courteous and proper that I should first yield to my colleague upon the committee, the other gentleman from Georgia [Mr. Clements].

Mr. J. C. CLEMENTS. I am very much obliged to the gentleman, but I prefer that my colleague [Mr. Blount] shall proceed now.

Mr. BLOUNT. Mr. Speaker, this appropriation itself properly belongs to the sundry civil bill, and, if it was to be reported at all, it should have been postponed until that bill was reported to the House; but measures like this relating to expenditures for matters of taste, seem to have a peculiar fascination for the Senate, and that body appears to have been unwilling to await the ordinary course of legislation, and has therefore assumed jurisdiction over a matter of appropriation which does not belong to it, and hence the subject is now before us for consideration.

My own opinion is that the better way to dispose of this bill would have been for the House, at an earlier stage, to have reported it to the committee and allowed it to remain there, or else to have made the issue in a more formal way with the Senate. But not being in charge

of this measure, I shall take pleasure in following the direction indicated by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. Cannon] as to the course to be pursued by the House. I think with him that it is proper the District of Columbia should bear its share of the expense for this park. Other cities in the country have their zoological parks. They are considered a part of the features of a great city. The idea of this park in the District of Columbia was originated and presented to this House at the instance of citizens of the District. To speak of this park as an institution for the education of the American people from different parts of the country is a mere pretense. This park is simply a feature of city life which Washington has, as other cities have, and it is only a pretext to put it on any other ground.

Certainly, sir, the Congress of the United States within the last few years has made wonderful progress in the matter of appropriations from the general Treasury for the adornment of this capital. I have before me a speech made in the Forty-fourth Congress by General Chipman, formerly the Delegate from the District of Columbia in the Congress of the United States. In this speech that gentleman, urging more liberality on the part of Congress toward the District, gives a tabular statement showing what sums of money had been allowed in this way in the past, with a view of urging upon Congress that a more liberal course be pursued. In 1800, as appears by this table, Congress gave \$10,000 to the District, and the expenditures run along through a period of years down to 1871. For purposes of future reference, I publish this table:

Statement of expenditures on account of improvements of avenues and streets in the city of Washington, from 1800 to 1871, inclusive.

1800.....	\$10,000.00	1850.....	\$26,280.50	1862.....	\$3,300.00
1823.....	5,000.00	1851.....	44,845.64	1863.....	11,846.13
1824.....	5,000.00	1852.....	36,277.33	1864.....	13,223.66
1832.....	60,000.00	1853.....	15,329.37	1865.....	8,926.58
1833.....	76,680.00	1854.....	36,933.77	1866.....	56,841.88
1834.....	9,233.70	1855.....	17,666.69	1867.....	72,973.69
1838.....	2,280.00	1856.....	7,229.58	1868.....	20,100.00
1842.....	12,000.00	1857.....	17,500.00	1869.....	321,575.00
1843.....	3,933.26	1858.....	15,000.00	1870.....	2,051.76
1846.....	10,000.00	1859.....	6,550.00	1871.....	10,000.00
1848.....	16,000.00	1860.....	3,000.00		
1849.....	3,754.11	1861.....	13,518.87	Total ...	1,002,785.52

It thus appears that, from 1800 to 1871 the total expenditures from the Federal Treasury for the national capital amounted only to a little over \$1,000,000. Under the system we have adopted we are paying more than that sum annually out of the Federal Treasury.

In the Forty-fifth or Forty-sixth Congress—I am not sure which—Congress determined that it would thereafter pay one-half of the

expenses of the District of Columbia. It was a tremendous enlargement in the matter of expenditures for the District. Subsequently, Congress finding the District of Columbia in debt to the extent of about \$26,000,000, agreed, in addition to paying half of the current expenses, to assume one-half of that indebtedness of \$26,000,000. Since that time scheme after scheme has been brought forward; improvement after improvement has been presented for the benefit of the Federal capital, and whenever any such special scheme has been presented there has always been an effort on the part of the District to escape its proper burden of taxation, and to put that burden on the Federal Treasury. This has not occurred in isolated instances. It is the spirit that animates this capital. Wherever the people here can relieve themselves from the part of the burden which naturally belongs to the locality by appealing to a patriotic sentiment, they attempt to transfer that burden to the residue of the country.

This is the situation to-day. While other cities are paying for their zoological parks, there is an effort to build one here under Government patronage, and charge the expenses to the Federal Treasury, without apportioning to the people of this District, to whom the great benefit is to come, their due share of the expense.

There is no danger, Mr. Speaker, that the Federal Government will not give to this capital all the recognition that it is entitled to. The tendency is all in that direction. This community is blessed beyond any other in the United States. The sums of money expended in this capital, according to the population, per capita, would perhaps not be tolerated in any other city. The very fact that only one-half of these expenditures is charged to the citizens here is an inducement to them to be continually urging various objects of improvement and expenditure.

For one, sir, while I have, I trust, a due regard for the improvement of the capital, and while I participate in that pride which every American citizen feels in regarding this as perhaps the most beautiful city in the country, comparing possibly with any other in the world, I have other sentiments besides those. There are people outside of the District; there are interests away from this District. There are matters of taste to be considered here; but there are necessities outside. The great agricultural sections of this country are to-day agitated by straitened financial conditions. The cloud of despondency hangs over them. Their organization indicates to us that there is distress and a purpose for relief. We may ignore it; we may close our eyes to it; in considering questions of taste and extravagant expenditure at the Federal capital we may overlook those necessities. But, sir, for one I am not willing that this continued expenditure of Federal treasure, by reason of influences which ought not to dominate as they do, shall go on without my protest.

As appears by the statement presented by General Chipman, the early leaders of political thought in this land, from the beginning until the present generation, never felt that the demands of patriotism called upon them for such contributions to the advancement of this capital as are now deemed proper. For seventy-one years, as this record discloses, these influences were not strong enough to draw from the Federal Treasury more than \$1,000,000. I would prefer, sir, that the simpler methods of the past should obtain. I realize that in view of the progress which has been made in the matter of expenditure, and in view of the habits of thought in the country, we have reached that point where we may not perhaps undo the legislation of the past, but I trust that for a time at least we may be able to maintain a standstill.

We are expending at this capital to-day out of the Federal Treasury more than is being expended as the cost of administering many of the State governments. And as the gentleman from Illinois has well said, this expenditure is based largely on the idea that we own one-half of the property in the District of Columbia. But when you come to examine the itemization of this property you find that it consists largely, I might say almost exclusively, of streets, alleys, and parks which were reserved by the Federal Government from the beginning for the convenience of the people. The whole property, of course, belonged in the beginning to the General Government; it was laid off into streets and alleys and reservations; the land was sold, and the people bought along with it the right to the use of these alleys, streets, and reservations. There is, so far as the Federal Government per se is concerned, nothing in the streets. The real proprietors, those who really own and enjoy this property, are the citizens of the District of Columbia. Yet they tell us with an immense amount of cheek, "These streets are not ours; they are yours; and therefore you must pay half the expenses of the local government."

I would like some gentlemen of the great constituencies away from here all over the land, in the South, West, on the Pacific slope, to take position on the platform before the masses of electors and present this sort of argument for extorting taxation from them and have a test as to the truth and justice of it from that quarter rather than from the social influences that surround us here.

[Here the hammer fell.]

Mr. CANNON. I reserve the remainder of my time.

Mr. McCOMAS. Mr. Speaker, if I understand the practice on the motion of higher privilege to recede, is it not my right to conclude debate on that motion? That has been the ruling heretofore. I remember a case in the Forty-ninth Congress.

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from Maryland be kind enough to refer the Chair to that ruling?

Mr. McCOMAS. It was a ruling on the Post-Office appropriation bill made by Speaker Carlisle.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman is now recognized, and in the meantime the Chair will examine the point.

Mr. McCOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I do not desire to consume much time on this proposition, and perhaps if we could have a little more order on the floor I may take much less time and no doubt the House would be glad of that.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Maryland will suspend for a moment. Gentlemen will cease conversation and take their seats.

Mr. McCOMAS. Now, Mr. Speaker, this bill does not appropriate an enormous sum of money; the total is \$92,000. The objects are not local. For the shelter of animals, cages, fences and inclosures, ponds for fishes, for water supply and drainage, for maintaining collection, food supply, and acquisition and transportation of specimens. That is the whole of it.

I doubt very much if gentlemen on this floor have been approached by anybody living in the District of Columbia in behalf of this measure.

It is a Senate bill, passed, came to the House, our amendments put on without debate, went back to the Senate, there debated extensively, but up to this hour no citizen of the District of Columbia has said one word to me or written one line about it.

It is an unfounded statement to call it a District proposition. It is a proposition which came from the Smithsonian Institution. It came first in the shape of a bill from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds to establish a national zoological park. It was established, and in the hurry and pressure of legislation it was put on as an amendment in the last Congress to the District of Columbia bill, and being there of course one-half of the fund came out of the District of Columbia. They paid for half of the park without asking for it, without demanding it, and in fact without knowing much about it. They gave that ground because Congress chose to make them pay for it.

This is still called a national park, but when you come to get the money to pay for animals brought here from Wyoming, from far States and Territories, specimens of animals soon to become extinct, and brought here to be preserved; when you would provide for the collection you have already back of the Smithsonian in the inclosure belonging to the Government, you provide this new place to put them; you may have them there as a national collection.

Mr. Speaker, when you take the view expressed here by other gentlemen, and take these appropriations and make this simply a District of Columbia park, then, in my judgment, you had better abandon the whole business, better give back the land that has been purchased, give up the whole idea, and not have only a little Washington City park at the capital of the nation. Such a plan, in my judgment, would be a great mistake. This is already established.

When you want to bring these varieties of animals and specimens from all parts of the country, from our great West, in carrying out the purposes contemplated by this park, and preserve from extinction certain of the wonderful animals still remaining on this continent, you do not want them placed here as District specimens, but for the benefit of the whole people of the whole country in their own park which you have bought and established by the authority vested in you. If you make it liable to the control of this people because of the fact that they spent one-half of the money necessary, their Commissioners ought to have some control over it. If you make it liable to the control of the District government and the citizens of the District, then you had better end the whole business, change the name and control of it, and put it back in the hands of the District, or close out the whole transaction by giving the money for other purposes or selling the land.

This park, if it is to be a national concern at all for the advancement of science, for the preservation of rare species of animals, for the collection of interesting specimens, should be placed exclusively under the control of the Smithsonian. That is the only place it ought to be. You have no more right to make the District of Columbia, which does not want the park, pay one-half of the cost of it than you have to compel them to pay one-half of the cost of the National Museum, or one-half of the expense of the Botanical Garden, or one-half of the expense of the other public institutions of this city, and for precisely the same reason. If that policy should be inaugurated on this bill, then it would be better for this people if you wipe out that garden, raze your Museum, or else make the District of Columbia pay one-half of the expenditures for their maintenance. Besides that, you might find the people of the District here, if they paid one-half of the money, claiming, as they could properly claim, a right of interest in the management and suggestions. But it ought to be entirely free from all such entanglements.

Another thing, Mr. Speaker, is worthy of consideration. If this is to be a great national museum, we have reason to suppose from the experience of other countries with national collections that there will be valuable, interesting specimens and gifts sent here from the other nations of the world. Collections will be made from Egypt, Japan, China, India—in fact, from all the world. Does anyone expect that such would be the result if this was a little park for the city of Washington alone, and that the species and varieties extant among other nations would adorn and beautify a mere local establishment of that character? These would be sent if this was the park of the United States; otherwise they would not, just as our own country, as Australia, as India, as China and Japan have sent animals to London, to Berlin, to Belgium, to Holland, to Paris, and to the national museums of the world.

If it is to be national in its scope, and you want these gifts and treasures, then make it national. Make it so that it can reflect something of the grandeur of a great nation. Why, the people of the world had just as soon send such things to Chicago, or Baltimore, or Philadelphia, if these institutions are to be merely local in their character.

But, Mr. Speaker, beyond all of that, the men in charge of the Smithsonian seem to have for years escaped any censure for extravagance or squandering; and it seems to have been one of the institutions of the Government wisely administered in the past. Founded for the advancement of knowledge, this is an adjunct, just as the Museum is now to the Smithsonian, and that is under the control of that institution.

Why, I may answer my friend from Georgia and my friend from Illinois, should we spend a dollar of the national moneys for a dead fish or the skeleton of some extinct animal, and put it in the National Museum, without making the District of Columbia pay one-half, according to their theory? The people of the District of Columbia have access to this Museum. They can go there as they can go to this park; and yet the Government has gathered together there an interesting collection without compelling this people to pay one-half. Why do you not saddle one-half of the expenses of the Medical Museum on the people of Washington?

If this was a question where the people of the District of Columbia were interested in the advancement of real estate, or interested for speculative purposes in this proposed establishment, that would present a question well worthy of consideration. But where is the man here or elsewhere who can now rise up in his place and assert that the citizens of the District of Columbia have ever asked him to advance the interests of this park or have a bill passed for either of these purposes? I would like to know that gentleman, and I will give him a half minute of my time to name an instance. They believe it should be entirely a national affair for the interest and honor of the whole country. That is the spirit in which the Senate has twice passed the bill; that is the spirit in which it was introduced in this House after it had been introduced in the Senate by Senator Beck, of Kentucky, and introduced in the House by the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. Breckinridge] now on this floor. It was introduced as a national project; let us consider it and pass it in the same spirit. Let us recede from our amendment and agree to the Senate bill. Let the bill pass, and the \$92,000 be spent for housing the animals we have and for bringing specimens from all over the country as well as the transportation of the gifts from the other nations of the world which will be made if this is a national park.

I now yield to the gentleman from Kentucky as much time as he may desire.

MR. WILLIAM C. P. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, my

original interest in this bill grew out of my personal friendship for Senator Beck and his request that I should look into the matter. He was the originator of the idea. It so happened that the present Director of the Smithsonian Institution fell in with Senator Beck and showed him a little collection, the beginning of a zoological collection, at the Smithsonian grounds. Senator Beck became interested immediately, and said that if it were an object worthy of expenditure to provide for the purchase of a dead animal, it certainly was equally within the power of the nation to appropriate money to prevent a species from becoming extinct; and he drew the first bill which was introduced in the Senate and passed by that body for the purpose contemplated by the present bill. That bill came to the House, and at his request I introduced it here.

This is not a local matter; the District of Columbia has nothing whatever to do with it, except that it is located in the District of Columbia. It ought not to have anything to do with it; it ought to have no power over it; it ought to have no interest in it; it ought to have no concern with it. It is not a zoological park to adorn the city of Washington. It is not to beautify the city. That is not the object, and if it were, speaking for myself, I should oppose it. I would have nothing to do with it. But this is an entirely different matter.

The United States was the recipient of a devise from James Smithson, which was accepted, and out of which has grown the Smithsonian Institution. With that devise and with appropriations made by the United States, scientific investigations have been pursued by that institution.

Now, this is simply in the same direction as the Museum and the Smithsonian Institution, with its lectures, its professors, and its means of scientific investigation. This is simply an addendum to that Smithsonian Institution for the purpose of a scientific investigation of the animals, the flora, and the fauna of America. It is an attempt to apply to the live animal scientific investigation, especially to those species which are rapidly becoming extinct. It is supplying an arena where they may be kept, grounds where they may be preserved, buildings where they may be fed, maintained, and examined, and it has as much to do with the United States as any other appropriation for the benefit of the Smithsonian Institution.

I beg gentlemen of this House, therefore, to entirely eliminate the idea that my friend from Georgia has expressed in this matter—that the District of Columbia has anything to do with it; that it is local to the District; that it is for the purpose of beautifying the District, adding to its wealth, and giving a place where the people can go and enjoy themselves. Incidentally and supplementarily this may occur. You can not have a park of 158 acres with animals that will not attract public attention. They will no doubt attract public gatherings; but

that is purely incidental. The real object is a much higher one; and the District of Columbia has nothing to do with it. But if we allow this amendment to continue, it gives to the District of Columbia a joint title and interest with the United States in the specimens that are to be put there. It gives them, and ought to give to them, a voice in its management. And we ought to remember, Mr. Speaker, that the present anomalous and un-American government of the District of Columbia can not exist always.

I beg the attention of this House for a moment that they may recollect that this experiment that we are making with the District of Columbia is a wholly un-American and anomalous experiment. We control the District of Columbia through our legislation. We appoint the officers—that is, the President of the United States nominates them, and they are confirmed by the Senate. We determine the amount of appropriations and expenditures. We therefore fix the rate of taxation, and the people of the District have no voice in their own government. This can not last always. When the city becomes, not a city of 200,000, but of 400,000 or 500,000 people, this form of government must give way to some more American form of government. When that dissolution of partnership takes place, as indubitably it will, we ought not to have this addendum to the Smithsonian Institution as a part of the joint property of the Government and the District.

We are taking an exceedingly narrow and temporary view when we take the view of the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations [Mr. Cannon] and of my friend from Georgia [Mr. Blount] and other friends that this is a local matter, to be made by joint expenditure. I voted in the Fiftieth Congress for the appropriation of \$200,000 to buy this property with very great reluctance, simply because it did make the District pay half of it. I thought it an unwise experiment, the District of Columbia having no interest in it, and I only voted for it because the friends of the measure thought that was the only way, so late in the session, to start the experiment at all.

In this Congress I protested in the Committee on Appropriations against the amendment reported, and I now earnestly believe in the motion of the gentleman from Maryland to agree to the action of the Senate. I want so far as possible to have this discussion to be based on the hypothesis that this is not a local matter, nor for beautification or adornment. I am not doing this as a favor to the District of Columbia. I have no other interest in the District of Columbia than any other Representative. I am here purely as a transitory resident, coming here in the discharge of my duty. I have not in one way or another any interest except to do justly. I am against allowing—that is the form in which I shall put my protest—I am against permitting the District of Columbia to have any interest in this matter, and of bearing any part of this expenditure. I want it to be wholly a matter that is

within the control of the Government. I want it to be a part of the Smithsonian Institution. I am not willing that it shall come under the control of the Commissioners of the District. I do not want it mixed up with any possible self-interests ring or syndicate that may be in this District. I want it as a scientific enterprise, as a part of that great public institution of which the Smithsonian has been so honorable a part. I know it will be honestly administered in connection with that Institution. I know it will be wisely maintained, and I know that it will be of advantage.

Mr. McCOMAS. I now yield three minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. Morse].

The SPEAKER. Mr. Morse is recognized.

Mr. E. A. MORSE. Mr. Speaker, I desire to meet one single objection raised to this bill by the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. Blount]. He complains that the expenditures for adorning and beautifying the capital, for streets and parks and statuary, have largely increased in the last quarter of a century, and are growing larger every year. I understood him to say that for seventy-one years scarcely more than \$1,000,000 was expended by the General Government for such purposes. It is easy to explain the increased expenditures for adorning and beautifying this capital city complained of by the gentleman from Georgia. Prior to the war and prior to 1861, when the Republican party came into power, the doctrine of State rights prevailed; the doctrine prevailed that we were a loose-jointed confederacy of sovereign States, bound together by slender ties, and that the national capital was a city of no great importance, and though it was laid out by a French engineer, who must have had prophetic wisdom of the future greatness and glory of the country, laid out, I say, on a colossal scale—the gentleman from Georgia is correct—almost absolutely nothing was done to develop the plan of the capital and seat of Government.

In 1861, with the election of Abraham Lincoln, a change came over the spirit of the dream. The people in that election rebuked the doctrine of the State rights and declared that we were a nation, and though the Republican party had on its hands the most gigantic civil war of all history, calling for the expenditure of untold millions of money, they began immediately to emphasize the fact that we were a nation by the macadamizing of the streets, by costly additions to this Capitol, by the laying out of parks, and the erection of statuary to commemorate the heroes of the Republic, and that policy has been pursued for a quarter of a century, until this city has come to be the finest capital city in the world, and the bill now under consideration is in the direct line of that policy inaugurated by the Republican party when it assumed control of the Government, and that policy shall never be reversed by my vote.

The gentleman from Georgia complains that these improvements

are for the benefit of the residents of this city, and that the taxpayers here should bear the expense. The same argument might be made to apply with equal force to the Washington Monument, built largely by the General Government, whose lofty summit pierces the sky, and by which we tell the coming generations that we are not ungrateful or unmindful of the valor and patriotism of the man who was first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen. I deny the position of the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. Blount] that these improvements to the city of Washington are for the benefit of the citizens of this District. This city is now or is fast becoming the center of attraction of the people from every State and from every section of our vast domain, and these improvements are for the benefit of the citizens of Georgia, of Massachusetts, of Louisiana, of California; and every section of our country shares in the glory and splendor of the national capital; and I trust this bill, which is but a continuation of the Republican policy of the past to adorn and beautify and make attractive the national capital, will prevail.

Mr. McCOMAS. I yield now to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Butterworth].

Mr. B. BUTTERWORTH. Mr. Speaker, the establishment of this zoological park is a national enterprise, and has been so treated ever since the inception of the movement, so treated by both branches of Congress. It has met with favor in both branches of Congress. The park is properly located at the national capital, but it might have been located anywhere else within the domain of the Republic. The enterprise is worthy. There is not a civilized or enlightened nation upon the earth—if I may draw the line between civilized and enlightened—that has not an institution of this character, and our own people have seen fit to provide for such an institution. It is located, I repeat, at the national capital, and there is no question about the wisdom of that location; but it might have been located anywhere else in this Republic, and if it had been would any gentleman have insisted that the county in which it was located should become part owner of this zoological park or garden, and that the people of that county should be arbitrarily taxed for the purpose of maintaining that national institution? I think not, gentlemen. But there is no more propriety, I submit, in taxing the people of this District to found and maintain such an institution, which is wholly national in its character and for the benefit of all our people, than there would be in taxing the people of a county to keep up a mint or other public building of national character which was established there and conducted in the interest of the whole people of this country.

Mr. WILLIAM COGSWELL. Will the gentleman permit a question?

Mr. BUTTERWORTH. Certainly.

Mr. COGSWELL. Does not the gentleman think that this is in the nature of a local improvement to the property of this District?

Mr. BUTTERWORTH. Every building put up by the General Government, whether in the District of Columbia or in the district of my honored friend from Massachusetts, is in a sense local in its influence and a great advantage to the locality where that building is erected, but the people of the locality are not therefore taxed for its construction or maintenance. The erection of a large building in my own city, costing eight or ten millions of dollars, was an incalculable advantage to all the property within the range of the building, and yet we were not taxed any more than my honorable friend from Massachusetts to pay for the building.

Mr. COGSWELL. Another question: Does the gentleman make no distinction between an ordinary Government building and a great zoological or other park within 3 miles of the residence property of this District?

Mr. BUTTERWORTH. I draw the proper distinction. One is a scientific institution for educational purposes, the other a building in which to transact public business; but they are both and equally national in character, and each in the interest of all the people of this country. So far as the District of Columbia is concerned she has all she can do to manage her affairs now, all she can do and more than she does well.

Mr. JAMES BUCHANAN, of New Jersey. And very largely through the mismanagement of Congress.

Mr. BUTTERWORTH. Very largely so, I agree.

Mr. BLOUNT. Will the gentleman from Ohio state how the rate of taxation here compares with that in other cities?

Mr. BUTTERWORTH. Well, in all good conscience it is high enough. If the gentleman pays any tax here he will observe that it is high enough. But that has nothing to do with this question. Suppose the tax rate in my friend's district is only one-tenth of one per cent, does it follow because we, representing all the people of the Republic, choose to locate some national enterprise in his district, that we shall therefore saddle half the cost of it upon the people of that district because their rate of taxation is so low?

Mr. BLOUNT. That was not the object of my question. The gentleman was complaining of the burdens already imposed upon the people of this District—

Mr. BUTTERWORTH. No, I was not.

Mr. BLOUNT. I so understood the gentleman, and I wanted to get at the facts by asking him to compare the rate of taxation here with the rate in other places.

Mr. BUTTERWORTH. I was not complaining. Far from it. I am willing that the District shall bear its present burdens and something more, but I am not willing to surrender the control of this national

enterprise to three or five commissioners of the District of Columbia. It is not a proper subject of their jurisdiction. I would not add to their duties even to the extent of keeping one pet bear in this zoological park, which belongs to the whole country. This is our enterprise and not the enterprise of the District of Columbia, and the fact that the people of the District of Columbia may gain some advantage from this park because it is located here is not a good reason why they should be required to bear the expense of the park, any more than it is an argument why the people of any other district should pay the cost or a portion of the cost of any national enterprise which may be located among them. I am aware that the government of the District of Columbia is pretty severely criticised, I believe justly. I would modify the District government if I could, and give the people something to say in regard to its management. The gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. Breckinridge] has very well said that the existing District government is somewhat rickety, and it can not be long until the people will insist upon having some voice in their government beyond that which finds expression through the National Congress.

Mr. J. A. ANDERSON, of Kansas. Will the gentleman permit a question?

Mr. BUTTERWORTH. It always gives me pleasure to yield to my friend from Kansas.

Mr. ANDERSON, of Kansas. Returning to your contention that this is a national enterprise as distinguished from a local one, suppose it were intended to establish a national park and the question was at what point it should be located, would not the city of Cincinnati, or the city of Chicago, or any of the considerable cities of this country contribute very liberally to the enterprise for the sake of securing its location there?

Mr. BUTTERWORTH. It is quite possible that they might; but whether they would has nothing to do with the question whether they ought to contribute to the establishment or maintenance of such a national enterprise. We have already established a national park away up in the Northwest. It is supposed to be a great advantage to that section. I do not know whether it is or not, nor am I concerned to know. We do not balance here with such scrupulous nicety as to ask whether the location of a public enterprise in one place or another will be of special advantage to the people in that immediate locality, and therefore surrender its management to the locality. Neither should we, in dealing with a national enterprise like this, be willing, upon such grounds, to surrender the management of the enterprise into the hands of three commissioners representing, or supposed to represent, 200,000 people. And for a stronger reason we should not tax those people to pay half the expense of this national institution.

Mr. E. S. WILLIAMS, of Ohio. That is a special plea.

Mr. BUTTERWORTH. It is a special plea that my friend can not answer satisfactorily even to himself.

Mr. COGSWELL. Does not the Government already pay more than its share of the expense of this District, and is it not paying the salaries of a large proportion of the population of the District?

Mr. BUTTERWORTH. I have no doubt that the Government to-day pays more than its proper share of the expenses. But what has that got to do with this question? How is it decisive of the issue here presented? We are engaged here in dealing with a national project, and whether we are paying too much or too little in some other behalf; whether we are paying more than our share for other things pertaining to the administration of the affairs of the District can not or ought not to influence our action in this case.

It is not a very considerable sum, but I submit that if we are going to handle this as a national affair, as it is, we shall make a great mistake to saddle it upon the District or to have the District, with its peculiar methods, have anything to do with it.

Nobody questions the wisdom or the propriety of putting this park under the control of the Smithsonian Institution. I believe that Institution is the only one that ever erected a public building within the limits of the appropriation made and in strict accordance with the estimates. Nobody questions the integrity of the administration of that bureau of the Government, and I am delighted that there is one bureau that does not come up regularly with a deficiency, spring and fall.

Now, to repeat, and then I close. This was a Government enterprise in its inception, approved by nearly all the people of this country, certainly by all who recognize the wisdom, the fitness, the propriety of maintaining a zoological garden where we can not only see specimens of prehistoric animals, but where the various collections from all the earth may be gathered together for the entertainment and instruction of the people.

Yet my brethren here insist that because this park is located in the District of Columbia (I would be quite willing to have it located elsewhere, but there is a fitness and propriety in having it here) we should charge half the burden upon 200,000 people living in 10 miles square of territory, and then, as a necessary result of that fact, surrender in part the management of this institution to them, although at the same time my friend here criticises the very management to the care and custody of which he would commit this national enterprise.

I submit that we ought not to hesitate in this matter, but, in keeping with the progressive enlightenment of the age, recognizing the just demands for opportunity for scientific investigation and study, the demands of education, we should establish this zoological garden, putting it where it properly belongs, under the control of the Smithsonian Institution, and that it should be a national, not a District of Columbia, enterprise.

Mr. McCOMAS. I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. Atkinson].

Mr. L. E. ATKINSON, of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I have serious doubts whether the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations would oppose concurrence in the Senate amendment if he had examined into this question as carefully as perhaps he might have done. If I understood his remarks he stated that the title to this land is vested jointly in the United States and in the District of Columbia. Am I right as to that?

Mr. CANNON. I said, or should have said, that this property was bought with an appropriation made payable one-half from the District revenues and one-half from the Federal Treasury, but bought under the direction of Congress, Congress being supreme as to the District treasury as well as the Federal Treasury.

Mr. ATKINSON, of Pennsylvania. I wish, then, to call attention to the fact that although the District of Columbia contributed half the money for the purchase of this land, yet the title was vested in the United States by virtue of the act of Congress making this appropriation. That act declares that—

The value shall be paid to the owner or owners; and the United States shall be deemed to have a valid title to said land.

That is the act of March 2, 1889, passed only a little more than a year ago for the purpose of acquiring title to this land. The title is not in the District and never can become a portion of the property of the District without an act of Congress.

Mr. CANNON. But so far as that is concerned (if the gentleman will allow me), Congress is supreme; and when as a matter of convenience the title was deemed to be in the United States, the District revenues paying one-half the expense, the gentleman understands that the District has a half interest in the property.

Mr. ATKINSON, of Pennsylvania. It does not so appear upon the face of the papers.

Now, the question arises whether it is proper to impose an additional burden upon this District for that which is declared in the act a national enterprise, established for the benefit of science. Is this District in such a financial condition that it should have additional charges imposed upon it, especially without good and sufficient reasons? Any one taking up the annual report of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia will see that there is already resting upon this District a debt of almost \$19,000,000. There is more than \$14,000,000 of bonded indebtedness bearing interest at 3.65 per cent, the rest bearing interest at a higher rate. If the debt of this District were compared with that of almost any other city in the United States it would be found that it is greater in proportion to the assessed value of the land than the indebtedness of any other city.

My friend from Illinois says the tax rate here is remarkably low. I can not speak for other localities; I do not know what the average tax rate of the cities of the United States may be. But the tax rate of this city on real and personal estate is \$1.50 per \$100, not such a trifle after all; and I am told that property is assessed at a very full valuation here. That being so, I take it the interests of the city should be considered; and it should not be compelled to pay one-half the expense of setting up and maintaining a park national in its character which under the circumstances can not be considered local in any sense of the word. It is not purely for the benefit of the people of this District, it is not only for the present benefit of the whole people of the United States, but it is intended to preserve animals likely to become extinct, and in that way to benefit succeeding generations. I take it that the Senate amendment to this bill should be concurred in.

Mr. L. E. PAYSON. Will the gentleman from Pennsylvania yield to me for a question?

Mr. ATKINSON, of Pennsylvania. Certainly.

Mr. PAYSON. Will the gentleman take the same ground next Monday when the Rock Creek Park bill comes here?

Mr. ATKINSON, of Pennsylvania. I can not now say what ground I will take.

Mr. PAYSON. I should be glad of the gentleman's help on that question.

Mr. ATKINSON, of Pennsylvania. I will meet that question when it arises.

[Here the hammer fell.]

Mr. McCOMAS. I will reserve the remainder of my time.

Mr. CANNON. I have the close and would be glad if the gentleman from Maryland would use his time now.

Mr. F. B. SPINOLA. How much time is there left? [Cries of "Vote!" "Vote!"]

The SPEAKER. The Chair is of the opinion the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. Cannon] in charge of the bill is entitled to open and close on this question. It is very true this is a motion that has priority, but after all it is but the reversal of the same motion made by the gentleman from Illinois; and if it is carried in the negative the effect of it at once is to nonconcur.

Mr. McCOMAS. I will yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. Candler].

Mr. J. W. CANDLER, of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I am in favor of the motion of the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. McComas], because I claim it is not wise for the Government to enter into copartnership with the District of Columbia in her public museum or zoological garden. If the Fiftieth Congress introduced that idea, I think it

would be better for the Fifty-first Congress to close up and dissolve the copartnership.

It is not a fair proposition that representation and taxation shall not go together. If the Government of the United States and the people of the United States propose to tax the District of Columbia on this measure, then they should give representation to it.

Mr. Speaker, I go further than that—

Mr. BLOUNT. As to giving them representation, does not the gentleman know that representation has been taken from the District of Columbia at its own request? Is not that the present status?

Mr. CANDLER, of Massachusetts. But that does not change my proposition—that if you tax the people here, justly you should give them representation.

Mr. BLOUNT. The people here are not suffering any grievance as to the matter of representation.

Mr. CANDLER, of Massachusetts. We are discussing a general principle, and so far as the Government is concerned I do not believe in the wisdom of the United States Government entering into a copartnership with the District of Columbia in any of her public buildings or museums. As a business proposition it is not wise. It is not wise or fair to the District for the 60,000,000 of people to enter into an expenditure with this District of 200,000 population. Perhaps in the future, if you desire to develop this institution as this wealthy nation may desire, if it is to be useful and creditable to the country, the Government may find it necessary to incur a larger expenditure than the District of Columbia could afford with its limited population. Let us meet the question here, and if we think the Government should continue this enterprise, if it can afford to tax the people in behalf of this enterprise to-day, let us meet it here and let us not organize a measure to establish and add to a great public museum and tax one-half the expense on the 200,000 people in the District of Columbia, who have no direct control to limit the expenditure.

I go further than that. It is not a fair illustration to compare the city of Chicago or the city of New York with the District of Columbia. They have great wealth, millions of people, whereas we are entering into nothing else than a kind of copartnership with 200,000 people here; burdening a small District with a heavy and yearly tax, continuous but uncertain as to the amount.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky. Many only temporarily here.

Mr. CANDLER, of Massachusetts. And we should be extremely cautious when we organize any enterprise which may put a heavy burden of taxation upon the population in the District of Columbia. Many of them are men whose salaries are not sufficiently remunerative to enable them to enter into any uncertain expenditure.

Something has been said, Mr. Speaker, about the low rate of taxa-

tion prevailing in this city. I say that it ought to be low. If you wish to be economical in the salaries of the employees of the Government, you should be careful not to enter upon the policy of extravagant expenditures that will lay heavy burdens upon them.

But the three propositions I have presented here are those which influence me in regard to this matter. The people, if they erect a National Museum, should control it for all the citizens of the country, but not unite with the people of the District of Columbia in that control.

Mr. BENTON McMILLIN. Will the gentleman allow me to interrupt him for a question just there? Your position, as I understand it, is that it encourages a partnership in taxation or expenditure between the United States and the government of the District of Columbia.

Mr. CANDLER, of Massachusetts. In regard to the public Museum and the Smithsonian, and institutions of that character.

Mr. McMILLIN. Does not the gentleman know that there is a partnership already entered into between the National Government and the District of Columbia to-day?

Mr. CANDLER, of Massachusetts. I beg pardon, but it has no relevancy to the question I am discussing.

But, Mr. Speaker, I do not think it necessary to elaborate the propositions I have already presented. I say if the Government of the United States can not afford, in a dignified way, as the representative of the whole people, to carry on a measure of this public importance—a public museum in a proper manner—then let us drop the whole matter; let us stop right here and not shift half of the expenditures to the people of the District.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky. If the gentleman will permit me just one moment, in the line of the question suggested by the gentleman from Tennessee, I wish to say that the District of Columbia does not pay anything for repairs for the Patent Office, for instance; nor does it pay for the Library.

Mr. McMILLIN. I did not make any such statement. All that I desired to call attention to is just this, that there is a debt incurred for the benefit of the city of Washington, and the Government is now paying one-half of the interest on it and is burdened with one-half of the expense of running the government of the District.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky. But that is the very point. The District of Columbia and the General Government do not go partners as to the permanent appropriations that the United States make for permanent improvements. It is a temporary arrangement by which the Government of the United States, the largest land owner in the District, pays one-half of the taxation for the running of the city government and certain expenses.

But as to all of the appropriations which are of a permanent character, and which belong to the Government of the United States as a

Government exclusively, the District of Columbia is not taxed. For instance, they pay nothing for the erection of the building—the Library—we are putting up, nothing for the public buildings in the city, nothing for the repairs of the Treasury Department, which is in the urgent deficiency bill. The Government runs itself, pays its own expenses, builds its own buildings, makes its own permanent improvements. All it does in this matter is, that the Smithsonian Institution, with its several collateral bureaus, is under the control of the Government. The President of the United States is ex officio its president; the Chief Justice of the United States is its chancellor, and we select its directors; now why should the District of Columbia pay any part of the expense or be allowed to have any voice in the matter?

Mr. CANDLER, of Massachusetts. I do not care, Mr. Speaker, to enter into the question of the technical relations between the Government of the United States and the District of Columbia, or what relations may have existed in the past between them. I wish simply to present the propositions which I have already expressed in regard to this museum. I will conclude what I desired to say by suggesting that in my judgment it is most unwise legislation, for if we are to have a museum at all for the nation, one controlled by the Government, then the Government should pay the expense of it, and if we can not afford to have one on such terms then let us give it up altogether and not attempt it.

Mr. McCOMAS. I yield two minutes to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I wish simply to draw a distinction between this so-called park and the proposed Rock Creek Park. I am opposed to the latter—to the Rock Creek park—for the reason that it is a “dress-parade” park, a park intended for beautification, for adornment.

But the suggestion embodied in this bill has these elements only as incidents, and has nothing to do with the purposes of the other park at all. This stands upon the same footing as the Bureau of Ethnology, for instance, which is under the control of the Smithsonian Institution. It stands precisely upon the same ground as expenditures for the Smithsonian itself, and is of the same general nature as a bill which passed the other day to authorize the Treasury Department to employ a man at \$10 a day and send him to Alaska to study and learn, if possible, the habits of the seal. That is to enable us to understand how we shall make contracts about the seal fisheries. These are for purposes arising from scientific investigation.

I only refer to that as an illustration; and the two institutions referred to—the two parks—have nothing in common, except that both are lands to be purchased by public money.

Mr. McCOMAS. I now yield to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. Hill].

Mr. C. A. HILL. Mr. Speaker, I hope the Senate amendment will be adopted. I think it is right. I can see no substantial reason why it should not be adopted. This is a national park and it should be purchased and paid for at the national expense.

The title to this Zoological Park is, or will be when completed, wholly in the United States. It is true that it has been paid for in part by taxes levied on the people of the District of Columbia; but nevertheless it is national in its character, and the title to it rests in part in the United States, and when the condemnation proceedings are completed the title to the entire park will be in the Government of the United States.

The Zoological Park, Mr. Speaker, contains 166½ acres, and is located about 2 miles from the President's mansion, in a northwestern direction, on what is known as Rock Creek. The object and purpose of that bill is fully explained by the second section, in which it is said:

That the National Zoological Park is hereby placed under the direction of the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, who are authorized to transfer to it any living specimens, whether of animals or plants, now or hereafter in their charge, to accept gifts for the park at their discretion, in the name of the United States, to make exchanges of specimens, and to administer the said Zoological Park for the advancement of science and the instruction and recreation of the people.

Mr. Speaker, that is not a local matter. It is not, except in its name, and to some extent in its purpose, even a national matter. It is for the benefit of the world of science, not merely of America, but in the world at large. This section provides that all the plants and animals now in charge of the Smithsonian Institution shall be placed in this park and taken care of. By whom? By the people of the District of Columbia? Not at all. By officers appointed and selected by them? Not at all. But by the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, a national institution. It is thus placed in the direct charge of the officials of the United States Government.

The title to this property rests as much in the United States as the title to the Capitol grounds on which this building stands. It is as much for the benefit of the entire United States as the Museum or any other public institution to which any gentlemen on this floor can point. And I can see no good reason why the people of the District of Columbia should be made to bear a part of the expense, not merely to-day, to-morrow, this year or next, but for all time to come, because the precedent which we set in this appropriation will be for the guidance of future Congresses for all time.

I say it is unwise and unprecedented; and, Mr. Chairman, if I could have a word more in reply to the question put by my colleague from Illinois, as to whether gentlemen upon this floor will vote for another park project called the Columbus Park. We had a bill of that kind up a few days since. The distinction is clear. That is directly for

the benefit of the people of the locality where Columbus Park is to be inaugurated or established. Do gentlemen propose to place upon it exhibits belonging to the United States Government? The title, even, will not rest in the United States, but in the District of Columbia. Here in this case the title to this property is in the United States; it will remain in the people of the United States. The property that is to be placed there, such as plants and animals, is the property of the United States; and I close as I began, with the remark that I can see no reason why the people of the United States should not bear the expenses of maintaining this Zoological Park.

Mr. McCOMAS. I now yield three minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. Buchanan].

Mr. BUCHANAN, of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. Breckinridge] has very well described the difference between the Zoological Park and that other park which was proposed here the other day, and I need add no word upon that point. He well said that the one is for beauty and for adornment, a place, if you please—

Where love may wander amid the leafy bowers
And beauty hold the reins along the circling drives.

I only hope that when love does thus wander, and beauty does thus hold the reins, my dear colleagues, you may be there to see—yea, to participate.

Mr. BUTTERWORTH. But not in crowds, though.

Mr. BUCHANAN, of New Jersey. The Zoological Park is for an altogether different purpose. It is for a scientific purpose, and it is only because it is for that purpose that the Congress of the United States has, in my judgment, any authority to appropriate one dollar for its organization and its maintenance. It is a legitimate outgrowth of the scientific work of the Smithsonian Institution, and the purpose of its establishment in the Government was purely scientific. Because it is for that purpose there should be no call upon the people of any particular locality to help the Government to contribute toward its support. You might just as well say that the people of the District when they wander down the aisles of the National Museum and see there those magnificent groups which Professor Hornaday has mounted, and mounted with all the excellence of the taxidermist's art until they almost rival nature herself, should pay one-half of the expense. You might as well say that because they wander at times through the grounds of the Smithsonian Institute and of the Agricultural Department and see and study there and in the Botanical Gardens the different kinds of rare plants grouped at so much expense they must contribute one-half of the expense of operating those institutions. The very statement of the proposition shows that it is unsound.

Sir, there is another side to the question of how the people of the District of Columbia are treated by Congress. In many respects they have been treated well, but in some other respects the record is dark and disgraceful. The construction of the Aqueduct is an instance. Over in yonder ridge back of the city lie buried a round million of their dollars, useless—stolen.

[Here the hammer fell.]

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired. The pending question is the motion of the gentleman from Maryland.

Mr. CANNON. I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. Clements], and if he wants more I will try to give it. Mr. Speaker, how much time have I remaining?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair understands that the gentleman has eleven minutes remaining.

Mr. CANNON. I believe the Chair has made a mistake, if I had an hour in the first instance.

Mr. CLEMENTS. There must be some mistake about that.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. That is the information the Chair has.

Mr. CANNON. That is on the theory that I had an hour or half an hour?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman had an hour.

Mr. CANNON. There has not been any of my time taken up except what I took myself, and I am sure I only took about ten minutes.

Mr. BLOUNT. The gentleman yielded ten minutes to me.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair is informed that the gentleman yielded ten minutes to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. CANNON. Then how much did I use myself?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair is not advised as to that. The gentleman has now twenty-one minutes remaining.

Mr. CANNON. I hope the Chair will inquire about the matter. I will now yield five minutes to my colleague on the committee [Mr. Clements].

Mr. CLEMENTS. I am very much obliged to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. Cannon]. I think there must be some mistake about the time consumed by him. In the little time allotted to me I would be glad to have the attention of the House. I do not propose to be drawn by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. Morse] into the question as to whether this is a nation, or a union of States, or both, nor will I now discuss the former tendency of Massachusetts toward secession. I want to talk about this as a business question. It seems to me that there has been a good deal of confusion about the matter. In the discussion the point is made that this appropriation will create a partnership between the District and the General Government in the management of this park. The tendency of courts as well as of legislators in our time is to drive to the substance of questions

involved and not to deal with technicalities, except to leave them. This bill, upon its face and in terms, provides for a national park, and it puts that park entirely under the management of the Smithsonian Institution; so the only feature in which there is to be a participation by the District is in contributing a part of the money to maintain it. Now, Congress has supreme power in this District of legislation and taxation, and if, under the present system, a certain amount of money, which is just and equitable, is taken from the people of this District by way of taxation, it is totally immaterial whether this park is paid for out of a fund gathered partly from the District or totally from the revenues of the Government of the United States, so that in making this provision we do no injustice to the tax-payers of the District of Columbia. The gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. Buchanan] alluded to the \$1,000,000 paid by the District for the tunnel. I would call his attention to the fact that the records of the War Department show that to inaugurate the Aqueduct, the water system which brings water into this city, the Government of the United States, before the war and during the war and up to 1866, expended \$3,250,000 of which the District did not contribute one cent. Since that time more than \$500,000 have been applied by the Government to the enlargement of the Aqueduct and the water supply of this District, of which the District government has not contributed one cent. I would remind the gentleman that when the District sunk \$1,000,000 in the tunnel the United States also sunk \$1,000,000.

Mr. BUCHANAN, of New Jersey. Will the gentleman permit a question?

Mr. CLEMENTS. I have not the time. If I had I would be glad to hear the gentleman's question.

Mr. BUCHANAN, of New Jersey. The people pay a water tax.

Mr. CLEMENTS. The water takers do pay their water tax for the current maintenance of the system, but they did not pay one cent for the establishment of the system, except in the bill of last year to increase the water supply. Of that expenditure they paid one-half, the whole of it being about \$575,000. Further than that, the supreme court of the District of Columbia sits here and adjudicates cases nine-tenths of which arise between citizens of this District, and the Government of the United States pays every dollar of its expenses, the salaries of the judges, the salaries of the marshals, even the fees of the witnesses and jurors. Every dollar of those expenses is paid out of the Federal Treasury. And yet, as I have said, it is a court almost wholly for the people of this District.

Not only that, but there was expended last year for the Freedman's Hospital, which is substantially a municipal affair, \$54,000; \$12,500 for the Garfield Hospital; for the maintenance of Providence Hos-

pital, \$17,000, and for the improvement and care of public grounds, \$116,000. The parks throughout this city——

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. CANNON. I will yield the gentleman some additional time.

Mr. CLEMENTS. I thank my friend from Illinois. The expenses of the supreme court of the District of Columbia for the last fiscal year, so far as paid, including marshals', clerks', prosecuting attorneys', jurors' fees and witnesses' fees, amount to \$116,776. Of this expenditure the District contributes no part. It contributes no part of the large amount that is appropriated annually for the maintenance of the parks within this city, their lighting, their pavements, their walks, the watchmen that guard and protect them, mainly for the benefit of the people of the District. The whole of that expenditure falls upon the Federal Government. The jail in which prisoners convicted of crimes committed in this District are imprisoned, is maintained at the expense of the Federal Government, no part of its maintenance being contributed by the District except in relation to the police court.

Now, I do not wish to be unfair with the people of this District, and this Government is not so. I would remind my friend from Ohio [Mr. Butterworth] and other gentlemen of a little history in connection with this zoological park. At the first session of the last Congress it came here from the Senate on the sundry civil bill, as a matter the expense of which was to be paid by the Federal Government. This House upon consideration deliberately rejected the proposition in that form.

The proposition having been defeated at that time, Congress not being willing to establish this as a national park and pay the whole expense out of the general revenues, the friends of the measure brought it here at the second session of that Congress as an amendment to the District appropriation bill, and then we heard our friends here talking about the importance of a "breathing place" out there, a spot where the crowded multitudes of the city of Washington might go and enjoy pure, fresh air.

Mr. BUTTERWORTH. Which park is the gentleman speaking of—the Rock Creek park?

Mr. CLEMENTS. Both have been urged upon the same grounds in this respect.

Mr. BUTTERWORTH. Oh, no!

Mr. CLEMENTS. We have heard the same talk in regard to both enterprises. We had the same sort of arguments in favor of this bill as in support of the other. To-day the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. Payson] asked the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. Atkinson] whether he would be willing to take the same position on the Rock Creek park that he occupies on this question. I want to say to the

gentleman from Illinois that he will find that the people of this District who advocate the Rock Creek park will be willing to take it as a partnership arrangement between the United States and the District until it has been established, and then at the next session it will be urged that it must be treated as national. We shall then hear that it is undignified to have the people of this District pay half of the expense of supporting such an institution, and that it must be unloaded upon the Government.

Now, the appropriations for the District of Columbia for the present fiscal year amount to \$5,682,000. In 1881 the amount was \$3,426,000. It will be seen that for the present fiscal year the amount is nearly double what it was in 1881. One-half of the amount for the present fiscal year, which is charged to the Federal Government, is \$2,841,000, in addition to the expenses of the supreme court of the District, the hospitals, and the other things which I have enumerated, and for the public parks of this District, all of which the Federal Government pays.

Mr. McCOMAS. In all the estimates for the District of Columbia was one dollar asked for this park? Did they want it?

Mr. CLEMENTS. They wanted this park; there was a great clamor here for it. The title is in the Federal Government; its management is vested in the Smithsonian Institution. The question simply is, whether, when the Government is already paying largely more than its share in this District, is it just that the whole support of this Zoological Park shall be assumed by the General Government? I think the District should pay half of it.

Mr. BUTTERWORTH. I think it is but fair to call my friend's attention to the fact that he was not heroic in resisting these enormous appropriations for the District of Columbia.

Mr. CLEMENTS. Well, I did my best. I did not support this park. I was not here when the District bill was up at this session. I was sick, and you rushed it through. I have always supported what I believed necessary for the District. It should be remembered that when the District government was abolished the debt of the District was over \$20,000,000 and its bonds were far below par. The United States has assumed and is paying one-half of this, as well as current expenses.

Mr. CANNON. I now yield to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. Dockery] ten minutes, or so much thereof as he may desire.

Mr. DOCKERY. I am obliged to the gentleman from Illinois, and will endeavor to repay the courtesy by not occupying the entire time.

Mr. Speaker, the question at issue here is whether the Government should pay the entire expense of maintaining the Zoological Park, or whether the District of Columbia should be required to pay one-half. In determining, at least, the moral responsibility of Congress it is

well to consider the circumstances under which the act authorizing the park was passed. If I am not incorrectly advised, the act establishing it originated in the Senate in the form of an amendment to the District of Columbia appropriation bill—presumably reflecting the views of citizens and others here who were urging the establishment of the park.

The original proposition authorizing it provided that one-half of the sum appropriated, which was \$200,000, should be paid by the District of Columbia; and the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. Hemphill], then chairman of the Committee on the District of Columbia, stated on this floor, as an argument and inducement for the House to pass the bill, that one-half of the entire expenditure was to be paid by the District. And yet, Mr. Speaker, although the date of the approval of that act was March 2, 1889, now but a little more than thirteen months subsequent to its approval, a proposition originates in the Senate that the Government shall bear the entire burden of this enterprise.

Mr. Speaker, I did not support the original proposition; I voted against it; but as a member of the Committee on Appropriations, I consented to this appropriation, conceiving it to be my duty (the law having established the park) to provide for its maintenance and support. But, sir, I must confess my surprise at the position taken by some members in the course of this debate. Why, sir, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Butterworth], as I understand, puts this proposition for the maintenance of a zoological park virtually "on all fours" with a proposition to erect a Government building.

Why, Mr. Speaker, a Government building is essential to the discharge of the functions of Government, whereas for the one hundred years of our constitutional existence this Government has been maintained (passing meanwhile through a great civil war) without the aid of any zoological park.

The gentleman from Massachusetts, in the same line of observation, spoke of a new policy as having been inaugurated in regard to this District subsequent to 1861. I do not desire, Mr. Speaker, to trench upon any partisan ground; but I wish to correct that statement of the gentleman. I have before me an exhibit of the expenditures made by the Government for the District of Columbia from 1800 to 1871. I find that in 1800 these expenditures for streets, alleys, and other improvements amounted to \$10,000, and in 1871—ten years after the date named by the gentleman from Massachusetts—the expenditures were still \$10,000. I further find that in 1860 the expenditures were \$13,518.87—\$3,518.87 more than they were in 1871.

The record of appropriations, therefore, acquits this side of the House of the charge of a want of proper regard for the capital city of our country during the long period that the Democratic party controlled the Government prior to 1861.

MR. BUTTERWORTH. Does my friend think that the Yellowstone National Park is essential to carry on the Government, or that the National Museum in this city is so——

MR. DOCKERY. No, sir; I do not. I think the gentleman misapprehended my statement. I understood him, in reply to a question of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. Cogswell], to put a Government building "on all fours" as to its purposes and necessities with the proposed park.

MR. BUTTERWORTH. Or any of the educational institutions of the country more than this scientific institution?

MR. DOCKERY. Mr. Speaker, it seems to me that the analogy suggested by the gentleman from Ohio wholly fails. I know of no functions connected with a monkey, tiger, or lion which are in any wise essential to the public defense or necessary to discharge the functions of Government, whilst a Government building does facilitate the transaction of public business in the matter of collecting revenues, the dispatch of the mails, and in various other ways.

MR. BUTTERWORTH. Is my friend opposed to the zoological park?

MR. DOCKERY. I am. I stated a moment ago that I favored this appropriation, not because I was an advocate of the park, but Congress having already, after full discussion, inaugurated the enterprise, I thought it my duty, as a member of the Committee on Appropriations, to obey the mandate of the law authorizing it, which law also provides that the District of Columbia shall pay one-half of the expense.

MR. MCCOMAS. The law does not do it.

MR. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky. Will the gentleman allow me to ask him a question?

MR. DOCKERY. Certainly.

MR. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky. If the partnership between the General Government and the District of Columbia is dissolved and this District is given a government of its own, with a council and corporation, then how will my friend agree to the division of the zoological park and the various rights in equity which will grow up under this system?

MR. DOCKERY. "Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof." Now, Mr. Speaker, one word as to the question of a local government, suggested by my friend from Kentucky. I do not wish to say anything that will offend gentlemen on the other side of this Chamber, but the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. Candler] announced the proposition that taxation and representation should go hand in hand. That proposition is fundamental and has my hearty approval. The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Butterworth] had something to say in the same direction. He insisted that there should be some modification of the existing District government.

In reply to this suggestion, Mr. Speaker, I desire to state in behalf of the Democratic party that it is no fault of ours that the District of

Columbia is without a local government; for, if I remember aright, it was the Forty-third Congress, which was Republican in both branches, that passed the bill denying representation and a local government to the people of this District. At that time the Republican party exercised almost unchallenged sway in all the departments of the Government. The repeal was thought by our Republican friends to be a necessity, confronted as they were with an expenditure of four or five millions of dollars, piled up under two years of local rule. Mr. Speaker, I am perhaps willing to favor the reestablishment of a local government in this District for the one reason, if for no other, that we may have right here under the very shadow of the Capitol an exemplification of the peculiar virtues of that type of government which some gentlemen in this country are so anxious to impose upon the people of the South.

Mr. McCOMAS. My friend wants to be right in his history?

Mr. DOCKERY. Certainly.

Mr. McCOMAS. He will find the act of 1878 passed during the Forty-fifth Congress, which was Democratic. The law was a wise one, although it happened to be a Democratic Congress.

Mr. DOCKERY. If my recollection is not at fault, and I will put my recollection against his—

Mr. McCOMAS. It is the act of 1878, and you can count it up yourself.

Mr. DOCKERY. Mr. Speaker, my recollection is that the "colored troops" in the District of Columbia were disfranchised by the Republican party in the Forty-third Congress, when that party had a two-thirds majority in this House, a majority in the Senate, and the Executive. If, however, the act was passed, as stated by my friend, in 1878, then certainly it will not be denied that the Republican party controlled the Senate at that time, and there was a Republican gentleman in the White House who was acting as President of the United States.

Mr. McCOMAS. I misunderstood the original statement of the gentleman from Missouri. I was referring to the date of the organic act authorizing the present government of the District of Columbia, which was approved June 11, 1878. The gentleman is correct in the statement that the bill repealing the local government in the District was passed in the Forty-third Congress.

Mr. DOCKERY. I am glad to have the accuracy of my statement confirmed by my friend from Maryland. I find upon investigation that the repealing act was approved June 20, 1874, when the Democratic party was in the minority in all the departments of the Government.

[Here the hammer fell.]

Mr. CANNON. I now yield five minutes to my colleague from Illinois [Mr. Hopkins].

Mr. A. J. HOPKINS. Mr. Speaker, I can express in less than the time allotted to me all that I desire to say on this subject.

I trust that every member of this House will understand that a vote in favor of the motion made by the gentleman from Maryland is a vote to saddle upon the General Government the entire expense of maintaining this park, and that a vote against his motion is a vote in favor of making the District of Columbia divide that expense.

The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Butterworth], as well as the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. Breckinridge], has spoken eloquently of making this a national park and compelling the General Government to pay the entire expense. As I understand it, sir, it is no less a national park if we compel the wealthy inhabitants of Washington and the District of Columbia to bear their fair proportion of the expense. It is under the control of the General Government now, and will continue under the control of the General Government for all time, whether that division of expense is made or not. But the District of Columbia is likewise under the control of the General Government, and it is entirely proper that the legislators in the two bodies of Congress should determine whether it is equitable and proper to take the entire amount out of the Treasury of the United States, or to compel the people of the District of Columbia to pay one part of it.

Now, it goes without argument that the establishment of the park and the maintenance of it has largely enhanced the value of property in all sections of the city of Washington; and, as a matter of equity, as a matter of just law, I can see no good reason why the people who have these special advantages and benefits from that great park should not pay correspondingly for the advantages they enjoy. No such benefits can be said to arise in favor of the taxpayers generally throughout the country. Will any gentleman say that a resident in my district has the same advantages and can enjoy this park as well as a person residing in Washington City? Will anyone say that anyone residing in the State of Alabama has the same rights and the same privileges that he may enjoy from day to day as the person residing within the limits of this city? If not, then why should we compel these people by our votes to pay for this?

The statement made on the floor to-day that the taxes imposed upon the property owners of Washington will not average one-half of the taxes imposed upon people in any other city of the United States, is a statement that has not been contradicted. It has not been denied by the men who favor the Government paying this entire cost. We can well understand, Mr. Speaker, why it is that wealthy men from all sections of the Union are coming to Washington and making it their home. It is because they can enjoy the special advantages granted to the people of this city which are given by the United States and paid for out of the public Treasury, while the people in the other cities and States of this Union, who are deprived largely of all these

advantages, are ground down under burdens of taxation to pay for them.

In view of these facts, Mr. Speaker, I say that this House should stand by the amendment that was proposed by the Committee on Appropriations and adopted by the House. They should say to these people and to the country that they propose that this expense shall be equitably divided between those who enjoy the results as special advantages and those who can only enjoy them for a brief season while here on pleasure trips.

Mr. CANNON. Now, Mr. Speaker, in conclusion I desire to say that there has been much talk about the purposes of this park; much has been said that, to my mind, is misleading. Let us, then, go back to the main fact.

One year ago, on the suggestion of the Senate, the House of Representatives, after full debate, concurred in the appropriation of \$200,000 to buy this Zoological Park, one-half payable by the District of Columbia and one-half to come from the Federal Treasury. The property has been purchased. It was after the fullest consideration, and my friend from Ohio [Mr. Butterworth] and my friend from Kentucky [Mr. Breckinridge] were present and participated. After this site has been bought and paid for, the Senate of the United States, by the pending proposition, says that now we are committed to the project we will release the revenues of the District of Columbia and will require the whole expense to be paid from the Federal Treasury.

Against that I protest. It is not fair. That was not contemplated when this site was bought. On the contrary, the very provisions of the bill itself show that such was not the idea. Therefore, in my opinion, it is not just; it is not proper.

Now, gentlemen have talked a good deal about the taxes in the District. The truth is, I say again, taxation is not half as burdensome in this city as in most of the cities of the country. As a result, many times millionaires from my own State and from New England and from Ohio and other parts of the nation come here and make their homes that they may enjoy the surroundings of Washington and escape with half the taxation they would necessarily pay if they remained where they made their fortunes.

But gentlemen say that this is a national object, a national park. I ask is it not proper that this city, as the other cities of the country, should have its own zoological garden? Cincinnati, I believe, has one, Philadelphia has one, New York, and probably other cities. But they say the District of Columbia has no voice in the matter. No; that is true. The District of Columbia is controlled by Congress. The Congress of the United States is the government of the District and appropriates the money for it; and at the same time we, for the time being, are masters of the Federal Treasury. I, for one, Mr. Speaker, am not willing to take the burden of one-half off the District of Columbia,

where it was deliberately placed twelve months ago, and put it upon the people of the country at large. You may do it, gentlemen, if you want to. I will not.

But, they say, this is under the control of the Smithsonian Institution. It is competent for Congress to put it anywhere it pleases, because Congress is the government for the District of Columbia; and so that there is nothing in that position.

Now, I ask that the motion of the gentleman from Maryland be voted down, and for the purpose of getting a vote I move the previous question.

Mr. McCOMAS. I ask unanimous consent that the previous question be considered as ordered.

Mr. CANNON. Very well, let us have a vote.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The pending question is upon the motion of the gentleman from Maryland that the House recede from its amendment to the Senate bill.

The question was put; and the SPEAKER pro tempore announced that the noes seemed to have it.

Mr. McCOMAS. Division.

Mr. BLOUNT. Yeas and nays. [After a pause.] I withdraw that demand.

The House divided; and there were—ayes 18, noes 109.

So the motion of Mr. McComas was rejected.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question now is upon the motion of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. Cannon] that the House insist upon its amendment and ask a conference.

The motion was agreed to.

April 12, 1890—House.

The SPEAKER (Mr. T. B. REED) appointed conferees, Mr. J. G. Cannon, Mr. W. Cogswell, and Mr. J. D. Sayers.

April 18, 1890—House.

Mr. J. G. CANNON presented the report of a committee of conference:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 2284) for the organization, improvement, and maintenance of the National Zoological Park, having met, after full and free conference, has been unable to agree.

J. G. CANNON,

JOSEPH D. SAYERS,

Managers on the part of the House.

JUSTIN S. MORRILL,

JOHN C. SPOONER,

G. G. VEST,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

Mr. CANNON. I move the adoption of this report.

Adopted.

Mr. CANNON. I now move that the House further insist on its amendment.

Mr. LOUIS E. McCOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to know from the gentleman in charge of this report what likelihood there is of an agreement between the two Houses, and also what are the grounds of difference. The report does not give us any information on those matters.

Mr. CANNON. I will state so much as it is proper to state—that the House conferees met the Senate conferees; and the result is announced in the report which has been adopted by the House, that result being a disagreement. Now, I can not say whether another conference would lead to an agreement or not. The House conferees felt themselves substantially instructed—and were in harmony with that instruction, if it be an instruction—to insist—

Mr. JAMES B. McCREARY. Will the gentleman allow me a moment?

Mr. CANNON. Let me finish my sentence—to insist upon the House amendment, which provides that the appropriation for the improvement of this park be payable one-half from the revenues of the District of Columbia and one-half from the Treasury of the United States.

Mr. McCREARY. I wish to say that I am in favor of the position taken by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. Cannon]. I am in favor of the District paying one-half of the amount appropriated by the bill.

Mr. CANNON. Then the gentleman would be in favor of my motion, which is to insist upon the House amendment, and there stop. The Senate, if it desires any further conference, can, of course, make known its desire, or if the Senate wishes to concur in the amendment it can do so.

Mr. McCOMAS. I wish to suggest to the gentleman in charge of the bill that perhaps there might be some agreement upon a consistent plan which would include the Army and Navy Museum, the National Museum, and this park, which is an adjunct of the Museum, so as to place them all under one general system. If we could agree upon a general system it would certainly be desirable; for it is inconsistent that as to a portion of these institutions which are under the scientific supervision of the Smithsonian Institution the expense should be paid by the General Government alone, while as to another portion under the supervision of this same institution for the advancement of science and knowledge the expenses should be paid by the local government of the District. The Government has its Museum for the exhibition of dead species of animals, and this park has been proposed in order that the living animals may be transferred from where they are now, back of the museum, to a separate inclosure. It does seem to me that if we are to have a national supervision of the whole thing, there ought

to be a payment of the expenses of the whole from the National Treasury. It is scarcely fair or just to impose on the people of this District, who do not want this institution, who hope you will not have it—

Mr. PAYSON. Why does the gentleman say that?

Mr. McCOMAS. Has the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. Payson] heard of a single request or petition from anybody in the District of Columbia in behalf of this business? I have not.

Mr. PAYSON. Yes; there have been scores of such requests. They came in here on the District bill, and this proposition now to saddle the entire cost of this park on the General Government is a fraud on the House, and every old member of the House knows it.

Mr. A. C. THOMPSON. This institution ought not to be forced on the people of the District if they do not want it.

Mr. McCOMAS. And if they do not want it you ought to abolish this park—

Mr. PAYSON. I think so, too.

Mr. McCOMAS. But if you are going to have the park, then the Government, which proposes to force this whole thing on these people, and to move its buffaloes and camels to the park, ought to pay the expense.

Mr. CANNON. I believe I have the floor.

The SPEAKER. The House will be in order.

Mr. McCREARY. I would like to ask the gentleman from Maryland a question.

Mr. CANNON. I believe I have the floor. Will the gentleman from Maryland have the kindness to indicate how much time he would like?

Mr. McCOMAS. I will yield until the gentleman from Illinois has finished.

Mr. CANNON. I hope to be able to hold the floor, yielding a short time to the gentleman from Maryland, and perhaps other gentlemen, and then to move the previous question.

Several MEMBERS. All right.

Mr. CANNON. I would be glad to yield a short time to the gentleman from Maryland if he will indicate how much.

Mr. J. W. CANDLER, of Massachusetts. I hope the gentleman from Illinois will not call the previous question without giving some of us an opportunity to be heard.

Mr. CANNON. Gentlemen were heard the other day.

Mr. McCOMAS. What is the gentleman's motion?

Mr. CANNON. Before I yield to the gentleman, it is perhaps fair I should state that the other day, when this matter was fully discussed in the House, the vote stood 18 in favor of the House receding, and nearly 100 in favor of the House insisting.

Mr. CLEMENTS. Over a hundred.

Mr. COGSWELL. Yes; considerably more.

Mr. CANNON. We met in conference with the Senate conferees, and an intimation, if it is proper for me to so state, was made there that perhaps the House would have to recede from its position or the park would be lost. I will make a reply here to any such suggestion—will not say whether it was made elsewhere or not—that this amendment originated in the Senate in the last Congress, and was put on the District bill in the Senate and passed. It came to the House and the House reluctantly assented to the proposition, making it payable half and half, and the \$200,000 were so appropriated.

Now, in the Senate arises a new proposition to improve this joint park at the sole expense of the United States. And I say here and now, Mr. Speaker, that if it is the sense of the Senate to insist upon that amendment, so far as I am concerned the Zoological Garden may go into a state of "innocuous desuetude."

Mr. J. A. ANDERSON, of Kansas. Let it go.

Mr. CANNON. Now, if nobody desires to be heard further, I move the previous question.

Mr. McCOMAS. I hope the gentleman will yield to me for a few moments; but before that, I wish to submit a parliamentary inquiry to the Chair.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. McCOMAS. If the motion is made to recede, does that not take precedence of the motion to insist?

The SPEAKER. It does.

Mr. McCOMAS. And does not that give the mover the floor?

The SPEAKER. The Chair thinks not.

Mr. McCOMAS. There is, then, simply a right to make the motion, without any accompanying privilege?

The SPEAKER. The Chair thinks the gentleman in charge of the bill is entitled to the control of it until some action of the House shows that in its judgment the opposition should assume control.

Mr. CANNON. I will yield to the gentleman from Maryland five minutes, if he desires it, after which I hope to move the previous question.

Mr. McCOMAS. There are other gentlemen, I believe, who wish to be heard.

Mr. CANDLER, of Massachusetts. I wish to have a few moments.

Mr. McCOMAS. Mr. Speaker, my proposition is this: That either we ought to have no park at all by the action of Congress, or if Congress undertakes to make a park of living animals, as an adjunct to the museum of extinct species of animals, both under the same control—the Smithsonian—that the nation, which organizes both, ought to support both. Both ought to be made local or made national. As the museum of extinct species is national, the living species of animals preserved in the park, which is auxiliary to the same scientific object,

ought to be owned and controlled by the nation, as in fact it is now. Such as they have now are on Government land over yonder, owned and controlled by the Government, not the land of the District.

Mr. McCREARY. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. McCOMAS. In a moment. Such as they have ought to be under the same control; and, under the law which makes this park, the control absolute and exclusive in the land is preserved in the Government of the United States in the act that was passed in the last Congress. That act was forced on the District bill.

Mr. J. D. SAYERS. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. McCOMAS. Presently.

It was put on in the Senate; and from the day of its discussion until now, I ask the gentleman from Illinois in charge of this report, if he has been pressed and besieged by petitions or requests of any sort from the people of this District asking the expenditure of this money for this purpose, and to have the park maintained at their expense? Now, in his own time, if he has had that pressure he can say so.

Mr. Speaker, in my judgment, it is unjust to require these people to submit to this sort of a charge for an object in which they have no domestic or local concern, and whose only purpose, object, and province is a national effort to advance science and preserve from extinction the rare species of animals of this country. And in conclusion I say the proper thing to do is to keep it on a national basis or wipe it out altogether.

Mr. ANDERSON, of Kansas. Wipe it out.

Mr. McCOMAS. The gentleman from Kentucky said he desired to ask a question. I will be glad to answer him now.

Mr. SAYERS. I would like to ask the gentleman this question: Were not petitions presented and requests made from the citizens of the District of Columbia asking, in the last Congress, for an appropriation for the purchase of the land for this specific purpose?

Mr. McCOMAS. I, on the committee which ought to have heard of it, happening to be on the subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, which under ordinary practice would have charge of this very bill, if a District matter, have never to my recollection heard of any request from any man or organization of men of this District, or any agitation in the press or otherwise for this matter, and have always believed it to be entirely the result of an effort on the part of the Smithsonian Institution, its officers and Regents, to have the General Government do this thing. That is my answer.

Mr. SAYERS. Your answer, then, refers as well to the present bill as to the former measure for the purchase of the land?

Mr. McCOMAS. All I have to say is that I have understood it to be an effort on the part of the Smithsonian Institution itself, and not on the part of the people here.

Mr. CANDLER, of Massachusetts. Will the gentleman from Illinois allow me a few minutes?

Mr. CANNON. I have promised to yield a few minutes to the gentleman from Kentucky first, after which I will yield to the gentleman.

Mr. McCREARY. Mr. Speaker, I am heartily in favor of the motion of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. Cannon]. I believe we ought to insist upon the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois. The original act passed by Congress—and that was the question I sought to ask the gentleman from Maryland—

Mr. McCOMAS. And I offered to answer it.

Mr. McCREARY. The original act passed by Congress with respect to the establishment of the park provided that one half of the money should be furnished by the District of Columbia and the other half by the Government of the United States.

Mr. McCOMAS. I will answer that.

Mr. McCREARY. I was not asking the gentleman any question.

Mr. McCOMAS. I thought you tried to get me to answer a question.

Mr. McCREARY. I was simply stating the proposition myself.

Mr. CANNON. Interrogatively.

Mr. McCREARY. As that was the original arrangement, and as that was a proper arrangement, I believe we should adhere to it. Now, this same proposition came up a few days ago, and the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. Cannon], in accordance with the original requirement, offered an amendment to carry out that arrangement, to adhere to the position we took in the beginning, which was that the District of Columbia should furnish one half of the money and the United States the other half. That passed the House by a vote of 114, with only 18 against it. Then this bill goes over to the Senate, and there the Senate seek to make the United States pay the full amount.

Now, Mr. Speaker, that is going back upon the original arrangement, if we are to have a Zoological Park. I am one of those not in favor of that Zoological Park. I do not think we came here to legislate for the purpose of furnishing homes for monkeys, zebras, and lions, but rather to legislate for the white people and the people at large.

Mr. McCOMAS. And for the colored people.

Mr. McCREARY. I said for the people at large. I say we came here to legislate for the people—white people, colored people, and all the people.

A MEMBER. And saddle colored.

Mr. McCREARY. But we did not come here to legislate for monkeys. Now, Mr. Speaker, I see no reason why this House should go back upon the position which it took before, and I hope the House will adhere to and insist upon this amendment. It is right, and if it does insist on its proposition as to this Zoological Park, let it be strangled. I applaud and indorse the position taken by the gentleman from Illinois.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will suspend for a moment. Unless demonstration ceases in the gallery, the Chair will order the gallery cleared.

Mr. McCREARY. I want to say, Mr. Speaker, that I for one am tired of the propositions that come in here seeking in a covert way to get the United States committed to build these parks and gardens. If fair propositions are brought here I am ready to support them. If they come in here and ask us to furnish half the money and we agree to do so, and they to furnish the other half, then we should stand up to the proposition we have made and adhere to it. I am not in favor of laying out beautiful parks to increase the value of the property of those men who happen to have property in the suburbs of this beautiful city.

[Here the hammer fell.]

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Kentucky has expired.

Mr. CANNON. I now yield five minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. Candler], and then I will move the previous question.

Mr. CANDLER, of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, when the chairman of the committee made his motion here he quoted the number of members that were in favor of his proposition in the last discussion and the small minority against it. Sometimes truth is found where "two or three are gathered together." I believe that the Senate is right in the legislation which they propose. There is some contention as to how this came here. I take the legislation as it stands to-day. Some gentlemen have suggested that they do not believe in zoological gardens and other scientific developments of that kind. I do. I believe in the Smithsonian Institution and the Museum and everything of that kind in connection with the United States Government. They educate the people, and they have been a blessing to the people; and more than that, these institutions have been so conducted that they are a credit to the United States. And for one, if we are to continue these institutions and extend and enlarge the National Museum, I believe in continuing the management under the Smithsonian Institution, and not change it so as to put it partially under the charge of the District of Columbia, or to tax the people of this District to pay for it.

I am in favor of every measure that in an economical and proper way tends to elevate, educate, and instruct the American people; and this city of Washington is a city that must continually receive aid from the Government and be benefited from what the Government has inaugurated here.

Mr. Speaker, I am opposed to the principle involved in this legislation. I do not believe in the Government having a copartnership in these museums for art and science in this District of Columbia. I do not believe in burdening this city with a continuing appropriation

from year to year in which they have no voice to say what that amount shall be. I believe that the American people in some previous Congresses have initiated this measure and desire to have it carried out in an economical way; and when I heard the statement of the chairman of the Appropriations Committee, appealing, it seems to me, rather to the prejudices of this House, that this was substantially in favor of legislation for the men who dodge from taxes in Washington, I can only say that his experience is different from mine, and I consider it an exaggerated statement. I believe that some of the American people have selected the city of Washington on account of its beauty, on account of its climate, and on account of the advantages it affords them, but that the number of rich men that come here to dodge taxes is so insignificant that it is not worthy to be introduced to create a prejudice in the minds of this House.

I would rather remember this, Mr. Speaker, that the city of Washington to-day and in the future is to be the home of great numbers of families that should not be burdened with heavy taxes. We should endeavor to provide and legislate with the view that these men in the Departments, with their families, should have every advantage that it is possible to have without a large expenditure of money. If this was for the schools of the District, if it concerned the people in a regular and a proper appropriation for the municipality, I should then say defeat the amendment of the United States Senate; but if this great Government, representing 60,000,000 of people, proposes to extend the Smithsonian Museum, let the Government do it. Some gentleman the other day in the debate upon this floor stated that his constituency had only a small comparative interest in the matter. It is not the constituency of any single district in this Union. It represents the constituents of the whole, of all of the districts, and when you take the aggregate we can well see that the American people have a larger interest than a single city like Washington. It is too large and in a different form, a different kind of an appropriation from those we should make continuing from year to year in a district or city like this. It is \$78,000 to-day; it may be \$100,000 next year. And every man who is familiar with this city, without any manufactures to tax, knows that it is a place where many of very moderate means locate with their families, where numbers of retired officers make their homes, and they should not be burdened with heavy taxation, and you should not tax this city, with its requirements for new streets, for its schools, for developing these institutions that are to educate the people of the nation under direction and sole control of the Government of the United States. I hope we shall agree with the Senate.

[Here the hammer fell.]

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. CANNON. Now, Mr. Speaker, I ask for the previous question,

with the understanding that if the House insists and does not ask for a conference, without the further instruction of the House that ends it.

The previous question was ordered.

The question was taken on the motion that the House insist upon its amendment, and the Speaker declared that the ayes seemed to have it.

Mr. BAYNE. I ask for a division.

The House divided; and there were—ayes 118, noes 27.

So the motion to insist was agreed to.

April 22, 1890—Senate.

Mr. J. S. MORRILL. I ask permission to make a report from a committee of conference.

The VICE-PRESIDENT (Mr. LEVI P. MORTON). The report will be received and read.

The CHIEF CLERK read the report.

(See April 12, 1890—House.)

Mr. MORRILL. The difference between the two Houses is in relation to the expenditure on the part of the District. The House made an amendment to our bill putting one-half of the expenditure on the District of Columbia. I have ascertained that the vote in the House in the first instance was only 18 for the Senate provision, and they have taken the question again and there were only 28, and therefore I ask that we recede from our disagreement and concur with the House amendment. It is the only method in which we can get the bill passed.

Mr. JOHN J. INGALLS. Mr. President, I think that should not be done without further deliberation by the Senate. While it is not in order to refer to the votes in either House as a means of affecting the judgment of the other, it is undoubtedly true that the sentiment of the Senate was practically unanimous, and it seems to me that it is an obvious and a flagrant and glaring injustice to compel the people of this District to bear one-half of the expenses involved in this undertaking. They might just as well be called upon to bear one-half the expense of the National Museum, of the Smithsonian Institution, or any other of our national exhibitions and museums here; and therefore, before the subject is passed upon, I hope there may be some further expression on the part of the Senate.

Mr. MORRILL. I hope not, Mr. President. I am quite satisfied that with the temper of the House it is utterly impossible to get the bill through there in any other shape. If the land itself had been originally bought and paid for by the United States instead of one-half of it by the District, then perhaps without that precedent we might have carried the latter proposition for the expense of conducting it, being entirely assumed by the United States; but it is already late. It is important that the park should be fitted for the introduction of the animals. Buildings, and houses, and fences, and roads are to be made.

I am absolutely certain that there is no possibility of getting the bill through at all unless we consent to the amendment of the House.

Mr. JOHN R. MCPHERSON. May I ask the Senator from Vermont what is the amount of appropriation carried by the bill?

Mr. MORRILL. Ninety-two thousand dollars is the whole amount, I believe. One-half of it will be paid by the District.

Mr. INGALLS. There is certainly more than that involved.

Mr. MORRILL. No; there is not.

Mr. INGALLS. What was the amount of the purchase?

Mr. MORRILL. Two hundred thousand dollars.

Mr. INGALLS. One-half of that is to be paid by the Government, and one-half by the District?

Mr. MORRILL. I think so.

Mr. INGALLS. I think that is a mistake.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Vermont that the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House, and agree to the amendment made by the House of Representatives to the Senate bill.

Mr. MCPHERSON. I do not think the Senate entirely understand this question. Certainly I do not. I now wish to inquire as to the appropriation of money made for the purchase of the land. Was the Government to pay one-half of that cost and the District of Columbia the other half?

Mr. MORRILL. I so understand it.

Mr. MCPHERSON. I did not so understand it. I understand the cost was to be entirely defrayed by the Government Treasury.

Mr. WILLIAM B. ALLISON. I will say to the senator, I have the District of Columbia bill of last year before me—

For the establishment of a Zoological Park in the District of Columbia, \$200,000, to be expended under and in accordance with the provisions following; that is to say—

One-half the expenses to be paid by the District of Columbia.

Mr. MCPHERSON. What was the amount of the appropriation?

Mr. ALLISON. Two hundred thousand dollars. In the bill now under consideration there is an extension of this amount to the District for twenty-five years.

Mr. J. SHERMAN. The second section of the bill now pending here provides for apportioning this one-half to the District of Columbia into twenty-five equal annual payments. I hope that when we reach the second section of the District appropriation bill we shall amend it, so as to declare that the District of Columbia should pay no part of the cost of this Zoological Park. It would more properly come up for consideration on the very bill we have before us. I hope therefore that the Senate will recede from its position so far as the first year's expenses are concerned. All that is involved in this bill is the

expenditures to be made this year in preparing the park for the purpose for which it is designed.

Mr. INGALLS. The bill is not long. I should like to hear it read, Mr. President.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The bill will be read.

The CHIEF CLERK read bill (S. 2284) as it passed the Senate.

That there be, and hereby is, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the organization, improvement, and maintenance of the National Zoological Park, to be expended under the direction of the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, the following sums of money:

For the shelter of animals, \$15,000.

For shelter-barns, cages, fences, and inclosures, and other provisions for the custody of animals, \$9,000.

For repairs to the Holt mansion, to make the same suitable for occupancy, and for office furniture, \$2,000.

For the creation of artificial ponds and other provisions for aquatic animals, \$2,000.

For water supply, sewerage, and drainage, \$7,000.

For roads, walks, and bridges, \$15,000.

For miscellaneous supplies, materials, and sundry incidental expenses not otherwise provided for, \$5,000.

For current expenses, including the maintenance of collections, food supplies, salaries of all necessary employees, and the acquisition and transportation of specimens, \$37,000.

SEC. 2. That the National Zoological Park is hereby placed under the direction of the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, who are authorized to transfer to it any living specimens, whether of animals or plants, now or hereafter in their charge, to accept gifts for the park at their discretion, in the name of the United States, to make exchanges of specimens, and to administer the said Zoological Park for the advancement of science and the instruction and recreation of the people.

SEC. 3. That the heads of Executive Departments of the Government are hereby authorized and directed to cause to be rendered all necessary and practicable aid to the said Regents in the acquisition of collections for the Zoological Park.

Amendments of the House:

Page 1, in lines 3 and 4 of the bill, strike out the words "there be, and hereby is, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated," and insert "the one-half of the following sums named, respectively, is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and the other half out of the revenues of the District of Columbia."

Page 1, line 7, strike out all after the word "Institution," and in lieu thereof insert "and to be drawn on their requisition and disbursed by the disbursing officer for said Institution."

Mr. INGALLS. Mr. President, the government of this District is an absolute despotism, but I do not think that I ever knew of an illustration of more perfect tyranny than is evinced by that provision in this bill. The people of the District of Columbia have absolutely nothing whatever to do with that park or with its maintenance or its management. It is to be under the control of the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution. The people of the District have no representation on the board, no connection with its management, no disposition whatever of the finances which are to be appropriated and disbursed.

The Senator from Vermont speaks about the precedent already established. If there has been one established, which I do not know—of course I am bound to accept his statement—it was a most pernicious precedent, and if we allow this one to be established there will be no escape from it hereafter. They can then plead that the money for the original investment having been shared by the District, and the money for the first annual appropriation having been shared by the District, it has crystallized and passed into the form of law, and can not be changed. How far this expenditure will extend nobody can tell. It may go into the millions. It will go into the millions. It is to be a great national institution, and I protest in the name of the people here against imposing upon them this invidious and unjust and unnecessary burden in addition to what they already endure.

Mr. MORRILL. I shall be quite ready to vote for refunding this to the District any time hereafter, but I consider the necessity now for the passage of the bill in its present shape as very great. So far as the Regents and the officers of the Smithsonian are concerned, they will perform all their duties without any charge so far as the conduct of the Zoological Park is concerned.

Mr. F. M. COCKRELL. I hope the conference report will be agreed to. We never heard a solitary word in the Senate Chamber about the people of the United States assuming the burden of this Zoological Park when the bill was passed. The District was only too glad to get the bill through appropriating \$200,000—\$100,000 to be paid by the people of the United States and the other \$100,000 by the District—and it is not until after the ground has been purchased and the park established that the claim is brought in here that the people of the United States must assume the whole burden of the matter.

The people of the District wanted it; they sought for it. At their instance Congress passed the bill authorizing the purchase of this park for \$200,000, one-half to be paid by the District and the other half by the United States of America. As I understand it, there was no opposition to it at that time, and now the effort is being made to saddle the whole thing on the taxpayers of the United States.

Mr. M. C. BUTLER. May I ask the Senator whether this is a District institution that is to be established any more than a public building in St. Louis, Mo., belongs to the city of St. Louis. Why should the city of St. Louis be required to pay one-half the expense because the public building is put up there?

Mr. COCKRELL. This is for the convenience of the people of the District of Columbia nine hundred and ninety-nine times more than for the people of the United States. Not one in ten thousand, not one in a hundred thousand, of the great mass of the taxpayers of the United States will ever see this park; and it is for the beautifying of the city of Washington; it is for the increase of the value of property here,

and for the benefit of the citizens who reside here and who will frequent it.

Mr. BUTLER. So would the public building in St. Louis be for the entire benefit of the people of St. Louis and no other portion of the American Union; and yet I suppose they would think it a great hardship if St. Louis should be called upon to pay half the expense of the court-house and post-office building there. I do not understand that the District of Columbia has anything to do with this public park more than that it is within the limits of the District of Columbia. It is a Government institution which all the people have a right to get the benefit of, not alone the people of the District; and it would seem to me to be a very great hardship to require the District of Columbia to pay one-half of the expense of the park which is intended solely as a national affair.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on the motion made by the Senator from Vermont [Mr. Morrill].

Mr. INGALLS. The Senator from Missouri suggests that this is the first time that the claim has ever been heard that the people of the District ought not to pay a moiety of this expenditure. It appears that the appropriation was made on the deficiency appropriation bill which was signed on the 2d day of March, 1889, and I presume it was brought in here by the Appropriations Committee at the close of the session, that being, I believe, the last appropriation bill brought in.

Mr. ALLISON. It was in the regular District of Columbia appropriation bill.

Mr. INGALLS. The Senator from Iowa informs me it was provided for in the District of Columbia appropriation bill, but it was signed on the 2d day of March.

Mr. COCKRELL. But it had been passed long before then.

Mr. INGALLS. It could not have been passed long before that time.

Mr. COCKRELL. It had been passed by the Senate long before, and was in conference.

Mr. INGALLS. I do not remember personally any time when the subject was ever brought directly to the attention of the Senate. Therefore, it seems to me that the suggestion of the Senator from Missouri is not properly to be applied to the consideration of this question. I move that the Senate still further insist upon its disagreement to the House amendments, if that is the proper motion.

Mr. CULLOM. I think the motion made by the Senator from Vermont takes precedence.

Mr. MORRILL. I think my motion must first be put.

Mr. INGALLS. Oh, yes; that is right.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Vermont that the Senate recede from its disagreement and agree to the amendments made by the House of Representatives to the bill.

Mr. MORRILL. I ask for the yeas and nays.

Mr. COCKRELL. Let us have the yeas and nays.

Mr. MORRILL. It is entirely useless to have another conference.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. C. J. FAULKNER. I understand the question is on the motion of the Senator from Vermont to recede from our disagreement to the amendments of the House.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. It is; and to agree to the amendments made by the House to the Senate bill.

Mr. S. M. CULLOM. Mr. President—

Mr. P. B. PLUMB. If this question is to be debated any further, I shall certainly interpose an objection. I gave way on the supposition that it would be strictly a formal matter.

Mr. MORRILL. I did not suppose it would be debated.

Mr. CULLOM. I simply desire to say that I was against the amendment attached to the bill by the other House because I believed with other Senators here that this was a Government affair and ought to be conducted and paid for by the Government, but I am so anxious to get something done in this respect that I am inclined to favor the motion of the Senator from Vermont and will vote that the Senate shall concur in the House amendment.

Mr. R. L. GIBSON. I am as much opposed to the House amendment as any Senator here. I think it is a great injustice to the people of this District to tax them with the cost of half of the park or the cost of equipping the park or imposing any tax whatever with respect to the park; but I shall vote to concur in the House amendment because it is the best we can get under the circumstances.

Mr. J. C. SPOONER. I do not intend to debate this matter, but I desire to say as a member of the conference committee that it is, in my opinion, absolutely useless to order another conference. From what took place I am entirely satisfied that the other House will not yield on this question, and it means this proposition or no bill.

Mr. H. L. DAWES. When this matter was before the Senate at first I stated my view, that I was in favor of relieving the District from its share of this burden. I am still of that opinion, and I should vote against the motion of the Senator from Vermont were it not for the statements which he and the other conferees have made to the Senate and what we all know has transpired elsewhere. It is necessary, in my opinion, in order to obtain the passage of the bill, that we should recede; and therefore, without changing my opinion as to the justice of the matter, I shall vote to recede.

Mr. McPHERSON. There seems to be a consensus of opinion here in the minds of Senators who have spoken upon this question that it is a very great injustice that you propose to visit this expense upon the taxpayers of the city of Washington, who have no representative on

this floor, who have no vote in this District; but rather than lose this great animal show we propose to vote to fix this injustice upon the people of the District. That is practically the question, and nothing else. It is to establish a precedent for all time in which we are to deal with the unrepresented people of this great city.

It is well known to every Senator here that the expenditure incurred for years in this District with respect to opening, grading, paving, and sewerage streets has been simply enormous. They have been just putting in a new water supply which has entailed a large expense upon the people of the city.

Now, I have no objection whatever to voting an appropriation of money for the purchase of land, because the meaning of that is that it can be converted into a public park and will be of interest to the people of the city of Washington as much as it will be to the Government itself; but the Government proposes here in the city of Washington, of its own volition, without ever consulting the wishes of a taxpayer in this city touching it, to establish a great national show of animals. So far as I am concerned, I do not think this zoological garden is a good thing for the city of Washington, anyway. It is proposed to impose that tax upon the people of this city in addition to other taxes imposed without consulting them at all, and I shall vote against the whole scheme. I should infinitely rather see the measure go by the board entirely than to establish any such precedent.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Vermont, on which the yeas and nays have been ordered.

The Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. W. CALL (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. Pettigrew]. If there be no objection, however, this not being a political question, I will vote "nay."

Mr. MORRILL. There is no objection.

Mr. McPIERSON (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Delaware [Mr. Higgins]. I do not see him in his seat. If he were present, I should vote "nay."

Mr. C. F. MANDERSON (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. Blackburn], and therefore abstain from voting.

Mr. S. PASCO (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Illinois [Mr. Farwell]. In his absence I withhold my vote.

Mr. D. TURPIE (when his name was called). I am paired with the senior Senator from Minnesota [Mr. Davis].

The roll-call was concluded.

Mr. E. C. WALTHALL. My colleague [Mr. George] is absent in attendance upon a committee, and is paired with the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. Blair].

The result was announced—yeas 33, nays 20; as follows:

YEAS.—Aldrich, Allen, Berry, Chandler, Cockrell, Coke, Colquitt, Cullom, Dawes, Dixon, Evarts, Gibson, Gorman, Gray, Jones of Nevada, Morgan, Morrill, Payne, Pierce, Platt, Plumb, Power, Pugh, Quay, Reagan, Sanders, Sherman, Spooner, Stewart, Stockbridge, Voorhees, Washburn, Wilson of Maryland—33.

NAYS.—Allison, Barbour, Bate, Blodgett, Butler, Call, Casey, Eustis, Faulkner, Hale, Hampton, Harris, Hawley, Ingalls, McMillan, Moody, Teller, Vance, Walthall, Wilson of Iowa—20.

ABSENT.—Beck, Blackburn, Blair, Brown, Cameron, Daniel, Davis, Dolph, Edmunds, Farwell, Frye, George, Hearst, Higgins, Hiscock, Hoar, Jones of Arkansas, Kenna, McPherson, Manderson, Mitchell, Paddock, Pasco, Pettigrew, Ransom, Sawyer, Squire, Stanford, Turpie, Vest, Wolcott.

So the Senate receded from its disagreement to the amendments of the House.

April 30, 1890.

Be it enacted, etc., That the one half of the following sums named, respectively, is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and the other half out of the revenues of the District of Columbia, for the organization, improvement, and maintenance of the National Zoological Park, to be expended under the direction of the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, and to be drawn on their requisition and disbursed by the disbursing officer for said Institution:

For the shelter of animals, \$15,000.

For shelter-barns, cages, fences, and inclosures, and other provisions for the custody of animals, \$9,000.

For repairs to the Holt mansion, to make the same suitable for occupancy, and for office furniture, \$2,000.

For the creation of artificial ponds and other provisions for aquatic animals, \$2,000.

For water supply, sewerage, and drainage, \$7,000.

For roads, walks, and bridges, \$15,000.

For miscellaneous supplies, materials, and sundry incidental expenses not otherwise provided for, \$5,000.

For current expenses, including the maintenance of collections, food supplies, salaries of all necessary employees, and the acquisition and transportation of specimens, \$37,000.

SEC. 2. That the National Zoological Park is hereby placed under the directions of the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, who are authorized to transfer to it any living specimens, whether of animals or plants, now or hereafter in their charge, to accept gifts for the park at their discretion, in the name of the United States, to make exchanges of specimens, and to administer the said Zoological Park for the advancement of science and the instruction and recreation of the people.

SEC. 3. That the heads of Executive Departments of the Government are hereby authorized and directed to cause to be rendered all necessary and practicable aid to the said Regents in the acquisition of collections for the Zoological Park.

(Stat., XXVI, 78.)

January 7, 1891—House.

Mr. BENJAMIN A. ENLOE introduced a resolution:

Resolved, That the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution be, and they are hereby, requested and directed to furnish to the House of Representatives a detailed and itemized statement of the expenditures which have been made from the appropriation provided in the act approved April 30, 1890, entitled "An act for the organization, improvement, and maintenance of the National Zoological Park;" and they are further directed and requested to report whether or not any of the land purchased for park purposes has been reserved from the public, or set apart for scientific or other purposes than those for the Zoological Park; also to report whether or not any part of the said appropriation has been expended in violation of the provisions of said act.

Referred to Committee on Expenditures in the Interior Department.

January 27, 1891—House.

Mr. BENJAMIN A. ENLOE introduced a resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to inform the House of Representatives whether or not the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution have accepted the trust imposed by the act approved April 20, 1890, entitled "An act for the organization, improvement, and maintenance of the National Zoological Park," and to report by what legal authority the Treasury Department has paid out that portion of the appropriation made by said act, which has been expended up to and including the 27th day of January, 1891.

Referred to Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department.

* * * * *

Mr. ENLOE called up resolution introduced on January 7, 1891.

The SPEAKER. Upon what ground does the gentleman make that a question of privilege?

Mr. ENLOE. I call it a privileged question on the ground that the resolution has been introduced a sufficient length of time to make it privileged, it being an inquiry addressed to the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution. The matter has been before the Committee on Expenditures in the Interior Department, and the committee agreed to report a resolution striking out the portion of the resolution as read which calls for an itemized statement of the expenditures.

The SPEAKER. The rule applies only to resolutions of inquiry addressed to the heads of Executive Departments.

Mr. ENLOE. On that point, Mr. Speaker, I desire to say that the reason why the resolution was framed as it is and also the reason why I consider this as presenting a question of privilege is because it is addressed to the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, who are made trustees for the disbursement of this fund and for the organization of this park, and are not under the control of any Department of the Government.

The SPEAKER. "Heads of Executive Departments" is the language of the rule.

Mr. ENLOE. I understand; but the Regents of the Smithsonian are not under the jurisdiction of any Department of the Government.

A MEMBER. And consequently do not come under the rule.

Mr. ENLOE. They are virtually the head of a Department, and I should think they come within the meaning of the rule.

The SPEAKER. They are not heads of any Executive Department.

Mr. ENLOE. Furthermore, I will state that on yesterday morning the gentleman from Massachusetts, the chairman of the Committee on Expenditures in the Interior Department [Mr. Banks], told me that he would bring the matter up and that the Speaker had agreed that it should be brought up and considered this morning. Upon that ground I passed it over yesterday morning, and I would like to have it disposed of now, because the Regents meet to-morrow.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. Banks] did speak to the Chair with regard to it, and the fault, if there be any, is not his. The Chair was not aware that the matter would come up now. There is apparently some misunderstanding; but the Chair makes this statement so that the gentleman from Massachusetts may be exonerated from any responsibility for it.

Mr. ENLOE. Do I understand the Chair to hold that this is not a privileged resolution?

The SPEAKER. The Chair does not see how it comes under the privilege for which the rule provides.

Mr. ENLOE. Then I will ask the Chair, to whom should such a resolution of inquiry be addressed in order to make this a privileged matter? What department has jurisdiction of the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution?

The SPEAKER. The Chair could not tell that without some investigation.

Mr. ENLOE. I admit that this does not come within the rule technically, but there is no other way to get the information than by addressing the inquiry directly to the Regents. I ask that the resolution be considered now. It will take but a few minutes.

The SPEAKER. The Chair thinks it is clearly not one of the cases contemplated by the rule, and the Speaker resumed the chair while a division was going on because he saw that the gentleman temporarily occupying the chair had not talked with the gentleman from Tennessee on the subject. If the gentleman can at any time show that this is a question of privilege, the Chair will entertain his motion at the proper time, but at present there does not seem to be any foundation laid for it.

Mr. ENLOE. Then at some other time the Chair will listen to an argument on the question of its being privileged?

The SPEAKER. At any time that the gentleman will show that this is a question of privilege the Chair will do his best to entertain the gentleman's motion.

Mr. ENLOE. I want to give a little attention to the matter which I attempted to bring before the House this morning. I introduced a resolution some time in the early part of the month, calling upon the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution for certain information in regard to the management of the Zoological Park. Congress at its last session appropriated the sum of \$92,000 for the organization, maintenance, and improvement of the National Zoological Park, and I find, according to the precedents that have been established, and I believe under the terms of the act, it was necessary and proper that the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution should assume that trust and devise ways and means to execute it, or vest the authority somewhere to use the appropriation in accordance with the direction of Congress. I am informed that the Board of Regents have not had a meeting since the passage of that act; that it has never assumed the trust; that the money appropriated has not so far been expended by due authority of law. I think it is clear that no one had the right to draw one dollar of the money from the Treasury and expend it without the direction of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

Mr. S. L. MILLIKEN. Let me ask the gentleman who has drawn the money and expended it?

Mr. ENLOE. I answer the gentleman's question by saying I understand that Mr. Langley, the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, has drawn the money and has expended it as he saw proper in the improvement of the park.

Mr. MILLIKEN. One other question for information. How could he do that if there has been no authorization by law for it to be done in that way?

Mr. ENLOE. I will call the gentleman's attention to the language of the act appropriating this money, and also to a precedent which I think covers the case exactly. Section 2, of the act approved April 30, for the organization and maintenance of the National Zoological Park, provided that the "said park is hereby placed under the direction of the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, who are authorized to transfer to it any living specimens, whether of animals or plants, now or hereafter in their charge, to accept gifts for the park at their discretion in the name of the United States, and to make exchange of specimens, and to administer the said Zoological park for the advancement of science and the instruction and recreation of the people."

Now, I find that in 1879 when Congress passed an act providing for the establishment of the National Museum it was provided that a fire-proof building should be erected for the use of the National Museum

under the direction and supervision of the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, etc. When that act was passed the Board of Regents accepted the trust and appointed a board or commission to supervise the construction of the building and to see that it was constructed in accordance with the plans and specifications, to subserve the purposes had in view by Congress in establishing the Museum. Every dollar of the money that was appropriated and expended was expended under the direction of that board or commission.

All this you will find in the Smithsonian report for 1879. Now, when Congress passed the act providing for the establishment of the National Zoological Park and placed the park under the control of the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, I hold that not a dollar of that money could be lawfully expended without the acceptance of the trust by the Board of Regents, and that has not been done. In order to bring the matter before the House and get at the facts a little more fully, I have introduced to-day another resolution of inquiry which is addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, asking him to inform Congress by what authority this money has been expended and whether it has been paid out and expended in accordance with law.

MR. B. M. CUTCHEON. If the Board of Regents proceeded to administer the trust, would not that be as much an acceptance of it as if they had taken formal action to that effect?

MR. ENLOE. Certainly, if they proceeded to administer it; but they have had no meeting since the trust was imposed upon them, and therefore they can not have taken any action of that kind. But the Secretary and the executive board have assumed, I suppose, that the Board of Regents, when it did meet, would approve whatever had been done by them.

MR. MILLIKEN. Let me ask the gentleman why this whole matter should not be taken charge of by the Supervising Architect of the Treasury?

MR. ENLOE. I suppose that is governed by the act making the appropriation.

No one else is directed or authorized to accept this trust but the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, and they could only carry it forward in pursuance of the designs of Congress. There has been no official acceptance of the trust by the Regents, but the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution has been acting, I suppose, on the assumption that his acts would be approved by the board when it met.

Now, the board holds its meeting to-morrow, and I wanted to call attention to the matter to-day so that it might be brought to the attention of the board at this meeting. It seems to me that it is a very loose way of doing business to provide a national park and place it under the control of such a body as the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, made up as that is, consisting of the Vice-

President, members of Congress, and citizens who reside in distant States, gentlemen who, in my judgment, are about as little fitted, by reason of their positions, for such a trust as anybody could be. My opinion is that members of the board do not know anything about what is done with the money, except as they get the information from the reports of their officers. They have no practical knowledge of the matter committed to them, and they pay little or no attention to what is done.

Mr. MILLIKEN. If it does not take too much of the gentleman's time, I would like to know what his resolution is which is now before the House.

Mr. ENLOE. The gentleman should understand that there is no resolution now before the House.

Mr. MILLIKEN. The gentleman seems to be finding fault, and it seems to me that there is something in the fault which he finds, but what remedy does he propose? It seems to me that all this business should be done by the Supervising Architect of the Treasury, and he might be held responsible for it.

Mr. ENLOE. That would require another act of Congress directing that it should be placed under his control. At the time this bill was before Congress great anxiety was manifested to get it disposed of as quickly as possible.

A letter on the subject was addressed, I believe, to the gentleman from Maine himself [Mr. Milliken], stating the necessity for early action, so that the animals in the zoo at the Smithsonian Institution might be got away from those pens there and put into this park. Congress was urged to act upon the matter immediately, but I understand the Secretary says there has been so much difficulty in getting title to the land that the accommodations for the animals were still unprovided, and the animals themselves are still in their pens and are likely to be there during the remainder of the winter.

Now, it is a very interesting thing—

Mr. MILLIKEN. I would simply suggest to my friend that if it is proposed to get title to these lands in the same way as has been done in other cases of which I have some knowledge—by condemnation—the chances are that the animals now existing will be dead by the time the land is acquired, and another generation of animals hereafter to be born will have an opportunity to occupy this park.

Mr. CUTCHEON. The condemnation has been completed.

Mr. ENLOE. I understand that the condemnation proceedings are completed, and that now the title to the property is vested in the Government. The commission appointed to make the purchase has made its final report.

Mr. MILLIKEN. Then this case is contrary to my observations in other cases.

Mr. CUTCHEON. The condemnation has been completed, and the balance of the appropriation is going back to the Treasury.

Mr. ENLOE. I was about to say it is a very important matter if we are going into the business of establishing a zoological park or menagerie that we should have a first-class, respectable place of resort for the people who visit this city. I opposed the original appropriation; I did not like the Government going into the business of raising animals and running a menagerie; but as it has embarked in the business I think the money appropriated by Congress ought to be properly expended.

Now, I understand that the park has been inclosed by a picket fence. I do not think it was the intention of Congress to fence the public out of the park, but that the appropriation for fencing was intended to fence in the animals. That, however, is a matter in which the Secretary has exercised some latitude, claiming that he has good reasons for doing so. But it seems to me that every street or road that is traveled ought to be open, so that the public may drive through this park, and that nothing ought to be shut out or reserved from the public except what is necessary for the protection and preservation of the animals.

I have here a list of the animals, which I will publish with my remarks, showing that we have a very expensive menagerie so far as it has gone. We have appropriated \$199,614.16 in the first place to buy the property. We have spent \$17,000 of the \$92,000 appropriated last session; and we are asked for \$110,000 at this session to proceed with this work and to maintain the zoo. A part of the property has been reserved for administrative purposes—about 14 acres of the most attractive part. I do not know whether that ought to be reserved from the public or not. I am inclined to think it ought to be open like the remainder of the park. I understand also that the contemplated improvements in this park will cost, when completed, the sum of \$2,700 per acre, or \$456,000.

In this list of animals we have a grizzly bear, 1 cinnamon bear, 3 black bears, 1 puma, 6 buffaloes, 4 elks, 3 deer, 1 Rocky Mountain sheep, that was living at the time this list was made, but has since died, 4 Angora goats, 1 prairie wolf, 4 gray foxes, 4 red foxes, 1 cross fox, 2 porcupines, 7 raccoons, 5 opossums, 4 monkeys, and 5 prairie dogs.

Mr. D. KERR, of Iowa. I make the point of order that this discussion of the bear garden is not in order on this bill.

Mr. ENLOE. Mr. Chairman, I hope I am not hurting the gentleman's feelings by alluding to the monkeys in the zoological park.

Mr. KERR, of Iowa. Not at all.

Mr. ENLOE. I do not mean to reflect on the gentleman.

Mr. CUTCHEON. We are sufficiently familiar with the animals.

Mr. ENLOE. I suppose you are, or you would not be here.

Mr. CUTCHEON. The fact that I have come over to this side [the Democratic side] of the aisle shows that I am not afraid.

Mr. ENLOE. The fact that you are in Congress shows that you have a good many of them in your district.

Mr. CUTCHEON. They fully appreciate the value of your opinion.

Mr. ENLOE. Now, Mr. Chairman, I did not expect, of course, to indulge in this pleasantry; but I want to complete my statement.

[Here the hammer fell.]

Mr. ENLOE. I would like about three minutes more.

Mr. JOSEPH WHEELER, of Alabama. I yield to the gentleman three minutes more.

Mr. ENLOE. As I was about to say, I want these matters brought to the attention not only of the House, but of the Committee on Appropriations. I want that committee in making these appropriations to investigate carefully and see for what purposes the money is expended. I think there ought to be some inquiry on the part of Congress as to how this money has been expended heretofore. I think we ought not to go on making appropriations and vesting the trust of disbursing this fund in the hands of the Vice-President of the United States, who certainly has not the time to go out to look after the monkeys, and the members of the Senate and House, who have no time to give to bear farming.

Mr. CUTCHEON. And the opossums.

Mr. ENLOE. This Board of Regents will not pay any attention to what is being done to take care of the opossums and the raccoons. I am willing that the gentleman from Iowa should offer his suggestion.

Mr. KERR, of Iowa. I suggest that perhaps we could get a member of Congress to attend to the monkeys.

Mr. ENLOE. I have no doubt we could. I am perfectly willing the gentleman should have the position if he wants it. He is going out of Congress, I believe, and he ought to have something-like that to do. After having served in this menagerie here, I think he would be a very competent superintendent.

Mr. Chairman, there is one other matter to which I want to call attention, and then I will conclude. In the estimates for the present year now submitted to the Committee on Appropriations and under consideration there is a proposition by Professor Langley to establish in this Zoological Park an astrophysical observatory. I do not think this is exactly the proper place for an astrophysical observatory. It may be that science, and especially the branch of science which this institution is intended to promote, has some connection with a zoological garden, but I can not see it. I understand from Professor Langley the object in going out there is to get some retired place, some secluded retreat.

Mr. MILLIKEN. Will my friend allow another interruption?

Mr. ENLOE. Certainly.

Mr. MILLIKEN. I wish the gentleman would have the goodness to explain to the House, for I am sure we do not all understand the subject, the purpose and uses of this astrophysical observatory?

Mr. ENLOE. Well, if the gentleman from Maine would like to have an official answer, I will have to refer him to the Book of Estimates, which shows, I believe, for what purpose this is intended——

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. ENLOE. I ask my friend from Alabama to yield to me just three minutes more, and then I will conclude.

Mr. WHEELER, of Alabama. I yield three minutes more to the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. ENLOE. I was going to say to the gentleman from Maine that I believe the astrophysical observatory is projected for the purpose of promoting a branch of science here which will give employment to a number of scientific gentlemen, who will have very expensive instruments furnished them at the expense of the Government; instruments of a very sensitive nature, so that they can study the relations of the sun and other heavenly bodies to human life, so that in the development of this science the gentleman from Maine may be able to determine whether there is some disturbance in the sun which has put the Speaker out of order in the morning and caused him to forget rules and law, or whether solar disturbances or astral influences have interrupted the transmission of a telegram or produced an electric storm in the House.

But I can not go into an elaborate exposition of all that this science may develop. I could go on and expatiate at some length on the question; but I content myself with stating that I am opposed to an appropriation of \$10,000 for the purpose of establishing an astrophysical observatory in the park, and I hope the Committee on Appropriations will not lend their aid to such a proposition. Everything relating to the management of this park ought to be carefully investigated, and the work properly directed.

February 5, 1891—House.

The Clerk read:

National Zoological Park: For continuing the construction of roads, walks, bridges, water supply, sewerage, and drainage, and for grading, planting, and otherwise improving the grounds of the National Zoological Park, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employees, \$15,000.

Mr. JOSEPH H. OUTHWAITE. I move to strike out the last word, for the purpose of inquiring of the chairman of the committee having in charge this bill what is meant by this provision as to bridges on page 35 of the bill.

Mr. J. G. CANNON. The gentleman knows there are a number of

canyons or small ravines in this park, and it is necessary to have them bridged at several points. If the gentleman has been upon the site he will recollect the topography. .

MR. OUTHWAITE. I have been informed by a gentleman in whom I have great confidence why some of these bridges which are appropriated for are not constructed. In other words, that an architect has been brought here, or has been employed here, to plan bridges over these grottoes or chasms, and that he has planned some and has received compensation for planning them, but that when the same have been submitted to a practical builder he has declined to accept the contract for their construction, for the reason that they would not stand up if built upon the plans and specifications proposed by this architect. I should like to know how far that question has been examined by the committee, if at all, and what information they have as to these bridges.

MR. CANNON. I will say to the gentleman that but very little of the appropriation for the current year has been expended, and exactly what work has been done I do not know; but we had the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution before us, and asked him in reference to the report that has been made, and he reported as to the amount that is being paid for wages, salaries for watchmen, etc., and he estimated that it was desirable to have certain appropriations made for the coming year. He inquired and found that he could improve with this appropriation for the coming year, that he estimated for in the appropriations for the coming year, if I recollect, about 40 or 60 acres—I am not sure which—of this park, and make improvements so that it could be thrown open to the public and be reasonably convenient for them. After full inquiry, as the work has just commenced, the committee thought it wise to recommend one-half of the appropriation estimated for, and run that work over two years instead of one.

MR. OUTHWAITE. This is for one year?

MR. CANNON. Yes; it is for one year. So that the park might evolve; that we might give that sum, and that in the meantime Congress from time to time will be in session, and as it evolves it can be further provided for.

MR. OUTHWAITE. I do not know how much there is in this statement that was made to me.

MR. CANNON. I do not know either.

MR. OUTHWAITE. It was made to me about a day or two ago, and I have not had time to investigate the matter. I desire to see this public park progress as rapidly as it may; but I also desire that the money appropriated shall be expended for value received.

MR. CANNON. If the gentleman will allow me, this whole work is under the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, and they can see how it is to be expended.

Mr. JOHN H. ROGERS. On that particular point, will my friend just tell me who the Board of Regents are?

Mr. CANNON. I think the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. Wilson] is one of them.

Mr. WILLIAM L. WILSON, of West Virginia. No, sir.

Mr. A. M. DOCKERY. Somebody equally as good, I suppose.

Mr. CANNON. The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Butterworth] is a member, and also the Chief Justice. Now, the gentleman speaks of roads, walks, and bridges. There had only been expended upon roads, walks, and bridges from July 1 to November 30, \$1,148.

Mr. OUTHWAITE. Has any portion of that money been spent in erecting bridges? Has not the whole of it that has been spent, so far as bridges are concerned, been spent for plans and specifications on paper that are incapable of being worked out in construction?

Mr. CANNON. I think not, because I think some bridges have been put in there. But on page 28 of the report submitted by the Secretary (Mis. Doc. 39, second session Fifty-first Congress) there is a complete schedule of all the expenditures, covering a page and a half, and as I glance my eye hastily over it the largest item I notice is about \$500, and that is for pay-roll services.

Mr. OUTHWAITE. Is there in that list any statement of an amount paid to an architect for plans and specifications for ornamental bridges?

Mr. CANNON. On a hasty glance I do not discover any, but the gentleman sees the matter is very closely printed, and I may have overlooked it.

Mr. OUTHWAITE. I may have been misinformed, but I wanted to bring the matter to the attention of the committee.

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Chairman, what is the parliamentary status of the question before the committee?

The CHAIRMAN. It is on the motion of the gentleman from Ohio. [Mr. Outhwaite] to strike out the last word.

Mr. ROGERS. I desire to be recognized against the amendment. I would be glad if I could get some one of this Board of Regents to turn state's evidence against the balance of them, in order that I might get some information. I see that my friend from Ohio [Mr. Butterworth] is now in his seat.

Mr. CANNON. If my friend will allow me, I understand that the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. Wheeler] also is a member of the board.

Mr. ROGERS. It does not make any difference with me; they are all good witnesses. In that respect they are an exception to the general rule, because generally I have not much regard for people who turn state's evidence. I see the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Butterworth]

in his seat, and I should like to ask him just how many times this Board of Regents has met during the present session of Congress.

Mr. BENJAMIN BUTTERWORTH. Twice, I believe.

Mr. ROGERS. Were you present?

Mr. BUTTERWORTH. No, sir; I was not.

Mr. ROGERS. Then I would like to find another witness.

Mr. BUTTERWORTH. It just happened that when the meetings took place public engagements kept me away, but I have been so familiar with the management of the Institution that I can testify that no public institution in the country is run with more direct reference to economy, and I do not think that any one shows more for the money expended. My friend was acquainted with Professor Baird—

Mr. ROGERS. Not personally, but I had a very high regard for him. But, Mr. Chairman, this is a very important matter, and while I have given it a somewhat humorous turn I have something to say about it of a practical nature, and I regret exceedingly that I am not so well advised as to be able to speak more definitely. My friend from Ohio [Mr. Butterworth] says that he has not attended any of the meetings of the board during this session. I have no doubt that he had the best of reasons for being absent, and I very much fear that the balance of the board were in the same situation; that is, that they were not present. Mr. Chairman, I want to say now what others may have occasion to consider later, if they ever have occasion to pay attention to any remarks of mine, and I desire to say it in the shape of a prophecy—

Mr. ELIJAH A. MORSE. Is Rogers also among the prophets?

Mr. ROGERS. I desire to say that if some attention is not given to the expenditure of this money and the improvement and development of this park beyond the mere examination of reports and the mere calling of formal meetings, you are certain to drift into some great scandal. I do not mean corruption—not necessarily that, by any means—but some great public scandal growing out of the unwise and improper expenditure of the public money appropriated for this park.

Mr. HATCH. I suggest to the gentleman from Arkansas that the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. Wheeler] has just come in.

Mr. ROGERS. I am very glad that the gentleman is here. I understand that he is a member of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, and I wish to ask him how many meetings that board has held during the present Congress?

Mr. JOSEPH WHEELER, of Alabama. About three, I think.

Mr. ROGERS. Were you present at all of them?

Mr. WHEELER, of Alabama. I was present at all of them.

Mr. ROGERS. Then I would ask you what practical attention has been given by the Board of Regents to the development and improvement of this zoological park?

Mr. WHEELER, of Alabama. They have examined the reports of expenditures, and I believe that is about all that they have done.

Mr. ROGERS. That is about what I expected, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. WHEELER, of Alabama. And they have inspected the plats and the designs of the work to be done at the park.

Mr. ROGERS. And everything else, including the expenditure of this public money, is turned over to a gentleman who, I understand, is a very superb astronomical man, but who, I suppose, has never devoted two hours and a half in all the days of his life to the arrangements of any park until he was placed in charge of this matter. Now, that will not do; that is not a proper way to expend the public money. I think the committee acted wisely in cutting down the appropriations for this year one-half. I think the committee ought to have made some practical investigation in regard to this park; they ought to have looked into these plans and designs of improvement; they ought to have examined what sort of improvements are being made out there. I understand that stone houses have been built for the accommodation of the animals. I do not know whether that is true. I assume it is true, because I regard my information as authentic. I do not know whether the opossums and the monkeys that my friend from Tennessee [Mr. Enloe] talked about the other day are to be put into these stone buildings or what other kinds of animals are to be accommodated with such quarters.

Mr. BUTTERWORTH. If the gentleman will yield a moment, I wish to say, and I believe my information reliable, that there were two meetings of the board, and at the last one, held recently, every member of the board was present except myself. They considered the entire matter to which my friend calls attention, and approved these items of expenditure and these plans which have been accepted by the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. ROGERS. That does not get at the real question. A man may sit down and look at designs as drawn on paper; such things may look very nice, may meet the approbation of the eye. But in the improvement of a public park you are dealing with a great practical question, and the matter ought to be in charge of some man of a practical turn of mind—some man, for instance, like General Casey—some man who has given his attention to the establishment of parks and the necessary improvements connected therewith. And we should have the assistance of some man, for instance, like Buffalo Bill or Mr. Barnum of Connecticut, men who know something about animals, who are informed as to the class of animals which it is proper should be preserved or propagated there. Some man of that sort should look into these practical details of the improvement of this park and the expenditure of the money there.

I will only say in conclusion, by way of warning for the future, that

in my opinion, while this Institution remains under the care of the present Board of Regents, the Committee on Appropriations ought to turn their attention to some investigation to determine whether there ought not to be some change in the organic law for the government of this Zoological Park. I withdraw the pro forma amendment.

The Clerk read:

For care, subsistence, and transportation of animals for the National Zoological Park, and for the purchase of rare specimens not otherwise obtainable, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employees, and general incidental expenses not otherwise provided for, \$17,500; in all, \$50,500, one-half of which sum shall be paid from the revenues of the District of Columbia and the other half from the Treasury of the United States.

MR. WILLIAM C. P. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky. I desire to move to strike out at the close of the paragraph just read the words "one-half of which sum shall be paid from the revenues of the District of Columbia and the other half from the Treasury of the United States."

MR. CANNON. I make the point that the amendment is not in order, for the reason that it changes existing law. By the organic act creating the Zoological Park it was provided that the purchase of the ground and the support of the Institution should be paid for, one-half at the expense of the Government of the United States and the other half from the revenues of the District of Columbia.

MR. BUTTERWORTH. If that be true, then the language of the bill is surplusage.

MR. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky. I think the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. Cannon] is mistaken. He will find, I believe, that the act establishing this park makes one-half of the purchase money payable by the District of Columbia—

MR. DOCKERY. That is correct.

MR. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky. But it does not impose upon this District the burden of paying one-half of the amount which Congress may see fit to appropriate thereafter for the maintenance of the park—for the collection of animals, etc.

MR. DOCKERY. But by analogy that would follow, would it not?

MR. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky. No; on the contrary—

MR. CANNON. I withdraw the point of order, as this question can be disposed of more easily upon its merits than upon a discussion of the point of order.

MR. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky. I think that is more than likely, for the decision of the point of order depends upon the judgment of the Chair, while voting down the proposition is largely dependent upon the faith with which the Committee of the Whole is disposed to follow what the Committee on Appropriations may have done without inquiring into the merits of the matter. I would rather depend in this particular case upon the judgment of the Chairman of this Committee of

the Whole than upon the faith that the body may have in this particular committee which it is following in this matter.

Mr. CANNON. In order to accommodate the gentleman, I have withdrawn the point of order, that he may devote himself to the merits of the question.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky. I think there is a very broad distinction in point of justice between requiring the District of Columbia to pay half of the purchase price of this park and requiring it to pay half of the expense of the collection of the animals that are to be gathered there. I did not think it proper for the District to pay any part of this expense. I thought it wiser that the General Government should carry on this enterprise exactly as it carries on the Smithsonian Institution. It appeared to me that this park had nothing to do with the District of Columbia except that it is located in it; that it is the enterprise of the United States growing out of the original acceptance by the Government of the bequest of James Smithson and our putting that bequest into official shape by the establishment of the Smithsonian Institution.

In my view, if it was a proper expense to send agents all over the country to find the skeletons of animals, it was an equally proper expense to collect living animals and to prevent particular species from becoming extinct. I thought that the District of Columbia had properly no part in this matter; that the General Government should not give the District any control over it and ought not to put upon the District the burden of paying any part of the expense of maintaining the park.

Now, this has gone one step farther than we have ever undertaken to go before. Heretofore we only made the District of Columbia pay its share for the original improvement.

Mr. BUTTERWORTH. I do not understand, if the gentleman from Kentucky will permit an interruption, that the act authorizing the construction of this park had conferred upon the District of Columbia any jurisdiction over the management of it.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky. It does not.

Mr. BUTTERWORTH. I agree with my friend in the general proposition.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky. I was saying, Mr. Chairman, that this has gone a step farther. Heretofore we only made the District pay one-half of the cost of the park, not for its management. It has no jurisdiction over the management, and hence it is manifestly unjust to the District to make it pay one-half of the expenditure to carry on an enterprise over which it has no control, and it would give to the District of Columbia a basis for a claim hereafter for a joint management, which I do not think ought to be given and which certainly was not contemplated, in my judgment, in the original act. But as I

have said this goes farther. It not only makes the District pay one-half of the permanent improvement and the administration of the park, but it also requires it to pay one-half of the "care, subsistence, and transportation of animals," and for the "purchase of rare specimens not otherwise obtainable." I think that is going rather too far.

I have no interest whatever in the matter except in the most general way; but I simply offer the amendment so that it may be kept alive in the record, in order that there may be a constant understanding that this position is not approved of unanimously by Congress, but that there were some of us at least who thought it unwise in the first place, and unjust to the District of Columbia in the second, to require this; and that it is not our desire to approve of a proposition by which the Government shall go into a partnership with the District for the establishment of a zoological park here.

The whole ground on which I advocated, originally, the purchase of the park, was that the United States, after the acceptance of the Smithson bequest and the establishment of the Smithsonian Institution, had already committed itself to that line of scientific inquiry or that line of investigation, and that this was simply the development of what the Government had already agreed to do. Now, to make the District pay one-half of the expenditure for maintenance is simply to remove the whole ground that justifies the expenditure in the first instance, because putting it upon any other basis it would be entirely indefensible.

Mr. RICHARD VAUX. The gentleman from Kentucky seems to forget that there must be some basis for a bill to be brought into Congress to pay the deficiencies in the expenditures of the District of Columbia, and that this is perhaps the provision which may be used for that purpose.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky. I do not think that this bill will be required, I will say in answer to my friend from Philadelphia, to create a deficiency in the revenues of the District of Columbia; that I think has been fully and most adequately provided for in the District of Columbia appropriation bill already passed, which was snatched out of the Committee of the Whole by a sort of Cæsarian process the other day, and I do not think therefore that we need trouble ourselves now about having a deficiency for the District of Columbia. [Cries of "Vote!"]

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, one word on this amendment.

This whole matter was fully discussed at the time the park was authorized. It was fully discussed in the next appropriation here made; and the House deliberately refused to pass the bill except at the joint expense of the Government and the District of Columbia. I am satisfied that the committee and the House are of the same opinion still, and I hope will always remain of that opinion. I ask a vote.

MR. HILARY A. HERBERT. Mr. Chairman, I hope this amendment will prevail.

I was opposed for one to the establishment of this zoological park originally; but when the citizens of this District inaugurated this project, as they did, and succeeded in persuading the Congress of the United States to enter upon this business, and provide a menagerie here in the city of Washington, which was certainly intended on their part to benefit the city, it seems to me that the city should pay its joint share of the expenditures.

MR. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky. Let me call the attention of my friend from Alabama to the fact that this park has no reference to what is known as Rock Creek Park. He is confounding the two, apparently.

MR. HERBERT. I can not understand any difference between the two.

MR. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky. Then the gentleman does himself great injustice.

MR. HERBERT. They are both for the same purpose, simply for the adornment of this city, and largely for the benefit of the people of this District who moved in the matter; and I take it as a general thing that if this park is to be inaugurated here we have the citizens of the District of Columbia who reside here, and who can watch over the expenditures for the park, who are interested in doing it when they pay one-half of the expenditures. Then, to some extent, we have the benefit of their local supervision and their interest in the matter; for having to pay one-half of the taxes of the whole enterprise they will help us to see, and they can do it much better than we can, that the expenditures do not get to be too unreasonable; in other words, that they are kept within reasonable bounds.

I think it was wise in the beginning to provide that the District of Columbia should pay one-half of the expenses; and if it was wise then, it is certainly wise now to continue in the annual appropriation bills the same provision.

MR. CANNON. I hope that we may have a vote.

MR. WHEELER, of Alabama. Mr. Chairman, the great point made by the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. Breckinridge] is that if we pass this bill in its present form it will or may make a basis for a claim on the part of the District of Columbia against the Government. The same argument might be made with regard to every class of expenditure, as gentlemen might argue that everything should be paid by the General Government that is asked for, because unless it is paid, possibly at some time, several centuries hence, some claim may be brought against the Government.

I sought the floor after my genial friend from Arkansas [Mr. Rogers] took his seat, to make some reply to his criticisms regarding the Smithsonian Institution.

Mr. ROGERS. If my friend will pardon me for a moment I will say that my remarks were not addressed to the Smithsonian Institution. I was speaking of the management of the park alone.

Mr. WHEELER, of Alabama. Well, with regard to the management of the park by the Smithsonian Institution. I admit that the gentleman's remarks were confined to that particular work, but I wish to call the attention of the House to the fact that every criticism made by gentlemen on this floor with regard to the management of the park commission and zoological gardens has been confined to the method of expenditures, and no criticism has been made as to the character of the expenditures.

My friend insists, or at least suggests, that they ought to have a man like Buffalo Bill, or a man like Mr. Barnum, to take control of the park. Now, it is impossible to find one man that has all possible experiences and the qualifications which arise from experience in all vocations, and therefore they placed the zoological gardens under the Secretary of the Smithsonian, Professor Langley, and he employs men who have all the qualifications of Buffalo Bill or of Mr. Barnum. Men are employed there who have spent their lives in the management of animals, men who have been to Africa and spent part of their lives there among animals, and who are well informed regarding the kind of animals that will live here, and the mode of life that is adapted to their preservation and propagation.

Now, it might be desirable to have an engineer officer detailed to assist in the making of the surveys of the ground, etc., but as far as I can learn there is a most general commendation of the methods pursued by this professor, Mr. Langley, and a general commendation of his management, and certainly commendation regarding the economy of his expenditures. I have never heard a suggestion that the expenditure of a single dollar has been injudicious. On the contrary, the general expression is that all his expenditures have been judicious in all respects.

Mr. OUTHWAITE. Will the gentleman state whether he has given personal supervision to these items of expenditure?

Mr. WHEELER, of Alabama. I have read them over and examined them, and I believe they are judicious and economical.

Mr. OUTHWAITE. What I wished to ask the gentleman was whether he has given personal attention to the expenditures?

Mr. WHEELER, of Alabama. I have not given any personal supervision to the work at the park. I do not go there to examine the progress that is made. I could not do it. It is not expected that I should. We all of us have enough business here to attend to. All our time is fully occupied in our Congressional duties.

Mr. OUTHWAITE. Does the superintendent do so?

Mr. WHEELER, of Alabama. Yes, sir; I believe he does. I think

all the work is well superintended by competent men. Even if I visited the grounds I do not know that I could make any beneficial suggestions, and we Congressmen all have enough to do here without spending our time in the personal supervision of the park.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is upon the amendment offered by the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. Breckinridge].

Mr. THOMAS R. STOCKDALE. I desire to offer an amendment to the amendment.

The Clerk read:

Amend by striking out all after "subsistence," in line 11, page 35, down to and including the word "for," in line 15; and strike out the word "seventeen," in line 15, and insert the word "seven" in lieu thereof.

The CHAIRMAN. That would not be in order as an amendment to the proposition of the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. Breckinridge]. If the gentleman from Mississippi will withhold it for a moment, until the committee dispose of the other question, it will then be in order.

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Chairman I move to strike out the last word.

My friend from Alabama [Mr. Wheeler] wholly missapprehends me if he supposes that in my remarks, which were somewhat humorous as well as intended to be practical, I intended to criticise the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution. I did not. But what I do intend to do is to invite the attention of the committee to the fact that the Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court and two members of Congress and three Senators are not a proper board to look after the Zoological Park.

My friend from Alabama [Mr. Wheeler] can not be expected to leave his duties in the House of Representatives to go out and supervise and see that a survey has been made in a proper manner for roads and walks, or proper plans and specifications for letting the contract for public buildings in the Zoological Park, nor to investigate the question of what kind of animals shall be kept in the park. What I think is this, that the organic law itself was wrong in placing the Zoological Park under the control of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky. If the gentleman will allow me, I do not know whether he has taken the trouble to look into the organization of the Smithsonian Institution—I mean that part of it toward which his statement is directed.

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Chairman, possibly I may be in error in the observations I am now making. I shall be glad to be corrected if I am misinformed.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky. I was going to suggest that if the gentleman does look that matter up he will find that the Smithsonian Institution has been organized for many years, in part for the purpose of obtaining the very best practical and scientific men who

understand the various branches of learning, and that this course is pursued under the terms of the Smithsonian bequest.

Mr. ROGERS. I understand, Mr. Chairman, that while that is true, the direct control of the Zoological Park has passed under the sole management of the head of that great Institution.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky. The same principle is carried out with reference to that as to other departments of the Institution. I know the gentleman from Arkansas desires to be entirely fair.

Mr. ROGERS. I do desire to deal justly by everyone. I desire also, if my friend from Kentucky will yield for a moment, to state what I am trying to now, which is to invite the attention of the House to the condition of things in order that we may avoid in the future that which I think, from what I have learned in regard to it, and which I regard as somewhat authentic, and perhaps entirely so, may become a great public scandal with reference to the improvements in that park.

It is a very important question to determine. It is a matter that should be made clear, because in that is involved the whole question of the public expenditure to be made for that purpose. Such a park is a great institution, requiring talent, genius, and taste, and a large knowledge of topographical surveying, and close attention, a personal attention to what is going on in that place. Now, I do not for one moment reflect upon those gentlemen. These are duties which I think ought not to devolve in any sense upon any member of Congress. We are not here at the proper time to be consulted about these things, and the practical result is to turn the matter over to a scientific man whose life has been spent for the most part in astronomical observations.

Mr. BUTTERWORTH. Mr. Chairman, as one of the Regents of this Institution, I do not understand that the gentleman proposes to criticize it; but for one I know that I can not do that which will be required possibly. But heretofore the fullest confidence has been had in the management of that Institution. From the suggestion of my colleague [Mr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky] and of my friend from Arkansas [Mr. Rogers], information seems to have reached them to the effect that the management is not or may not be up to the standard.

Now, I think it is true if either of these gentlemen has information that would put us upon inquiry, or suggest inquiry, that they should state it to the House. I would not want during my term, when I have done nothing except to go over there and look through, and to yield a ready assent to what has been done—I would not, during my incumbency of that office, like to do anything that would be subject to criticism, either as suggesting neglect or grave wrong. So that if my friends have any suggestions in that behalf, I trust they will make them clear.

Mr. OUTHWAITE. A few moments ago I made a suggestion which I referred to.

Mr. ROGERS. I also did the same.

Mr. BUTTERWORTH. Does the gentleman from Arkansas offer any amendment, or has he any suggestion to make as to the appropriation?

Mr. ROGERS. No, sir. No amendment is now pending, and I have no amendment to offer in that regard. What I have said has been by way of putting the Committee on Appropriations upon notice about what is going on with reference to improvements in the park, in order that it may receive at the hands of subsequent Congresses that attention which a great enterprise of that kind so richly merits when the Government has embarked in it.

Mr. CANNON. I hope we can have a vote upon this amendment. I would like to go on with the bill.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky. I rise to oppose the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The amendment of the gentleman from Kentucky is still pending.

Mr. ROGERS. I moved to strike out the last word and spoke on that.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky. I rise to oppose the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky. Mr. Chairman, the Smithsonian Institution has never in any degree, so far as I know, had any partisan color attached to it. It has been a bureau which has been sedulously kept by Congress from having any partisan tendency by the mode in which the Regents are appointed; and I have no doubt that any investigation of that Bureau will be found to result in the ascertainment that the management of it has always been in the highest degree creditable to those who have been put in charge. I have not the slightest doubt that the present head of that institution is equal to those distinguished gentlemen who have preceded him in that place.

Now, as to the matter in hand. My friend from Alabama [Mr. Herbert] does himself very great injustice when he says that he can not draw a distinction between the Rock Creek Park, which is an ordinary park for beauty and amusement, and the Zoological Park, which is nothing but an appendage to the Smithsonian Institution, precisely as are the grounds around the building. It does not stand upon the same footing; is not defended on the same ground. Some of us, among them myself, who were warm friends of the Zoological Park, resisted and voted against every step which resulted in the establishment of the Rock Creek Park; therefore we come back to the original proposition. The United States accepted James Smithson's bequest by establishing the Institution, as it was in honor bound to do.

As a part of the development of that Institution it purchased that property for the purpose of preventing the extinction of rare species of American animals. It is purely a scientific branch, the practical part of it being necessary to carry out scientific investigation. It stands upon the same footing as all other parts of that Institution,

where they have obtained the best practical operation. They have to send men to gather specimens in the Northwest and everywhere, and while part of this is being carried on, it is being done in a manner which serves for the adornment of the city and enjoyment of the citizens of Washington, and they have just as much interest and no more interest in it than they have in the Capitol Grounds, in the grounds of the White House, or any other of the public grounds used for other purposes. By treating it any other way than as part of that Institution we make it so that the whole matter may come up hereafter, and we make the management of it certainly and continually a matter for Congressional dispute, which has been the case ever since this was done. This is a very small part of the \$34,000,000 appropriated in this bill, and the objection to it seems to be a saving at the spigot with danger of a probable waste at the bung-hole in the future.

Mr. CANNON. Just a word about this matter. It is a question that has been traveled over three times, and I hope the committee is prepared to vote. I do not agree with the gentleman from Kentucky that this is to carry out James Smithson's bequest. The Government is being compelled by Congress to provide a "zoo" for the city of Washington in the District of Columbia, and we make donation of one-half of the cost therefor from the public Treasury. Every other city has to provide its own "zoo;" and, besides that, we donate the superintendent and the officers connected with the Smithsonian Institution, who are supported in the main by the public. I hope that we can now have a vote.

Mr. J. T. HEARD. I desire to make an inquiry of my friend from Illinois.

The CHAIRMAN. Debate upon the pending amendment has been exhausted. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the gentleman from Kentucky, which the Clerk will read.

The Clerk again read the amendment.

Mr. HEARD. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. I am in favor of the amendment for the reasons given by the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. Breckinridge] in better form and more forcibly than I can hope to put them myself. I believe there should be a divorcement right now of the union that was made without any authority of law and upon a ground which I do not think my friend from Illinois [Mr. Cannon] would attempt to justify before his people in Illinois, as I would not attempt to justify it before my people in Missouri had I ever favored it.

Now, I differed with my friend from Illinois in my vote in regard to this matter in the first place. I was opposed to saddling half of this expense upon the people of the District of Columbia. I believed that the Government ought to have a zoological garden, but not, as my friend states, for the benefit of the District of Columbia. I would like

to know by what authority of law or by what justice can we, the representatives of the people of the United States, establish a zoological park for the benefit of the District of Columbia? No such authority exists. This park is to be established for the benefit of this nation, and the nation should pay for it. We would have just as much right to make the people of this District pay for the "Capron collection of Japanese articles of interest," as proposed in a bill now pending, or any other collection of articles of interest that Congress might decide to buy to put in the Smithsonian Institution. I voted against the appropriation for the Rock Creek Park because I did not feel that we were justified in spending the money of the people of the country at large to make a park for the recreation of the people of the District of Columbia.

Mr. LOUIS E. McCOMAS. That is all the more true because the people here have no voice as taxpayers in regulating the expenditures.

Mr. HEARD. No. I voted against the appropriation originally, and I believe I was right. I was in favor of the proposition to establish a zoological garden, but there is no logical or necessary connection between the two objects of establishing the zoological garden and the Rock Creek Park. This must be a national zoological garden if we establish it in conformity with law and with our authority as representatives of the people, and it is just as much a national zoological garden inside the limits of that park as it would be if it were put across the river or in some other part of this District.

Mr. McCOMAS. Will the gentleman permit me to supplement what he says by a word? This puts the whole list of employees and their salaries upon the people of the District of Columbia without their having anything to say about it.

Mr. HEARD. That is true; and, as has been stated by the gentleman from Kentucky, we are making the District of Columbia a party, willing or unwilling, to a partnership in a zoological garden for the benefit of the United States. I believe we should have that zoological garden. I believe it should be maintained at the national expense. I believe there should be a Rock Creek Park, but I believe it should be provided for by the District of Columbia, whose people will enjoy it, at least in the greatest measure.

But, Mr. Chairman, I protest against designating this institution as a zoological garden established for the benefit of the District of Columbia, and I protest, and as long as I am a member of this House I shall protest, against making the people of this District pay a portion of the money appropriated for the improvement and maintenance of that garden, or for anything else connected with it.

Mr. DANIEL KERR, of Iowa. Mr. Chairman, when this bill was up before the House I opposed it. I opposed it because I did not believe it ought to be passed. I believed that if the people of Washington

wanted a park for their own entertainment and enjoyment they ought to pay the whole cost of it. But the amendment of the gentleman from Kentucky would entirely change that.

The work having already begun, that amendment would result in saddling the whole expense on the people of the United States instead of half of it, and I was surprised to see the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. Heard], after opposing vigorously the payment of one-half the expense by the people of the United States, now voting for an amendment the result of which would be to charge the whole expense to the people of the United States.

In regard to the remark of the gentleman from Kentucky about this Smithsonian Institution being controlled in a nonpartisan manner, I believe these "nonpartisan" institutions are the most dangerous in the country. Samuel J. Tilden said a number of years ago that the proper definition of a ring was "an organization with sufficient influence in both parties to control both;" and he said the consequence was that such organizations were the most corrupt things in the world, and I believe he was right.

Mr. CANNON. Let us have a vote.

Mr. WHEELER, of Alabama. I move to strike out the last word. I would not have arisen were it not that to remain silent might be considered as an admission or possibly as an indorsement of the words which fell from the lips of the gentleman from Arkansas in his last speech. As to there being scandals connected with the use of the money appropriated for the zoological garden, I am certain the gentleman is in great error. No one has made such a charge or even such a suggestion.

If the gentleman had any knowledge of the expenditure of a single dollar of the money in an improper or injudicious manner, he ought to bring it before the Regents, before this House and before the country. There was a resolution offered on this floor by the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. Enloe], and an investigation was had which developed the fact that the expenditures had been scrupulously judicious.

I have as yet been unable to find a single man properly informed on this subject who does not concur in the statement that these expenditures have been judicious and proper.

As to the gentleman who expends this money, Professor Langley, I can conceive of no one more proper to control the expenditure or to supervise the arrangements of this park than this gentleman who has charge of the Smithsonian Institution.

Mr. ROGERS rose.

Mr. CANNON. If we can not have a vote I will move to close debate upon the paragraph and all pending amendments.

Mr. ROGERS. If the gentleman will yield to me for two minutes I will yield him back the floor. I want to say only a word.

Mr. CANNON. Very well; I yield to the gentleman for two minutes. I hope we shall then have a vote.

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. Wheeler] was wholly mistaken if he understood me as having undertaken to reflect upon the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution. And my friend from Kentucky [Mr. Breckinridge] is likewise mistaken if he supposes I have spoken with a view of dragging this matter into partisan politics. I have not had the slightest intention of that kind. The only criticism I make is that we have not made the investigation which should have been made before authorizing these appropriations for the support of this park.

I have not charged that money has been extravagantly expended, that there has been any corrupt conduct on the part of anybody, or any misappropriation of the funds. My object was to ascertain whether money had not been expended for purposes we would believe improper, for improvements that ought not to have been made; whether, in other words, things which ought not to have been done had been done with this money, whilst things which ought to have been done have been left undone. That is the point I was making; that is a question which ought to be submitted to practical men who have time and opportunity to go to that park whenever necessary and determine precisely what ought to be done and how it should be done. We do not want simply to ascertain that we have in charge of the Institution a man who will act honestly.

I have no sort of doubt about the integrity of the head of the Smithsonian Institution; I have no information which impeaches him in any respect. I have no sort of doubt about his probity as a public officer, his desire to do exactly what is right in the establishment of this park. But the question is, What is right, for what should this money be expended—what should be done there? That is the main point; and this question should be turned over to practical men instead of mere scientists or theorists.

Mr. CANNON. I renew my motion to close debate on the pending paragraph and amendments thereto.

The motion of Mr. Cannon was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. Debate is now closed on the pending paragraph and amendments thereto. The question is on the amendment proposed by the gentleman from Kentucky, to strike out the words which have been indicated.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. STOCKDALE rose.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. Stockdale] now proposes the amendment which will be read.

The Clerk read:

Strike out all after the word "subsistence," in line 11, page 35, down to and including the word "for," in line 15; and in line 15, strike out "seventeen" and insert "seven;" so that the paragraph will read:

"For care and subsistence, \$7,500," etc.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment just read.

Mr. STOCKDALE. I want to say a word—

The CHAIRMAN. It is not debatable. Debate has been closed by order of the committee; but under the rule that does not preclude the offering of amendments, which, however, must be decided without debate.

Mr. STOCKDALE. The motion of the gentleman from Illinois to close debate referred to "pending amendments;" that was the language of the gentleman.

The CHAIRMAN. All amendments.

Mr. STOCKDALE. I understood the gentleman from Illinois as I have just stated, and gentlemen by my side understood him in the same way. For this reason I did not raise any question upon the proposition. The Chair had asked me to withhold my amendment, which I did.

The CHAIRMAN. Because it was not in order at that time. The question is upon agreeing to the amendment proposed by the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. OUTHWAITE. I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Mississippi be allowed five minutes to explain his amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection? The Chair hears none. The gentleman will proceed.

Mr. STOCKDALE. Mr. Chairman, I do not propose to go into any discussion of the propriety of the establishment of this park as an original proposition, although I voted against the appropriation for the purpose and have always considered it, as I do now, one of the stupendous follies of this Congress to establish this park at all.

Several Members. The last Congress.

Mr. STOCKDALE. Yes, the last Congress; I accept the amendment. As has been well stated by another gentleman this park is simply a menagerie, and a very poor one at that. But, Mr. Chairman, in the paragraph preceding that now pending, I find this language:

For erecting and repairing buildings and inclosures for animals, and for administrative purposes, in the National Zoological Park, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employees, \$18,000.

In the pending paragraph there is an additional appropriation "for the transportation of animals for the National Zoological Park and for the purchase of rare specimens not otherwise obtainable, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employees."

In the first place, I do not see why the appropriation should be thus

repeated unless it is a simple way of increasing the appropriation. I want to put myself on record as opposing this scheme of sending men abroad to hunt for and purchase wild animals to increase the size of this zoological park, and consequently to enlarge the expense of maintaining it.

There is no necessity for the United States Government going into the business of purchasing wild animals. There is no necessity of their increasing their corps of employees to hunt up wild beasts, and for the transportation of wild animals and for the "payment of necessary employees." The same expression is in two consecutive paragraphs of the bill.

A MEMBER. In three.

Mr. STOCKDALE. Now, I just simply wanted to say that this is a scheme the expense of which never will cease, but which will be constantly increasing. You not only increase the expense of maintaining the Zoological Park—better termed the Menagerie—but you devolve an expense upon the Government to pay men for going through the country and hunting up wild animals and purchasing and transporting them to this city; and you will find whenever you include this proposition in your appropriation bills and begin to buy animals that there will be no wild animals that can be obtained otherwise than by purchase when the owners know that such a provision has been made.

Besides that, Mr. Chairman, who will determine the price of a buffalo or a monkey or a rhinoceros? Why, the man who has it to sell; and these fellows that the Government sends out—how are they going to know the price of a rhinoceros or an elephant or a monkey? Why, what does my friend, the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. Wheeler], know about the price of a rhinoceros?

Mr. M. A. SMITH of Arizona. Or sea lions?

Mr. STOCKDALE. Yes, or of sea lions; or, as my friend from New Jersey said the other day, of coyotes? Who will know anything about their price except the man who has the sea lion or the coyote or the rhinoceros to sell? Why, he might impress upon these Government experts who make the purchases the idea that because of the horn on the end of the nose of the rhinoceros the animal was more valuable, and some dude will be sent out from here as a Government employee to inspect the animal who probably would not know that they should not pay an additional price for that horn.

I say it is simply increasing a stupendous folly from year to year, and it ought to be nipped in the bud right now, for the reason that after a while we will not have as much money as when we entered upon it, and if we had not had a surplus then it never would have been inaugurated.

The time is not far distant in this country when there will be a reckoning, and when Congress begins to tax the people to supply a

deficiency they will inquire of the needs of these animals to the American people and resent the action by which this annual and ever-increasing expense was incurred.

In my judgment it is one of the many follies induced by the surplus in the Treasury, of which Congress ought to be ashamed.

[Here the hammer fell.]

The question being taken on the amendment of Mr. Stockdale, it was rejected.

February 10, 1891—House.

Mr. BENJAMIN A. ENLOE. Mr. Speaker, I rise to a question of privilege. I send to the Clerk's desk a resolution addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, calling upon him for information in regard to the expenditure of money in the improvement of the Zoological Park.

The resolution was read.¹

The SPEAKER (Mr. T. B. REED). What was the date of that resolution?

Mr. ENLOE. It was introduced on the 27th day of January. It has been referred more than one week, so under the rules it presents a question of privilege. I desired this information and have been striving for some time to get it, but so far I have been unsuccessful. I introduced a resolution preceding this one, which was addressed to the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

That resolution was referred to the Committee on Expenditures in the Interior Department. That committee met and decided to report the resolution back to the House, but the report has not yet been made to the House. I attempted to bring the matter up as a question of privilege on the 27th of January, but the Speaker held that it did not present a question of privilege. The chairman of the committee has not yet submitted the report. I know not why he has failed to present it to the House. I have no criticism to make upon him, but I have understood that the reason why the resolution has not been presented and acted upon is that it has been supposed that I had some political object in view and that I sought to reflect upon some member of the opposite political party.

I desire now to disclaim any such intention or purpose, either in the beginning or at any time in the prosecution of this inquiry. I will admit that I am as much inclined to indulge in political discussion as some of my friends on the other side, but am not altogether a politician, and, like the gentleman from Maine [Mr. Boutelle], I sometimes have a motive which may be called patriotic. This is an inquiry which has a patriotic purpose. I want to know how this money which we collect from the people of this country is being spent and by what authority it has been expended. It was a very strange thing to me, in view of the statements made before the Committee on Expenditures

¹ See January 27, 1891—House.

in the Interior Department, that the resolution which the committee authorized to be reported to the House was not reported here and disposed of.

There was no attempt to impeach the integrity or the honesty of the gentleman who has so far administered the Zoological Park fund. The simple question presented and the one upon which I want information is whether or not the appropriation made by the Government for that purpose has been or is being expended by any individual without due legal authority.

I understand, Mr. Speaker, that the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution (and I understand it from his own statement before the committee) has been spending this money for the improvement of the Zoological Park without any authority from the Board of Regents; that he was governed by the authority and direction of the executive board; and as evidence of that fact I will send to the Clerk's desk and ask to have read an extract from the Washington Post of January 29, showing that the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution had not authorized one dollar of this money to be drawn from the Treasury and expended by anybody up to the time that this resolution was passed.

The Clerk read:

The annual report of the executive committee, showing the expenditures for National Museum, Exchanges, Zoological Park, and Bureau of Ethnology, and giving a general statement of the finances of the Institution, was submitted. The following resolution was adopted:

Whereas by an act of Congress of April 30, 1890, the National Zoological Park is placed under the direction of the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, the action of the executive committee, during the recess of the board, in authorizing the Secretary of the Institution to act for and in the name of the Regents in all matters pertaining to the National Zoological Park is hereby approved, and the Regents authorize and direct the Secretary of the Institution to sign in their name all requisitions on the United States Treasury for the money appropriated by Congress for the National Zoological Park, and to approve for payment by the disbursing officer of the Smithsonian Institution all bills for services and supplies for said park.

The resolution was adopted the 28th day of January, 1891. The act vesting the trust in the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution was approved April 30, 1890.

Mr. ENLOE. Mr. Speaker, when that resolution was adopted it was a confession of all that I have said about the disbursement of this fund. It was an acknowledgment that prior to that time there had been no authority given to the Secretary of that board to draw one dollar of this money from the Treasury and expend it in the improvement of the Zoological Park. I am not so much interested in the Zoological Park from the standpoint of science as I am that whatever money is appropriated by Congress shall be properly expended and that the expenditures shall result in giving to the people of this city

and to the people of this nation what Congress in making the appropriation intended they should have. I insist that a legally authorized person or persons should have had the direction of the expenditure of this fund, and should have been accountable to the people of this country for its expenditure.

I am told that this board has had more meetings than one, from which we might infer previous authority. The gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. Rogers], in the discussion here the other day on the sundry civil bill, raised the question whether or not there had been any meeting of this board to accept this trust; and he called upon two members of the board for a statement—or rather they volunteered their statements on the floor of the House. One of them was the distinguished gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Butterworth], the other the distinguished gentleman from Alabama [Mr. Wheeler]. When these gentlemen volunteered to defend the Secretary, and to state how many meetings this board had held, the gentleman from Ohio said—and I will read his language from the Record:

If the gentleman will yield a moment I wish to say—and I believe my information is reliable—that there were two meetings of the board; and at the last one, held recently, every member of the board was present except myself.

Mr. J. G. CANNON. I rise to a question of order; and it is that the gentleman from Tennessee, in the absence of a resolution presenting a question of privilege, is not entitled to the floor. I make this point, not with the view of being discourteous toward the gentleman, but for the purpose of getting on with business.

Mr. ENLOE. Do you mean there is an absence of any resolution—

Mr. CANNON. I know of nothing submitted—

Mr. ENLOE. The resolution which has been read at the desk was submitted on the 27th day of January last and has been lying over unacted on and not reported. It was addressed to the head of a Department; and under the rules of the House it becomes a privileged matter within one week.

Mr. CANNON. I make the point of order that no question of privilege is presented.

The SPEAKER. There is a question of privilege involved, but the resolution is not now before the House; it is in charge of the committee—

Mr. ENLOE. I understand that, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. And the committee, under the rules, should have reported it.

Mr. ENLOE. Yes, they should.

The SPEAKER. But no motion has been made to discharge the committee, which is the appropriate motion.

Mr. ENLOE. I understand, Mr. Speaker—and I am governed by what I have observed in my limited experience here—that where there

is a failure of a committee to report back within one week a resolution addressed to the head of a Department, it becomes a privileged matter; and the motion has not heretofore been made to discharge the committee and bring the resolution before the House. Yet I make that motion, Mr. Speaker, if it is necessary to render this proceeding parliamentary.

The SPEAKER. It is the impression of the Chair that that has been the custom wherever this has been recognized as a privileged question.

Mr. ENLOE. I will make the motion. I will not stop to discuss what the custom has been. I have brought up questions of this kind before; and this is the first time I have had to deal with that particular phase of the matter.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read from the Digest—

Mr. ENLOE. I will be glad if the Chair will also have the rule read.

Mr. F. T. GREENHALGE. May I ask the gentleman from Tennessee a question?

Mr. ENLOE. When I get an opportunity to answer it—

Mr. GREENHALGE. I simply wished to ask whether my colleague from Massachusetts, General Banks, is not the chairman of the committee to which this resolution was referred?

Mr. ENLOE. You are referring to another resolution which has been pocketed. I am talking of one which is not dead, but alive.

Mr. GREENHALGE. I wanted to suggest that it might be considerate to postpone action—

Mr. ENLOE. I am not discussing the resolution which went to the Committee on Expenditures in the Interior Department. When I saw that the other resolution was pocketed, I addressed a resolution to the Secretary of the Treasury to ascertain on what authority this money had been paid out. That is the resolution I am talking about; and it did not go to the committee named by the gentleman, but to the Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department.

Mr. CANNON. Who is the chairman of that committee?

Mr. ENLOE. I do not know; I have not looked to see.

Mr. GREENHALGE. The only question I wanted to ask was whether it was perfectly courteous to the chairman—

Mr. ENLOE. I am not talking about that resolution, but another resolution.

The Clerk read:

A motion to discharge a committee from the further consideration of a resolution of inquiry, not reported within one week from the date of its reference, is a privileged question. (Journal, 1, 47.)

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will now read the rule.

The Clerk read:

Rule XXII, clause 6. All resolutions of inquiry addressed to the heads of Executive Departments shall be reported to the House within one week after presentation.

Mr. ENLOE. Then I make a motion to discharge that committee, if necessary.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman has spoken of a matter of custom having prevailed. Can the gentleman point out any other instance where the matter was treated otherwise?

Mr. ENLOE. If the Chair will excuse me, I am referring in this matter to some of my own personal experiences. If the Chair will agree that I shall furnish the authority hereafter, and not do as he did on another occasion recently, when I got up, in response to a request for certain authority, to furnish it to the Chair, when the Chair declined to receive it and declared the House adjourned; and when I announced my desire to submit the authority the Chair simply stated, "The gentleman can have the whole Hall to himself." Now, if the Chair will give me an opportunity hereafter, and not do as was then done——

The SPEAKER. The Chair is unable to pledge himself for the future. On that particular occasion the Chair thought it was justified when the gentleman was interrupting the declaration of the adjournment of the House.

Mr. ENLOE. I have no doubt that the Chair thought so; and I have no doubt the Chair thinks he is justified in doing a great many things in which I differ very materially with him. But it is not necessary to discuss that now.

The SPEAKER. The Chair thinks not.

Mr. ENLOE. Therefore I do not care to stop at this time to furnish the authority, but will take pleasure in looking it up later.

Mr. CANNON. What is the motion?

The SPEAKER. The gentleman moves that the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the resolution of inquiry.

Mr. ENLOE. And I have the floor on that motion. I want that understood.

Mr. CANNON. What is the committee?

Mr. ENLOE. I believe I have the floor.

Mr. CANNON. I am entitled to know.

Mr. ENLOE. The gentleman of course is entitled to all the information he can possibly get.

Mr. L. E. ATKINSON, of Pennsylvania. I am chairman of the committee.

The SPEAKER. But what is the gentleman's motion?

Mr. ENLOE. To discharge the committee from the further consideration of the resolution.

The SPEAKER. What committee?

Mr. ENLOE. The Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department, to which it was referred by the Chair.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Tennessee moves to discharge

the Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department from the further consideration of the resolution which has been read.

Mr. ENLOE. Now, Mr. Speaker—

The SPEAKER. This is a question of procedure—as to the order of business—

Mr. ENLOE. I am entitled to the floor.

The SPEAKER. And as such question it is not debatable.

Mr. ENLOE. But I am entitled to discuss my motion.

The SPEAKER. But this motion relates to the order of business.

Mr. ENLOE. I understand what the motion is.

The SPEAKER. And is not debatable.

Mr. ENLOE. But am I not entitled to the floor to control the time on my own motion?

The SPEAKER. On a debatable motion; but the Chair is of the impression that this is not a debatable motion, being a question of procedure.

Mr. ENLOE. After the Chair has decided that it is a privileged matter, am I not entitled to be heard on the pending question?

The SPEAKER. All questions relating to the priority of business shall be decided without debate.

Mr. ENLOE. Oh, well, that has no more application here than the Ten Commandments would have to the proceedings of the House. I am entitled to the floor on the motion, according to the custom which has always prevailed in the House. It has been decided to be a privileged question by the Chair, and in my personal right as a Representative now I rise to address the House on the motion I have submitted.

The SPEAKER. The Chair has suggested that the gentleman presented a question of privilege, and that matter has been determined.

Mr. ENLOE. The Chair thinks it is a privileged matter?

The SPEAKER. The Chair thinks so; and the gentleman has made his motion. This is a privileged question, but is not a question of privilege. There is quite a difference between them. It is a privileged question.

Mr. ENLOE. Then, take it as a privileged question; I still am entitled to the floor on the motion.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman is entitled to have the question decided whether the committee shall be discharged or not. That, however, is a question of procedure to be decided without debate.

Mr. ENLOE. But I am entitled to the privilege of making a statement to the House.

The SPEAKER. Not under the present motion.

Mr. ENLOE. I am certainly entitled to make a statement before the question is taken on the passage. Otherwise the House would not be in possession of the information on which to found a conclusion for or against the motion. Now, I rise to make that statement.

The SPEAKER. But the gentleman has made his statement—

Mr. ENLOE. I have not finished.

The SPEAKER. And has submitted his motion.

Mr. ENLOE. I am not willing that the Chair or the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. Cannon] should step in and say when I have finished my statement. If I have not finished it in one hour from the time it is decided to be a question of privilege, why then I must yield the floor.

The SPEAKER. But when the Chair decides that it is a question of privilege, then there is no necessity of making any further statement—

Mr. ENLOE. Oh, yes there is—on the question of privilege.

The SPEAKER (continuing). Because the object in making the statement has been accomplished.

Mr. ENLOE. Yes, but the question is whether the House wishes to adopt the resolution, and whether it ought to be adopted, and certainly I am entitled to the floor upon that proposition.

Mr. R. P. BLAND. How could the House determine whether it wanted the information or not until there was some discussion or debate upon it. We can not act intelligently unless we understand the reasons why the gentleman asks it, and the propriety of the proceeding.

Mr. W. C. P. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky. There is no rule of this Congress which requires it to act intelligently. That is the weakness of the suggestion of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. Bland].

Mr. ENLOE. Now, Mr. Speaker—

The SPEAKER. The Chair thinks the matter is not debatable.

Mr. ENLOE. Does the Chair hold that a question of privilege is not debatable?

The SPEAKER. The Chair does not hold that a question of privilege is not debatable. That matter has been decided—

Mr. ENLOE. Does the Chair hold that a privileged question is not debatable?

The SPEAKER. The Chair holds that the question of priority of business is not debatable.

Mr. ENLOE. Well, but that is not the question. I have the floor on this motion.

The SPEAKER. The Chair decides that the question is not debatable.

Mr. ENLOE. Then I appeal from the decision of the Chair.

Mr. CANNON. And I move to lay that appeal on the table.

Mr. ENLOE. If the gentleman from Illinois wants to economize time in that way, we will settle that.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. Cannon] moves to lay the appeal on the table. Those in favor will say "aye."

Mr. ENLOE. I will see that the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. Cannon] does not economize time by any such procedure.

The question being taken, the SPEAKER announced that the ayes seemed to have it.

On a division (demanded by Mr. Enloe) there were—ayes 87, noes 66.

Mr. ENLOE. Now, Mr. Speaker, I will address a parliamentary inquiry to the Chair.

The SPEAKER. The ayes have it. Is the parliamentary inquiry in relation to this matter?

Mr. ENLOE. It relates to this procedure. I want to know of the Chair, if I make no contest upon that motion, and it is decided to take up the resolution, then have I not the right to the floor?

The SPEAKER. Then the gentleman certainly has the right to debate the resolution.

Mr. ENLOE. Do I have that as a matter of right, or does it depend upon the will of the majority here?

The SPEAKER. The taking up of the resolution depends upon the vote of the House.

Mr. ENLOE. I want to know what my rights are in the matter.

The SPEAKER. The Chair is ready to answer any parliamentary inquiry, and has answered the gentleman.

Mr. ENLOE. Then I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER. If the House should not choose to discharge the committee, in that event of course the gentleman would not be entitled to the floor.

Mr. ENLOE. Yes, I understand. Well, then, I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will be entirely frank with the gentleman.

Mr. ENLOE. And if I can not be heard now, I will try to find the opportunity later.

Mr. CANNON. I will ask the gentleman from Tennessee how much time he wants?

Mr. ENLOE. I do not want more than twenty-five minutes, but I intend to finish this if it takes all summer.

Mr. CANNON. I ask unanimous consent, that the gentleman have twenty-five minutes and that we have five minutes on this side, and then that we have a vote.

Mr. ENLOE. Why should I not have the twenty-five minutes without the interposition of the gentleman from Illinois?

Mr. CANNON. The gentleman will understand that we do not want to make any points of that kind. We want to get on with the public business.

Mr. ENLOE. If the gentleman from Illinois will keep his seat we will get on better.

Mr. CANNON. Now, I am in perfect good temper about this, and I ask the gentleman to treat the matter in the same way.

The SPEAKER. The ayes have it, and the appeal is laid upon the table.

Mr. CANNON (to Mr. Enloe). Take your twenty-five minutes and go on.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion to discharge the committee.

Mr. ENLOE. We will have the yeas and nays on that, if it is necessary. The question was taken; and the SPEAKER announced that the noes seemed to have it.

Mr. ENLOE. We will have a division, Mr. Speaker.

On a division, there were—ayes 71, noes 77.

Mr. BLAND. Let us have tellers, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. CANNON. I ask unanimous consent to make a statement.

Mr. F. B. SPINOLA. I object.

Mr. CANNON. I think I can propose an adjustment that will be satisfactory.

Mr. SPINOLA. I object.

Mr. CANNON. I am doing this in pursuance of a request from your side of the House.

Mr. SPINOLA. I will not give unanimous consent for you, Mr. Cannon, during this session for anything.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Missouri [Mr. Bland] demands tellers.

Pending the vote on the demand for tellers,

Mr. ATKINSON, of Pennsylvania, demanded the yeas and nays.

Mr. B. BUTTERWORTH. Mr. Speaker, before that is put, as we have a good deal of business on hand, I would like to inquire what will be satisfactory to my friends on the other side. I do not understand this tangle, and I think there ought to be a way out of it without consuming so much time.

Mr. ENLOE. I would say to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Butterworth] that all I want is twenty or twenty-five minutes on my resolution.

Mr. BUTTERWORTH. I hope that will be granted.

Mr. J. H. OUTHWAITE. The committee that have had this matter in charge have not had a meeting, and have not considered it.

Mr. BUTTERWORTH. I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Tennessee be allowed to proceed for twenty-five minutes.

Mr. ATKINSON, of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I wish to make a statement.

Mr. ENLOE. The gentleman will have an opportunity to state any facts he wishes to.

Mr. ATKINSON, of Pennsylvania. I am chairman of the Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department. I have never received notice that that resolution was referred to that committee. If I had received notice or knowledge of it I should have called the committee together and had it considered. My colleagues on the committee will bear me out in the statement that we have not had any bills pending before that committee recently, and therefore we have not held regular meetings. We are perfectly willing to have a hearing upon this resolution and hear anything that the gentleman from Tennessee or any other gentleman may desire to say about it.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Butterworth] asks unanimous consent that the gentleman from Tennessee may be heard for twenty-five minutes on the subject of the resolution.

Mr. D. KERR, of Iowa. I object, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. Objection is made. The gentleman from Pennsylvania demands the yeas and nays.

Mr. BUTTERWORTH. One moment, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. KERR, of Iowa. I withdraw my objection.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Iowa withdraws his objection. Is there further objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none. Now, the Chair would like to know in what condition the House intends the question to be when the gentleman from Tennessee has finished?

Mr. ENLOE. The resolution to be before the House for action, Mr. Speaker. I would like the Chair to state that.

The SPEAKER. The pending question is on the motion to discharge the committee. The gentleman from Tennessee has twenty five minutes by unanimous consent.

Mr. ENLOE. Very well, Mr. Speaker; let it be so understood. I think under the circumstances the first act I should perform is to make my most profound bow to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Butterworth] and the gentlemen on the other side for the priceless, because valueless, privilege of addressing this House under any circumstances. I recognize the fact, Mr. Speaker, that I am in the minority; but I am not willing to rest under the popular idea because I am of the minority that I have no rights here, and that I am not to be permitted to discuss a question which affects the interests of the taxpayers of this country in a legitimate manner.

I have stated here that this Smithsonian Institution is charged with or has assumed charge of the expenditure of a large amount of money for the improvement of the National Zoological Park. I have alleged, and I repeat here, that the Secretary of that Institution, without any authority of law, has gone to the Treasury Department and drawn money from the Treasury Department and expended it in that work without due authority of law. It is only a question of information which I present. I am trying to find out whether or not there has been authority given for this action, and I produce evidence to show that no such authority was ever given.

I do not reflect upon Professor Langley, the Secretary of that Board. I do not impeach his integrity. I do not doubt that he is a man of great learning; that he is a man of extensive scientific information; but I do object to the policy or propriety of having a board constituted as this Board is, and the Secretary of the Board acting without responsibility to anybody, acting in violation of law, drawing money from the Treasury, and expending it without authority of law.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I want to say, with reference to that improvement out there, that the very next day after this Board of Regents had met and had approved the action of its Secretary, and had directed him to draw this fund from the Treasury (and it is the first authority he had to draw a dollar) there appeared in the Washington Post of this city what purported to be an answer to my inquiries, authorized by Professor Langley. I do not consider it an answer at all, because it failed to answer the very point of the inquiry. If it was desired or intended that the inquiry should be met in a full and frank manner why was the resolution addressed to the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution smothered in the committee? If this money was paid out pursuant to law what objection is there to the publication of the facts?

Now, Mr. Speaker, I started to state, when I was interrupted, that the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Butterworth], of the Board of Regents, when we were discussing the sundry civil bill, said he understood that there had been two meetings, and the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. Wheeler] the same day said there had been three meetings. Professor Langley, if I remember correctly, stated before the Committee on Expenditures in the Interior Department that there had been no meeting prior to the 27th, and the reason why there had been no meeting was because some members of the Board lived in distant States, and it was not convenient to have a meeting oftener than once a year. Now, I want to call the attention of the House to the fact that what I am trying to do is to get at facts which will justify a change of the administration of this park.

I want to take it out of the hands of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, and to put it into the hands of somebody who has more sympathy with the taxpayers of this District and more sympathy with the taxpayers of the country. This Board, the present Board, is made up as follows:

MEMBERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States.
Levi P. Morton, Vice-President of the United States.
Melville W. Fuller, Chief Justice of the United States.
James G. Blaine, Secretary of State.
Redfield Proctor, Secretary of War.
Benjamin F. Tracy, Secretary of the Navy.
John Wanamaker, Postmaster-General.
W. H. H. Miller, Attorney-General.
Charles E. Mitchell, Commissioner of Patents.

Then follows the Regents of the Institution—the gentlemen who are supposed to audit these accounts and pass upon the administration of this park. Who are they?

Melville W. Fuller, Chief Justice of the United States, chancellor.
Levi P. Morton, Vice-President of the United States.

J. S. Morrill, member of the Senate of the United States.
S. M. Cullom, member of the Senate of the United States.
Randall Lee Gibson, member of the Senate of the United States.
Joseph Wheeler, member of the House of Representatives.
Benjamin Butterworth, member of the House of Representatives.
H. Cabot Lodge, member of the House of Representatives.
Henry Coppée, citizen of Pennsylvania. (Bethlehem.)
James C. Welling, citizen of Washington.
M. C. Meigs, citizen of Washington.
J. B. Angell, citizen of Michigan. (Ann Arbor.)
Andrew D. White, citizen of New York

This is the Board fictitiously supposed to administer this trust. Their actual information is limited to what they find in a statement of expenditures not itemized or detailed so as to convey practical information. They examine a column of figures, look at a skeleton map, guess at the sum total, and imagine the design of the work, and by a unanimous vote approve it. Here are two members of the House who are members of the Board, one saying that three meetings were held and another saying that two meetings were held, and both confessing that they were not present at either one—or at least my friend from Ohio confesses that he did not attend.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I think that this House should know whether or not there has been legal authority for the expenditure of this money; and the Secretary of the Treasury ought to answer the question whether or not money has been paid out without meeting the requirements of the law. Is there any gentleman on the other side who objects to that, or who thinks that this is a political matter?

I am not trying to impeach a Republican or to stain the character of a political party, for I do not know politics in this, but I am trying to see that the expenditures of the public moneys are properly directed, and that the object of this appropriation shall be attained under some competent authority. In addition to this Zoological Park we are to have the Rock Crèek Park. That has been placed under the control of the Chief of Engineers of the United States Army, General Casey; Colonel Robert, the engineer of the District of Columbia, and three citizens to be appointed by the President of the United States. One of those appointed by the President is a distinguished citizen of the State of Ohio, General Boynton. The other two, I understand, are citizens of the District. They are very sure to exercise a wise supervision over that enterprise. They are sure to pay some attention to the expenditure of the funds, and to see that it is properly expended.

The taxpayers of the District of Columbia are compelled by Congress against their will to pay one-half of the expense of this park. They should be protected by somebody, and not be left to the mercy of a Congressional, Senatorial, or Presidential committee, which does not know anything about propagating possums and coons or about the

administration of a zoological park. I understand that it was the intention to build houses there for the animals, of cedar logs, all of one size, but that was found a little troublesome. They have built, I understand, a log house to put the buffaloes in, and now, after they have got it built, they are compelled to ceil it in order to protect the animals from the cold weather.

I understand also there are houses to be built to protect the possums and the coons and other animals now confined in our national menagerie. I would like to make a suggestion to these gentlemen based upon my knowledge of the habits of possums and coons, and that is, that if they can find a few hollow trees out there the animals will enjoy them better and will propagate a great deal faster than they will under the interference of the Government. Besides, sir, this park might well furnish a very valuable and a very much appreciated entertainment to a large class of citizens of the District of Columbia, by providing a possum and coon hunting ground where they could go, in the old-fashioned way, at night, and hunt the possums and coons.

But, seriously, Mr. Speaker, if we are to have this park organized and established as Congress intended it, then let it be put under some competent administration; let it be put in the hands of some practical person or persons who will pay attention to what is being done there and see that it is properly and well done. I say again that I think Professor Langley is a very learned man, a man of wonderful scientific attainments, but I do not believe it always follows that a man of great learning or great scientific attainments is the most capable man for administrative duties. If that were true, the President of the United States, with his great learning, would make a better head to this nation than he does. I have never discovered that, with all his advantages and all his learning, he is an extraordinarily good administrative officer.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I make again the point which I have made before, and the only one that I have desired to make—that is, that the Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department should be discharged from the further consideration of the resolution, in order that we may get information as to whether or not this money has been expended in pursuance of law.

I believe that the administration of this trust is improperly vested, and I am satisfied that a full investigation of the matter will demonstrate this fact. The facts can do no injustice to any honest man. Then let us have the facts.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question recurs on the motion of the gentleman from Tennessee to discharge the Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department from the further consideration of this resolution and to consider it in the House.

The question was taken, and the SPEAKER pro tempore announced that the yeas seemed to have it.

Mr. ENLOE. I ask for a division.

The House divided; and there were—ayes 47, noes 55.

Mr. ENLOE. I demand tellers.

Tellers were refused.

Mr. ENLOE. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 79, nays, 104, not voting, 146.

February 12, 1891—House.

Mr. B. A. ENLOE presented memorial of M. E. Mann relative to the park expenditures.

February 12, 1891—Senate.

The District of Columbia bill for 1892 (H. 12729) being under consideration, the next amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was to insert the following as an additional section:

SEC. 2. * * * And the provision of the "Act for the organization, improvement, and maintenance of the National Zoological Park," approved April 30, 1890, which requires that one-half of the sums therein appropriated shall be paid out of the revenues of the District of Columbia, is hereby repealed, and whatever amounts have been paid out of said revenues for this purpose shall be repaid and credited to said District on the books of the Treasury.

Mr. PRESTON B. PLUMB. When it comes to the zoological park, there is involved a matter which has been the subject of discussion in both Houses of Congress, and which has sooner or later to be met. It seemed to the Committee entirely improper that the District should be charged with the expense of maintaining the zoological garden or any part of it. It is in no sense a municipal expenditure. Whatever idea Congress may have about a zoological park can not at any time be subjected to the question, even incidentally, as to what revenues the District of Columbia have for the purpose of carrying on their municipal expenses, and therefore have something left over which might be applied to the gardens.

When we come to another item in this bill we find that the committee has provided for the repayment out of the Treasury of the sum charged against the District last year for the maintenance of the zoological park. The appropriation act of last year provided for this purpose about \$90,000, of which one-half was charged against the revenues of the District and the other half against those of the General Government.

I made a statement to the Senate some time ago on this point during the absence of the Senator from Maryland [Mr. Gorman], and I repeat now that the committee thought that the zoological park ought not be dependent upon the question whether the District had available revenues or not for its maintenance. On the other hand, it was not

fair to charge to the people of the District a matter like this, in which they only have the same interest the other people of the United States have.

Therefore we have provided here that that money charged against the District last year shall be credited to their finances, and with these two items the amount appropriated by this bill will be, less the available resources, about \$100,000. That is to say, if the anticipations in regard to the revenues are realized and all the money appropriated by this bill shall finally be found in it when it becomes a law, there will be in the neighborhood of \$100,000 over and above what is necessary for the purpose.

It can be readily seen, of course, that the park itself might fail to answer the purposes for which it was intended or to be of any consequence, if we were to be all the time limited in the acquisition of specimens and in the incurring of expenses, to funds which might be derived from taxing this District rather than to the ability of the Treasury to meet charges of this kind.

But it is unjust that this expenditure should be put upon the District of Columbia, because the District has no interest in it that is not common to all the people of the United States. Congress may think, guided by the views of the head of the Smithsonian Institution or somebody else, that we ought to get some expensive specimen, or a zebra, or a rhinoceros, or an elephant, or hippopotamus, or something of that kind from a great distance, in which the interest of science and the spread of general intelligence are involved, but not questions relating to this immediate locality.

I have thought it wise to make this statement in order that, if the Senate should adopt this amendment, the whole subject with reference to the controversy which may or may not ensue, but which will be liable to ensue with another legislative body, might be put upon a proper and rational basis.

As to the park which has been provided for, to be located immediately north of the zoological gardens, that is a different thing. Provision has been made for the payment of one-half of the expense of the land for that park out of the revenues of the District of Columbia, and no doubt in time, when it comes to be improved and policed and taken care of from year to year, Congress will allot a proper proportion of the expenses of that park to the revenues of the District of Columbia, because that park comes within the proper statement of a municipal purpose. But the zoological garden is an entirely and wholly different thing.

While I say now, as I have heretofore said, that I think the arrangement to-day between the District of Columbia and the Government of the United States with reference to the payment of the expenses of the District is too liberal to the District, yet I am unwilling to disturb it

in this indirect way, and I think it is very important that we shall not do so, because if we are ever to take up that question again with a view of establishing a new relation we should not want to be embarrassed by such a consideration as the expenditure of a part of the money of the District for zoological purposes, which would necessarily be involved.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the committee.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. A. P. GORMAN. We have, I know, the usual complaints as to improvements made in the different sections of the city. I hold in my hand a statement, which I will not trouble the Senate to read, from residents of the northeastern section of the city—the old complaint, it is true—that there has been great discrimination and that probably nine-tenths of the money appropriated has been expended in the northwestern section of the city. As the case now stands there will not be a dollar of money to provide for the improvements which are contemplated in this bill until the taxes are paid in 1892, and, as the Senator from Kansas says, even then we shall be \$100,000 short, if I understood him correctly, unless we succeed in having the amendment of the Senate agreed to relieving the District from the Zoological Park tax.

Mr. PLUMB. I wish to say to the Senator in the same connection that last year the Senate, on motion of the committee of which he is a member as well as myself provided for the repayment to the District of \$100,000, the sum paid for the land embraced in the Zoological Park, which I think ought to be in this bill. In other words, as I believe, the annual expenses of the Zoological Park ought to be paid by the General Government, and so I think the land covered by that park ought to be paid for by the Government.

Mr. GORMAN. There is no provision in the bill for that purpose, I understand.

Mr. PLUMB. There is no provision for that purpose. That would just about make the two ends meet against the contingencies about which we have been speaking.

Mr. GORMAN. I trust the Senator in charge of the bill will prepare an amendment to that effect before the bill leaves the Senate and let us vote upon it. I supposed that provision had been made for the purchase of the land as well as the expenditures of the park. The park, as a matter of course, is a national affair. It was gotten up originally, as I understand, by gentlemen connected with the Smithsonian Institution. It is their affair. They collected here a lot of animals and curiosities of various sorts which they wanted this park for, and I am informed, it is true not officially, that selected spots are being laid off and disposed of by the professors of the Smithsonian

Institution for magnificent residences for themselves, and a large part of it is to be utilized as a private park.

Mr. H. L. DAWES. They are to be surrounded by wild animals.

Mr. GORMAN. They are to be surrounded by wild animals, as they ought to be, in my judgment. I trust the Senator from Kansas will amend his amendment to section 2 of this bill and make provision for the Government reimbursing the \$100,000 to the District. I think that is an act of simple justice.

Mr. DAWES. I always thought the distinction between the Zoological Park and the other park was that the Zoological Park was intended to be a national affair, or that one of them was to be a national affair and the other a District affair, one of them being charged to the United States and the other to the people of the District and the United States.

Mr. GORMAN. I do not refer to the great park which was provided for, but the Zoological Park, which belongs exclusively to the United States and which originated with the officers of the United States, as I have said.

Mr. DAWES. The Senator is right in that distinction.

Mr. GORMAN. I had no reference to the other park. I think the citizens of this District can well afford to pay one-half the cost of that park, not only for the land but for its maintenance, and I believe they are perfectly ready and willing to do it; but the Zoological Park was inaugurated by gentlemen connected with the Smithsonian Institution.

As I said some time ago, wild animals are to be collected there, and at the same time it is to be a sort of summer resort for the gentlemen connected with that Institution. I have no objection to it, but I think the Government ought to pay for the maintenance of the park and pay for the land as well.

Mr. J. H. MITCHELL. I rise to a question of order. The Senator from Maryland is making some very interesting remarks, as I infer by hearing a sentence or two occasionally, but there is so much confusion that we can only hear a small portion of what he says. I should like to hear it all.

The VICE-PRESIDENT (Mr. Levi P. Morton). The Senate will please come to order.

Mr. GORMAN. I think I have finished what I desire to say about the bill. I do trust, however, the Senator in charge of it will, as he is prepared to do so, I have no doubt, offer an amendment covering the amount paid by the District of Columbia for the Zoological Park and directing its reimbursement from the Treasury of the United States.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on the third reading of the bill. Is the Senate ready for the question?

Mr. GORMAN. Does the Senator from Kansas intend to offer the amendment?

Mr. PLUMB. The Senator knows that the member of a committee

in charge of a bill has certain responsibilities, but they are somewhat circumscribed. I think the Senator himself ought to offer an amendment if he desires to have it adopted.

Mr. GORMAN. I have no amendment prepared. I supposed the Senator had.

Mr. PLUMB. I have asked the clerk of the Committee on Appropriations to prepare an amendment, and the Senator will have it in a few moments.

Mr. GORMAN. I will take great pleasure in offering it.

Mr. GORMAN. On page 47, I move to strike out the word "is," in line 9, and insert what I send to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 47, line 9, in the amendment already agreed to, it is proposed to strike out the word "is" and insert the following:

And also the provision of the District of Columbia appropriation act approved March 2, 1889, which requires that one-half of the sum of \$200,000 appropriated thereby for the establishment of said park are——

Mr. COCKRELL. Let us know what will be the effect of that amendment. Let the text be read as it will stand if amended.

The CHIEF CLERK. It is proposed to amend the amendment already agreed to so as to read:

And the provision of the "Act for the organization, improvement, and maintenance of the National Zoological Park," approved April 30, 1890, which requires that one-half of the sums therein appropriated shall be paid out of the revenues of the District of Columbia, and also the provisions of the District of Columbia appropriation act approved March 2, 1889; which requires that one-half of the sum of \$200,000 appropriated thereby for the establishment of said park, are hereby repealed, and whatever amounts have been paid out of said revenues for this purpose shall be repaid and credited to said District on the books of the Treasury.

Mr. COCKRELL. That matter was fully discussed at the last session. It was voted down then and I hope it will be voted down again.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was rejected.

February 14, 1891—Senate.

Mr. J. S. MORRILL, from Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, reported an amendment to the sundry civil bill for 1892 (H. 13462):

That the provisions of the District of Columbia appropriation act approved March 2, 1889, which requires that one-half of the sum of \$200,000 appropriated thereby for the establishment of the National Zoological Park shall be paid out of the revenues of the District of Columbia, is hereby repealed, and whatever sums have been paid out of said revenues for this purpose shall be repaid and credited to said District upon the books of the Treasury.

Referred to Committee on Appropriations.

February 14, 1891—House.

Mr. L. E. ATKINSON of Pennsylvania, from Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department, presented report recommending adoption of Mr. B. A. ENLOE's resolution of January 27.

Passed.

February 24, 1891—Senate.

The sundry civil bill for 1892 under consideration.

Mr. W. B. ALLISON. In line 13, I move to strike out the comma after the word "animals."

Mr. G. F. HOAR. I should like to ask the Senator how that would leave the meaning of the sentence?

Mr. ALLISON. It would leave it as Professor Langley wants to leave it.

Mr. HOAR. Let us just look a little and see.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be reported.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 41, line 13, after the word "animals" strike out the comma.

Mr. HOAR. I do not think it is worth while to detain the Senate very long about a comma, but it seems to me very clear that the Senator would throw the sentence into confusion by striking out the comma.

For erecting and repairing buildings and inclosures for animals—

Now, that is one thing—

and for administrative purposes.

That is another. If you strike out the comma, it leaves it:

For erecting and repairing buildings and inclosures for animals and for administrative purposes in the National Zoological Park—

And then it goes on—

including salaries or compensation of all necessary employees, \$18,000.

In other words, for erecting buildings, including salaries of necessary employees. That is not what is meant, I think.

Mr. ALLISON. I will say to the Senator from Massachusetts that Professor Langley examined this paragraph critically, and, as I understood him, the paragraph is for erecting and repairing buildings and inclosures for animals and for administrative purposes in the National Zoological Park, and that it shall include the salaries or compensation of all necessary employees.

Mr. HOAR. Employed in erecting and repairing buildings?

Mr. ALLISON. Yes, and inclosures. "Care and subsistence" the Senator will observe is another paragraph. So I take it Professor Langley knows what he wants.

Mr. HOAR. Does the Senator understand that salaries or compensation of employees, being \$18,000, is to mean that \$18,000 is to include

the salaries and compensation necessary for employees to erect and repair the buildings, and do nothing else?

Mr. ALLISON. Yes, sir; that is what I suppose.

Mr. HOAR. Well, if that is the intent of it, it is all right, but I do not believe it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment moved by the Senator from Iowa.

The amendment was agreed to.

The reading of the bill was resumed. The next amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, on page 41, line 22, after the word "dollars," to strike out "one-half of which sum shall be paid from the revenues of the District of Columbia and the other half from the Treasury of the United States;" so as to make the clause read:

For care, subsistence, and transportation of animals for the National Zoological Park, and for the purpose [purchase] of rare specimens not otherwise obtainable, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employees, and general incidental expenses not otherwise provided for, \$17,500; in all, \$50,500.

Mr. J. H. REAGAN. I will inquire of the chairman of the committee if we did not in a bill that was recently passed release the people of the city from paying any part of the cost of the purchase of this Zoological Park?

Mr. ALLISON. That is the object of the amendment, to strike out one-half.

Mr. REAGAN. I know, but I am speaking of a bill which passed the Senate recently, which assumed that the Government was to pay what it was provided in the last Congress the city should pay; that is, one-half of the expenses of this park.

Mr. ALLISON. I believe there was an amendment to that effect, but it did not pass. There is no provision as yet for refunding to the District government one-half the amount of the original payment.

Mr. REAGAN. It passed the Senate, but I understand it did not pass into a law.

Mr. President, I do not myself understand why the people of this District should be relieved of their part of the expense of this Zoological Park. If they do not want it, then it ought not to be imposed upon them by Congress. If they do want it, they ought to pay their part of the expense of it. When we think of the fact that millions of dollars are paid out of the Treasury monthly here in this District, where there is more money in circulation than anywhere in the great commercial cities of the Union, infinitely more than in any of the rural portions of the country, I do not understand why the people here should be relieved from taxes and people much less favored be required to pay their taxes, and especially I do not understand why they should be relieved from those which go to ornamentation and pleasure.

I do not care to dwell upon this matter, but I hope that the amendment proposed by the Senate committee will not be adopted.

Mr. J. T. MORGAN. Mr. President, if the people of Washington had any government, if the Government of the United States considered them as being worthy of having any right to express an opinion upon any question connected with their welfare, we should then consult them and find out whether they did want a zoological park or not. But no such consultation is made. They are treated as if they were prisoners of war, or barbarians, or outside of the American Union. They have no rights of citizenship, no voice in their own government, no voice in the National Government, no voice in anything. Once in a while a man may find his way to a committee room or on the floor of the Senate of the United States to put up a plea in their behalf, but as to consulting them as to whether they want a zoological garden or anything else, we never do it.

Now, if you were to leave it to a vote of the citizens of Washington they would not have any zoo at all. There are plenty of zoos here to amuse the people. Congress itself is a zoo that is big enough to entertain everybody who comes here, as well as the citizens of the city of Washington. There is no occasion for spreading our sources of amusement around through the beasts and animals of the forest and of the jungle. We have all kinds of representatives here that could be thought of, if we would just reflect a little and make comparisons.

In the point of taxation it has been an accepted American doctrine everywhere except in the District of Columbia that representation should go along with it. I am incapable of conceiving that there can be any element or fractional part of anything that resembles an American government in the United States within all of its borders, unless it may be in an Indian tribe, where the right of taxation exists as against the people and the right of representation does not exist.

So, when Senators rise here and say that these people ought to be taxed or else they ought to be relieved of the park, they have no voice upon either proposition. Why, sir, if you would put it to a vote of the citizens of Washington whether they would sustain a zoo here by taxation they would vote against it. Particularly the poor laboring colored people about here would vote against it. Very few of them will ever get to look at it. They have not time to go to see it and take care of their families. Because we are afraid to trust our property and our peace and all that sort of thing to those elements of voting power which operate to control the great States of the South, we must include Washington people—all of them, the great and the small, the rich and the poor—among those disqualified classes of American citizens who for some reason, which no man, I believe, is willing to state frankly and candidly, must be excluded from all voice in taxation and every other kind of lawmaking and representation.

I hope that the Congress of the United States, after having gratified its own fancy in creating a zoological park and in providing the ways and means, as is now being done, for stocking it with beasts and animals, snakes, grizzly bears, and the like of that, will not conclude that because they desire to have a zoo here for their own entertainment and amusement, to which they may ride out and disport themselves in their carriages; that having had this fancy and having gratified it at the expense of the people of the United States it is incumbent upon the people of Washington that they should provide one-half the sum of money necessary for its support.

Mr. REAGAN. Mr. President, the Senator from Alabama tells us that if the question as to whether we should have a zoological garden in this District were submitted to the people of the District they would not vote for it but would vote against it. For whom is it to be made, then, if the people of Washington here do not wish it?

Mr. MORGAN. It is for outside barbarians and not for Washingtonians.

Mr. REAGAN. It is a strangely illogical proposition, it seems to me, that the distinguished Senator makes, and he is not often illogical. If the people here would vote against that proposition, that is sufficient to reject it, in my judgment. Here are 250,000 people interested in whatever interests other communities, and if they do not want it why should we tax the people of other parts of the country to give them that which they would not themselves vote for?

Mr. MORGAN. How can we find out whether they want it or not?

Mr. REAGAN. I do not care about saying anything that seems to savor of reflection upon anybody, but I remember very well, some fifteen years ago, when we were passing what was called the organic act of this District, a member could not walk into the corridor, he could not get into a street car, he could not go into a hotel, he could not go in and out of his room, without being tackled by people everywhere and on all occasions urging him to make provision that the people, all the rest of the people, should pay one-half of the expenses of this District. And more, this should not be done, because the general Treasury pays the whole expense of the parks in this city, to which the people here do not contribute anything. Is it not enough that the expense of all these parks and public grounds should be wholly paid by the people out of the general Treasury?

Mr. I. G. HARRIS. I should like to ask the Senator from Texas if he thinks the Botanic Gardens were established and are being maintained for the benefit of the people of the District of Columbia, or is it a national work, and done, and ought to be done, by the Government?

Mr. REAGAN. Mr. President, I do not profess to be specially sentimental and poetical; I profess to be somewhat practical and to meet questions practically and inquire what they are and what should be

done with them. Of course I understand that the Senator and all of us call it a national zoological park, but it might as well be called a District of Columbia zoological park, because of all the people of this country not one in ten thousand will ever see it. Why say it is for the benefit of the people, who have no interest in it upon earth but to pay the taxes by which the \$300,000 is to be paid for the land, and then perhaps millions more for making arrangements to keep the animals and the snakes and the grizzly bears that the Senator spoke of?

Mr. MORGAN. If the Senator will indulge me just one second I desire to ask him if the people of the District do not, through the tariff, through the internal-revenue laws, and through every other system of taxation that the Government has anything to do with, pay their full proportion of the taxes for the support of this great and general and universal Government of the United States; and having done so, why have they not performed their duty to this country?

Mr. REAGAN. Of course the people here pay their proportion of taxes for the purpose of supporting the Government. The people elsewhere pay their proportion of taxes for supporting the Federal Government and this District government, and their State governments, and their county governments, and their city governments, and their school system, while here we require the Government to pay a large amount of the expenses of the schools and to buy schoolbooks for the children here.

Mr. MORGAN. That is wrong.

Mr. HOAR. I should like to ask the Senator if he does not understand that the people here pay a tax equivalent to the average tax of well-governed cities throughout the country on their own property besides.

Mr. REAGAN. No, sir; not as I understand it.

Mr. HOAR. They pay \$15 on a thousand, I think. What is the percentage they pay on their taxable property?

Mr. REAGAN. I am unable to state the exact percentage.

Mr. HARRIS. It is \$2 on a hundred in the city and a dollar and a half in the country.

Mr. HOAR. Two dollars on the hundred is a very heavy tax.

Mr. MORGAN. That is on real estate, and on personal estate is an additional tax. Then there is the water tax. The Government water tax is to be paid.

Mr. REAGAN. The people do not pay \$2 a hundred on their real estate here.

Mr. MORGAN. Yes, they do.

Mr. HOAR. My impression was that the rate is \$1.50, but the Senator from Tennessee states that it is \$2.

Mr. HARRIS. Two dollars is the maximum fixed by the organic act. Exactly what the assessment is at this time I am not sure.

Mr. REAGAN. It is \$1.

Mr. HARRIS. It is more than that.

Mr. HOAR. Will the Senator pardon me for one observation, if it does not interrupt him? I was a member of the House of Representatives when the present system was established and gave my assent to it, and, as I understand, it was based on the theory of requiring the people of the District of Columbia to pay on their own property a tax equivalent to the average of the well-governed cities of the country, and if I mistake not that was estimated to be \$1.50 on a hundred—1.5 per cent.

Then, as it was understood that as the Government was the great real-estate owner here, had its reservations and its public buildings and its monuments which are of a national character, and as a vast portion of the people of the city was made up of persons who came here for Government and temporary purposes, having their home claims upon them, and many of them their property elsewhere, intending to go home when they got a competency, to spend their old age, it was fair that the Government should pay the rest. That is the theory on which it went, and it seems to me it is a theory which is a very sound and wise one.

Mr. REAGAN. If the Senator from Massachusetts is correct in his supposition that the people of this District are taxed as high as the people of other cities of like size, then it is the most remarkably mis-governed city under the sun if they pay that tax. Remember that the general Treasury pays more than the people do, so that if the Senator is correct in his supposition the taxes for the support of the government of the District of Columbia would be double that of any of the great cities. I think the Senator must be mistaken.

Mr. HOAR. If the Senator will pardon me a further observation, take Pennsylvania avenue. There is an avenue three times as wide as any economically governed city would build for itself. So of all the great avenues which are put here as matters of national ornamentation. Then the avenues pass the great reservations which can not be improved for private benefit, which separate private properties from each other. There are these numerous parks and squares and small inclosures which furnish no income for taxation whatever.

Then, in addition to that, here are these great national buildings which are policed in the preservation of public order by the city. The city police protect them from the mobs, the thief, the burglar, and from fire. Here is this great mass of people who are not residents here except temporarily, who go home to vote elsewhere and who have all their obligations there. They are protected here.

The residents of the city themselves do not get half the benefit of this expenditure which the Senator says makes it a badly governed city. It is a well-governed city, and it is growing and improving in

the excellence of its government with experience; every five years it is better than in the preceding period.

We have got to start with the fact that the Constitution of the United States has settled it that the power of the Government over this District is not in the residents thereof, but in the people for the purpose of a national capital, for national protection. It is like a navy-yard or a dock or any other Government reservation in its general principle. Now, then, we say to these people who come here, "The great bulk of expenditures are on a scale adapted to a national capital and not to a local city or a local residence. Therefore, we will deal with you by saying you shall pay what you ought to contribute if you were in an ordinary well-governed city, and we will pay the rest." Can the Senator suggest any other principle of managing this city or paying for it better than that?

Mr. REAGAN. Mr. President, I am not as pleasantly situated in such a discussion as gentlemen are who would tax other people for the support of the government of this District. It would certainly be much more pleasant to me if I could say to the people here, "I will relieve you of all taxes and I will make you rich and comfortable at other people's expense." It would be very pleasant to them doubtless if I could say it and do it; and certainly the situation of gentlemen is much more pleasant who can find themselves sustained by the feelings of the populace among whom they are, though they are proceeding at the expense of other people by the sacrifice of justice.

Mr. President, I do not deem that to be any part of my duty. My duty is to represent the people who sent me here to take care of their interests and to try to be just to the whole American people, to try to see that equal justice is shown to all.

Now, the Senator would throw me off from the point of discussion about the Zoological Park by taking up the general administration of the city. His reference to the width of Pennsylvania avenue revives some recollections with me that I see are in his memory.

We were both in the House of Representatives at the time the organic act for the District was passed, when in order to show the liability of the general Treasury for one-half the taxes, in making up the estimate by the committee who presented the case to the House of Representatives, they charged the General Government with all the avenues and streets and alleys as Government property, as if the avenues, streets, and alleys were not the property of everybody. But it took that to make a pretense for the justice of the charge upon the general Treasury of one-half of the expense of this District.

I recognize, sir, that this being the national capital, the offices of the Government being here, it is the duty of the Government to contribute its fair share of the expense of the administration of this District. I do not complain that that is done. I believe it is right; but

when I say that I remember that if Senators were among their own people, in their own homes, they would hardly tell them that they ought to be taxed for the benefit of the people of the District of Columbia, especially when, recurring to the point that I started out with, I remember that millions of dollars are paid out monthly here; that money is freely circulated; that wages are high, and the people more prosperous than anywhere I know of within the United States as a general mass.

My friend the Senator from Alabama said awhile ago that the poor colored people if we had a Zoological Park could not get there. His experience is very different from mine. If there is a park in this city that they do not get into, it is one that I have never discovered, and one I judge that he never will discover. If there is a place of amusement that they are not in, then he has found a place of amusement that I have never found in the District of Columbia.

Mr. MORGAN. But they do not have the right to vote.

Mr. REAGAN. I think it is a most fortunate thing for them and for the District that they do not have the right to vote. I agree with an expression made, I believe, by the Senator from Missouri, that it is very fortunate for this District, under the conditions that attend it, that the people do not vote.

Mr. MORGAN. Will the Senator yield to me?

Mr. REAGAN. If the Senator will let me finish my sentence I will yield with pleasure. If it were the case that they had the right to vote, we would here exhibit to the world the condition of things with which a number of cities of this country are cursed; we would exhibit a condition of things that would make men blush who do not now comprehend what it means to see a country governed by an ignorant rabble.

Mr. MORGAN. If I remember the figures aright, I think we have appropriated \$5,000,000 or it may be \$8,000,000 for the deepening of the water in the harbor of Galveston. Now, I claim that the people of Washington contribute very largely to that money for the benefit of the State of Texas, that wonderful empire out there, and that we ought not to be too harsh on them.

Mr. REAGAN. Mr. President, I know the fertility of the Senator's mind.

Mr. MORGAN. But I speak of the fact. There is nothing fertile about that; it is a fact.

Mr. REAGAN. I know the illimitable resources of the Senator in argument. He would answer me by saying that it was agreed to appropriate five or six million dollars for the improvement of the harbor at Galveston. I suppose the Senator would have it understood that that is for the benefit of Texas.

Mr. MORGAN. Yes, mainly.

Mr. REAGAN. Of course Texas would participate in that benefit, but all the States west of the Mississippi River, including two-thirds of the territory of this Union, would have the benefit of it.

Mr. MORGAN. But Washington would not.

Mr. REAGAN. Besides the navigation along our seacoast would have the benefit of it; because when a harbor is made there so that deep-draft vessels can enter, the large vessels from New York, from Boston, from Philadelphia, from Baltimore will come there with their cargoes, and there receive their cargoes, while now they have but light-draft vessels and it causes transportation to be much more costly to the people.

But, Mr. President, we have made many improvements; we have appropriated a great deal of money for the improvement of the Mississippi River, a great deal for the improvement of the Alabama River, and for the improvement of the harbor of Mobile, I suppose as much as ever has been appropriated to Galveston, not specially because it was to benefit Mobile any more than the appropriation to which the Senator refers benefits the local community of Galveston, but it was for the benefit of the commerce of the United States, for the benefit, so far as the world is interested in it, of the world's commerce.

I do not care to go into that discussion as to the extent to which the appropriations for our rivers and harbors benefit the whole community. I think that it is very well understood, and it bears no analogy to the case before us of building a zoological garden in the District of Columbia for the pleasure of people who come from abroad, not for the benefit of the people of the District, as the Senator tells us.

So I prefer to come back to the point from which I started, and to repeat that if the people who are here do not wish to be taxed for the Zoological Garden \$200,000 or \$300,000 I do not see the justice of imposing a tax upon people who will never see it for the benefit of people who would refuse to accept it if they had to pay their part of it.

Then, Mr. President, it is not my suggestion that the whole tax of that garden should be imposed upon the District; it is that they should pay their part, and if it goes on, that the Federal Government should pay one-half of that expense, not the whole of it. It is a question now whether the Federal Treasury shall pay all or one-half for the establishment of a zoological garden for the pleasure and the amusement of the people who live here and those who happen casually to come here.

Mr. President, I do not wish to detain the Senate longer, but I wish to say that Senators might as well reflect upon it that when we are making this District cost the people here and the general Treasury more than \$5,000,000 a year we are guilty of extravagance no people are guilty of; we are guilty of recklessness of appropriations that no men would be guilty of if they were surrounded by people who are to

• bear the burdens of that extravagance. Think of the administration of this District, 70 square miles, costing nearly as much as the administration of the great State of New York, with its 6,000,000 people. Think of this District, with 70 square miles, costing for its administration three times as much as the great State of Texas, with its two and a half million people, embracing its school fund and everything else.

Mr. President, if I had not already been overloaded and overburdened with other questions I am not able to master here, I would be willing to undertake the business of trying to expose the character of appropriations made for this District and awakening public attention to it. I should feel if I could do so that I would do one of the best services that I could render to the American people; and any young man who comes to Congress, and who has the courage to do his duty and expose the sort of extravagance that goes on here, may, while he is doing justice to the American people, give himself a national fame.

It is a sort of close corporation here. The people interested all around us approve of what we do. The people at home do not know what we do. If the American people knew what we did here upon this subject, either the policy would change or the representation would change. I have no doubt of that. There would be either a change of policy, and the extravagance would be arrested, or the people would send some other men here to take care of the public interests.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the amendment proposed by the committee to strike out the last three lines of page 41.

The amendment was agreed to.

February 24, 1891—House.

The District of Columbia bill for 1892 under consideration:

Mr. J. H. ROGERS. Now I invite the attention of the committee to this tunnel and the manner in which this loss was sustained by the Government of the United States and the injury inflicted upon the District, for the purpose of emphasizing, if possible, upon the Committee on Appropriations the importance of having the work to be done upon the Zoological Park under proper management, instead of leaving it to some merely visionary person, or to others who have no time to devote to the work.

For, assuming that there was no corruption on the part of the officers in direct charge of this business, the result is precisely the same by reason of their neglect; and we will experience the same thing in the future unless attention is now given to the building of that Zoological Park with reference to that precaution also in my judgment.

Mr. J. C. CLEMENTE. * * * On this line we have seen much recently in regard to the hardship of charging the District of Columbia with one-half the expense of establishing and maintaining the

Zoological Garden or Park. On this point I desire also to say that the proposition first came to this House on an amendment proposed by the Senate on the sundry civil bill, and it provided for an appropriation to be paid by the Government of the United States alone. If that had passed in that shape it would have been a proper charge upon the people of the United States only; but this House deliberately refused to accept it in that shape and voted down the amendment of the Senate on the sundry civil bill to establish a zoological park at the expense of the people of the United States.

At the next session of Congress those who were interested in the enterprise of a zoological park in the District, and out of it, made an effort to induce the Government of the United States, through Congress, to establish it as a national park, at national expense alone. Having failed in that, after deliberate and conclusive action in that Congress, they came back at the next session and asked the Senate to place it upon the District of Columbia bill, which carried the money belonging one-half to the District of Columbia and one-half to the Government.

Mr. L. E. McCOMAS. But my colleague will admit that those persons who urged that to be done were neither the people nor the press of the District.

Mr. CLEMENTS. I will not admit fully all that my friend says. An effort was deliberately made to put it upon the sundry civil bill so that it would be at the expense of the people of the United States. It was deliberately and decisively rejected by this House and abandoned by the Senate. At the next session, failing in that effort, the friends of the park and those desiring its establishment had it placed upon the District of Columbia bill, one-half of the expense to be chargeable to the people of the District and one-half to the United States. They were willing to accept it in that way inasmuch as they could not get it the other. They could get it that way, but could not get it the other.

Mr. S. R. PETERS. And now they ask the Government to pay for all of it.

Mr. CLEMENTS. Now, they come, as was to be expected, and insist, after it is once established, and there is no difficulty that it is to be a permanent institution, under the plea that as it is to be a national park, therefore it ought to be paid for by the United States entirely. This plea is an afterthought, perhaps, that is set up after the park has been established; and if Congress yields to this, how many sessions will pass before you will be required, at some time when the revenues of the District are down at an ebb on account of extravagant appropriations and expenditures, as they are now, to relieve the District of one-half of the expense for the other park that was established at last session. There would be just as much reason for it as there is in relation to the Zoological Park.

There is no hardship on the taxpayers of the District of Columbia in requiring them to pay one-half of the expense. What other city in the United States having a zoological or other park does not pay every dollar of the expense of its establishment and maintenance? You go to the cities of Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Chicago, and other places where they have their zoological gardens for the benefit of the people of those great cities, and those people pay every dollar for them. If Washington wants a zoological park, why should it not bear the expense as any other city does? It is certainly no hardship to pay half the expense.

Mr. J. T. HEARD. I will ask if there is any city which has established a zoological park of their own at their own expense where the General Government exercises absolute control over the work, provides the officers who control and superintend it, as they do in the case of this park?

Mr. CLEMENTS. There is not, for the very reason that there is no other place where there is a national capital of the United States except this.

Mr. HEARD. And should Congress make good a deficit out of the pockets of the people of the District, when the people have nothing at all to say about the matter?

Mr. CLEMENTS. Not at all. This is not to make up a deficit. There was a surplus in the revenues of the District at the time over and beyond the appropriations, and the money was paid and has been paid. It is not to make up a deficit in the Treasury of the United States; but it is a proposition to repay to the District of Columbia that which has already been appropriated and paid in order to make up a deficit for the District of Columbia.

Mr. HEARD. But appropriated and paid by authority of Congress, not by the people of the District.

Mr. CLEMENTS. Just as all appropriations for the District are made.

Mr. R. P. BLAND. Will my friend allow me to ask him a question?

Mr. CLEMENTS. Certainly.

Mr. BLAND. What other city in the Union is there where the Federal Government pays half the taxes for the improvement of their streets and of their property, and relieves them to that extent of taxation?

Mr. CLEMENTS. I was just going to state further, in answer to my other friend from Missouri, in which he asked in regard to other cities. The condition of things which necessarily exists in the District of Columbia and in Washington does not exist in relation to any other city, for the reason that there is but one national capital.

The Constitution of the United States declares substantially that Congress shall exercise exclusive legislation over not exceeding 10 miles square of such reservation as shall be ceded by the States for a

national capital. I do not pretend to quote the words literally, but the provision is that Congress shall exercise exclusive legislation over this District. As suggested by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. Bland] there is no city in the country so favored as this in the improvement of streets.

Mr. D. KERR, of Iowa. "Exclusive jurisdiction" is the language of the Constitution.

Mr. CLEMENTS. "Exclusive legislation."

Mr. S. L. MILLIKEN. Will my friend permit me to ask him a question there?

Mr. CLEMENTS. Certainly.

Mr. MILLIKEN. Is it not fair to say on the other side—and I do not disagree with the gentleman—that there is no other city in the country but has the power to say whether it shall have a park or not?

Mr. HEARD. To say that it wants it or not.

Mr. CLEMENTS. That is true.

Mr. MILLIKEN. And if they do not want it, they do not pay for it.

Mr. CLEMENTS. That is true.

Mr. MILLIKEN. But here is Congress establishing a park, and afterwards, under the present arrangement, putting half of the expense on the people of the District and half on the Government, whether they want the park or not.

Mr. CLEMENTS. That is very true; and I will say right there, in response to the suggestion of the gentleman, as well as in answer to the question asked by the gentleman from Maryland a moment ago, that the statement that the people of this District do not want the park is entirely a mistake.

[Here the hammer fell.]

Mr. PETERS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Georgia have as much time as he may desire. I know he will not occupy the time unnecessarily.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Kansas asks unanimous consent that the gentleman from Georgia proceed without limit. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

Mr. CLEMENTS. I will not take a longer time than necessary, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. MILLIKEN. Will my friend allow me right there? I did not mean to say that the people did not want this particular park or that particular park; but I stated the general proposition that they have no power over the general legislation of the District.

Mr. CLEMENTS. That is true, and that is incidental to the fact I stated a moment ago—that this is a national capital. It is a place reserved, and a place over which Congress alone must exercise exclusive control.

Mr. HEARD rose.

Mr. CLEMENTS. And I want, before the gentleman interrupts me further, to say that it would be wholly at war with the interests of the people of the United States; it would be utterly incompatible to have local legislation in the District of Columbia, with the interests of the people at their national capital, and for that reason those who framed the Constitution set apart this District under the absolute control of Congress. It is not any denial of the doctrine that we all hold dear that the people shall have self-government, but it grows out of the fact that this reservation, like any other reservation which the United States acquires or retains jurisdiction of for national purposes, because local interests might be very different. The local appropriations might be wholly inadequate to meet what might be deemed necessary for national purposes by the National Congress.

Mr. PETERS. And there would be a continual conflict between the local authorities and the United States authorities if any other system were adopted.

Mr. CLEMENTS. Yes, there would be a continual conflict; just as now there is a continual complaint growing out of the supposition that the people here ought to have the government of the District and the management of its affairs in its own hands. Obviously that is not a correct idea. It is absolutely necessary that the affairs of this District should be controlled by Congress, which represents the people of all the States, all of whom have an interest in the national capital and in the District for the purposes for which it was reserved and established.

Mr. HEARD. It is not my purpose to take issue with the gentleman as to the propriety of or necessity for the form of government which obtains here. I pass that question by. My criticism is that the law being enacted providing that one-half of the expenses of the government of the District are to be paid by the people here and one-half by the United States, Congress should be just and equitable in dealing with the people in matters where the voice of Congress controls and where the people of the District have no voice except through Congress, and that the spirit of the law making that division of expense contemplates only necessary and proper appropriations.

Now, I think that in fairness the gentleman should have answered the question of my colleague [Mr. Bland] far enough to have stated that while it is true, as intimated by my colleague, that there is no other city in the country where the General Government pays part of the taxes and relieves the people of taxes to that extent, it is also the fact that the Government pays one-half the taxes here under an agreement made by Congress itself upon the hypothesis that that is a fair proportion for the Government to pay on account of its large holding of property here, and that it is not in any sense a gratuity to the people of the District.

Mr. CLEMENTS. If the gentleman will allow me to complete my
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answer to him and his colleague, I will do so briefly. Any Congress has the power to make with the people of this District any sort of adjustment which it may deem proper of the proportion of the expenses to be paid by each. The proportion has been fixed at half and half; that arrangement being made, as I understand, upon the theory that the Government, owning the streets and the reservations and the public buildings, really owns half the real estate in the District, an assumption which every gentleman within the sound of my voice knows to be incorrect now, whatever it may have been in the past.

Mr. HEARD. Then is it not the duty of Congress to fix a more just and equitable basis?

Mr. CLEMENTS. Well, the gentleman belongs to the Committee on the District of Columbia—

Mr. HEARD. And that committee has no power whatever; but, on the contrary, the subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, for which the gentleman from Georgia is now speaking, assumes absolute control of that question.

Mr. CLEMENTS. Not at all. My friend, on reflection, will admit that we take up only such matters as his committee are unable to get passed and put them on this bill so that they may be got through under whip and spur on the appropriation bill.

Mr. HEARD. Yes; and it is only fair and just to the District Committee to say that the gentlemen on the Appropriations Committee frequently resist the action that is proposed by the Committee on the District of Columbia, assuming absolute control over every appropriation of money to be expended within the District of Columbia.

Mr. CLEMENTS. Certainly. The members of the Committee on Appropriations, being also members of this House, have a right to criticise any bill that comes before them, either from the Committee on the District of Columbia or any other committee.

Mr. HEARD. But you gentlemen assume to negative legislation proposed by the Committee on the District of Columbia, as you did in the case of the girls' reform school, and then refuse to recommend such appropriation yourselves.

Mr. CLEMENTS. The gentleman very well knows that the Committee on Appropriations have no jurisdiction to report an appropriation for an institution that does not exist under the law, and therefore he knows that if we had reported that appropriation anybody could have had it struck out on the point of order.

Mr. HEARD. That is where I find fault with the Appropriations Committee, that it refused to allow us to pass the bill carrying the appropriation, and made the point of order upon it when we proposed legislation to establish the institution and to make the appropriation.

Mr. CLEMENTS. I say to the gentleman again that any member of

the Committee on Appropriations has the same right as any other member of this House to make any point of order or any objection to any bill that is brought in here by any committee. Each member is responsible for his own action.

Mr. HEARD. But the gentleman is inconsistent in that he insists that it is our duty to do a thing when his committee resists, and successfully resists, the doing of it on the ground that our committee had not jurisdiction.

Mr. CLEMENTS. When did your committee propose any readjustment of the method of apportioning the expenses of the District government between the United States and the people of the District?

Mr. HEARD. And when has the gentleman's Committee on Appropriations proposed any such measure? And you name the proportion to be paid by the Government and District respectively of every item for joint account.

Mr. CLEMENTS. I can not yield any longer, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. G. E. ADAMS. Will the gentleman yield to me for a question as to the purpose for which this park is established? The gentleman has compared this Zoological Park with the parks in other cities. There is one in Chicago, which is maintained not for the advancement of science, but for the entertainment of the people. Now, if this park is to be established and maintained for the entertainment of the people of the District, then the gentleman's argument is correct; but if it is to be established and maintained not merely for the entertainment of the people, but for the advancement of science, then evidently there is another question involved which the gentleman has not yet touched.

Mr. CLEMENTS. I am much obliged to the gentleman. In relation to that I want to say that whatever may be the other features of the Zoological Park, scientific or otherwise, it is to be a park for the entertainment of the people, it is to be a park open to the public, and, so far as the people of this District are concerned, for every purpose that such a park is desirable, this city will have one.

Mr. ADAMS. That is, the drives, the walks, and the grounds of the park considered not as a scientific park. But suppose it were not scientific, would it not be just as entertaining, and if there is extra expense incurred in adding the scientific element is it not fair to say that there comes in an element which the people of the District have nothing to do with and ought not to be required to pay for?

Mr. CLEMENTS. If the gentleman were able to draw a line by which that could be determined there might be something in his suggestion; but whatever may be the scientific features of that park, it will undoubtedly be to the people of this District for all purposes just what any other zoological park would be. It will be enjoyed by them and in the same way and to the fullest extent and at the expense to them of paying one-half the cost of its maintenance, and certainly I think

that the Government of the United States in paying its half is paying quite enough for the scientific features.

Mr. MILLIKEN. And the people of this city will enjoy the park, while the great body of the people of the United States will never see it.

Mr. CLEMENTS. That is true. The people of the city will enjoy this park day after day and week after week throughout the year, while the great majority of the people of the United States will never see it.

Now, it is not true that the people of this District, or at least some of them, did not ask for this park. I remember quite well that when the amendment on the subject was pending upon the sundry civil bill and upon the District appropriation bill we heard a great deal said on this floor and elsewhere about the necessity for a breathing place for the people, a place for their recreation and entertainment, a place to which the poor people who work all the week could go on the Sabbath. Various arguments of that kind were used. Those arguments were met by the statement that within the city limits the Government of the United States was maintaining at its own exclusive expense numerous reservations embracing many acres, which were absolutely free to the people of this District and to all the people who come here as visitors.

But that was not regarded as a sufficient reason. Influences in favor of the establishment of this park were brought to bear largely from citizens within the District, as well as from scientific authorities. I admit that these were one of the forces behind the bill. The measure went through on this idea of the District bearing one-half the expense; it would have failed to go through, would have been rejected, on any other basis. Therefore in this matter there is now no injustice toward the District, no afterthought, no disposition to take "snap judgment" upon the people of this District.

Again, there are a great many expenditures in this District borne entirely by the Federal Government of which the people get almost the entire benefit. Among these I refer to the institution called the Freedman's Hospital, maintained at an annual cost of \$51,000 paid absolutely, every cent of it, out of the Treasury of the United States. The inmates of that institution, I have no doubt, are largely—more than half—almost entirely from the District of Columbia. Some of them, it is true, are people who come here from other parts of the country, just as in New York, Philadelphia, and other cities provision has been made for taking care of people not residents, who become sick or disabled while there. But, I repeat, the Government of the United States pays every dollar of this expense.

Mr. HEARD. Why does not the Government make the people of the District pay half of that expense? What is the theory upon which

the whole expense of that institution is assumed by the General Government?

Mr. CLEMENTS. I do not know the reason. This system was adopted at the time of the establishment of the institution, soon after the war, when a good many people of the class designated in the title of the institution were thrown upon the Government for their support. The District at that time was poor and in debt, was not as rich and populous as it is to-day. The Government in its wisdom and discretion established this as a national institution, and it has been maintained from that day to this at the expense of the United States, although the beneficiaries of the institution are mainly from the District of Columbia, and in any other city similarly situated would be a charge upon the local authorities.

Again, there is carried in the sundry civil bill year after year an appropriation of \$19,000 for keeping up a number of beds in the Providence Hospital. Not one cent of this expense is borne by the District of Columbia; yet the people receiving the benefit of that provision are mainly people of this District. The Garfield Hospital receives an appropriation of \$15,000 a year, every dollar of which is paid by the Government of the United States, not a dollar by the District, from which the beneficiaries of the institution largely come. And yet the United States Government pays one-half of all other charity appropriations in addition.

Then there are the salaries of the judges of the supreme court of the District of Columbia, amounting to \$24,500, every cent of which is paid out of the Treasury of the United States. Yet I will venture to say that for one case tried in which the Government of the United States is interested as a party, ninety-nine others are tried in which the parties are citizens of the District, neither the Government of the United States nor the citizens of any State being concerned on either side.

Mr. HEARD. Does not that necessarily result from the condition of things of which the gentleman just spoke—the necessity for the Government having control here without any conflict?

Mr. CLEMENTS. Not at all.

Mr. HEARD. Then why do you not provide some other system? Why not have the people of the District pay their fair proportion of this expense?

Mr. CLEMENTS. I do not care to charge the people of this District with one-half of the expense of any of these items. I am naming them here for the purpose of answering the argument which is continually made in the press and on this floor, and elsewhere, that Congress is treating this District unfairly and unjustly.

We pay the whole amount of the salaries of these judges, although 99 per cent of the business transacted is between citizens of the Dis-

trict. In any of the States of the Union if a murder or any other crime is committed the expense of the trial is charged to the State or county. Here the entire expense in such a case, including fees of witnesses and jurors and the salaries of the judges, is all paid out of the Treasury of the United States.

Mr. HEARD. The gentleman will pardon the criticism; but I suggest to him that, in my judgment, it would be infinitely better to have the people of the District pay one-half of the judicial and other proper expenses to which he has referred than to require them to pay one-half of the expense of maintaining the Zoological Garden and other things not necessary for the proper conduct of the District government. I think the efforts of Congress should be directed toward finding and declaring the proper line of division in expenditures made in the District and in adhering to it, and not appropriate carelessly and rely upon effecting justice by making set-offs on doubtful charges.

Mr. CLEMENTS. I hope now that I may be permitted to proceed. I do not wish to trespass on the time of the committee.

I want to say this, that while I am making answer to the charge of injustice, in which my friend from Missouri seems to share, on the part of the United States Government toward the people of the District of Columbia, I cite these instances of absolute generosity on the part of the Government in support of the position I take; the gentleman from Missouri answers by suggesting a long line of legislation in regard to these matters, and asks why we have not carried it out.

Mr. HEARD. Oh, no. If the gentleman will allow me——

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Georgia declines to be interrupted.

Mr. HEARD. The gentleman has not declined to be interrupted, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman indicated a few moments since that he desired to proceed without interruption.

Mr. HEARD. I do not propose to interrupt him without his consent, but I do propose to let the gentleman himself say whether he will be interrupted, and not the Chair.

Mr. WILLIAM McADOO. Will the gentleman from Georgia yield to me for a question?

Mr. CLEMENTS. I will.

Mr. McADOO. What do you think of the propriety of a Senator or member of the House of Representatives serving on the District Committee of either House and legislating for the District who is a property owner in the District?

Mr. CLEMENTS. Well, that is a matter that every gentleman in his own conscience ought to determine for himself. I do not propose to undertake to set up any standard of morals or conduct for any other gentleman than myself.

Mr. McADOO. I do not want to be misunderstood in my question. But it has always been to me a very grave question whether under general parliamentary law as laid down in other countries, outside of this Chamber, a member of either House would have a right to vote on such a question. In May's Parliamentary Law it is laid down clearly, as an axiom, that a member having such a property interest would not be eligible to vote on such a question.

Mr. F. B. SPINOLA. Well, his modesty should prevent him.

Mr. HEARD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman from Georgia yield to me for just a moment?

Mr. CLEMENTS. I yield to my friend from Missouri if he thinks the suggestion of the gentleman from New Jersey needs any other answer.

Mr. HEARD. I desire to ask the gentleman from New Jersey, as the gentleman from Georgia and myself were conducting the colloquy, if his question was intended to contain any reference to either the gentleman from Georgia or myself; and if so, to which one?

Mr. McADOO. I had no personal reference whatever in the question. It was solely a question as to the interpretation of the parliamentary law on the subject.

Mr. HEARD. I put the question because I am a member of the District Committee, but am not a property holder here. I did not know to what the gentleman alluded in his remark, whether it was personal or not.

Mr. McADOO. The remark was entirely impersonal, including no one either in the House or in the Senate, and had reference solely to the general principle involved.

Mr. CLEMENTS. In regard to that, Mr. Chairman, it would seem to me to be a very indelicate thing for a gentleman to vote public money to improve the street in front of his own house, for instance. But that is a matter of propriety that he must decide for himself as to what he will do in any such case. I would not undertake to determine it for him.

Now the expense of marshals, jurors, and witnesses, including the support of prisoners in this District, amounts to \$120,000, every dollar of which is paid out of the Federal Treasury exclusively, except for the last year and this one, one-half of the item for the support of prisoners, which is about \$19,000, was excepted. Not only that, but there is appropriated annually some \$100,000 for the care and lighting of the public reservations in this city. Every dollar of that is borne by the people of the United States. It is their property, but is interspersed amongst the residence streets of the city in such a way that, without expense to the people here, they get the benefit of the appropriation; and it is as much at their use as though they owned these reservations absolutely. These are lighted, cared for, and preserved

by the Government of the United States without the expense of a dollar to the city or the District.

I am not complaining of this, nor saying it is not right, because the property belongs to the Government of the United States; but I cite these instances to prove that there is no truth in the claim that the Government of the United States is oppressive to the people of this District in requiring them to pay one-half of these sums for the maintenance of the National Park and the Zoological Park, and also one-half of the expense for the extension of the water-supply system. There is no city in the United States where the people have such magnificent service and improvements and at so little cost to themselves as here. They are fortunate to live at the national capital.

But I cite this to show that the District, instead of being stingily treated and unjustly dealt with, has been generously and magnanimously treated by the Congress of the United States in all respects. And upon this point, if there are to be complaints year after year, and a constant controversy about the present mode of payment, one-half by the District and one-half by the Government of the United States, it will become necessary that that system be broken up. And the people are not going back to the local Territorial legislature or board of council to run the city of the national capital.

February 25, 1891—House.

The District of Columbia bill for 1892 (H. 12729) under consideration.

Mr. L. E. McCOMAS. Now, the next item is the "Zoo" Park. The Senate conferees insist that the annual appropriation of some ninety-odd thousand dollars, such as made last year for a "Zoo" Park, should be paid entirely by the United States, and not paid one-half by the District and the other half by the United States. It is a contention with which the House is familiar. Personally I have always believed in it; but as a conferee of the House, knowing the decided vote that had been heretofore taken upon it, I of course felt it my duty in the conference to follow out the intention of the House, and declined to agree with the Senate on that subject. They insist strenuously that the annual maintenance of the living animals of the "Zoo" Park is akin to the expenditure in the Smithsonian Institution for the dead specimens, under whose charge they are; the living and the dead exhibits being in the charge of that Institution.

The House is quite familiar with that contention. It is being pressed now, and gentlemen will remember it is to be pressed again in the sundry civil appropriation bill. Before we would agree, the conferees on the part of the House deem it their duty to submit that to a vote of the House. These are not my own views; but they certainly present the views of your own committee.

* * * * *

Before I yield the floor I give notice that I will move that the House further insist on its disagreement to the Senate amendments and ask for a further conference. I will make that motion now.

* * * * *

Mr. J. G. CANNON. There is plenty of business for to-morrow, and I believe this matter ought to be disposed of to-night. I ask to have read for information some proposed instructions to the conferees.

Mr. J. C. CLEMENTS. I yield for that purpose.

The Clerk read:

Resolved, That the conferees are instructed to insist that as to the Senate amendment numbered 120, so much thereof as relieves the District of all expenses incident to the Zoological Park be stricken out;

* * * * *

Mr. CANNON. If the conferees do not want to be instructed, I do not want to instruct them. I do not know that these instructions ought to be adopted; but the proposition places something before the House to be thought upon or voted upon in the event of instructions being desired.

Mr. CLEMENTS. Mr. Speaker, this bill as it passed the House carried \$5,285,726.17, including the water fund. Deducting that, the amount was \$5,083,127.97. It was estimated that there would be an appropriation for the maintenance of the Zoological Park of about \$100,000, one-half of which would be chargeable to the District of Columbia. That has been somewhat cut down in the sundry civil bill.

* * * * *

Another proposition is to relieve the District entirely of all that it has paid and is now liable to pay for the establishment and maintenance of the Zoological Park.

Mr. McCOMAS. That is the annual expense of maintenance—not the expense of the original purchase.

Mr. CLEMENTS. It repeals that part of the act, and applies, as I understand, to the original purchase. While I am speaking the gentleman from Maryland can look into that matter and correct me later if I am in error.

* * * * *

Mr. Speaker, there is such pressure for expenditures in this District that we are met with this condition of things: That either the people of the United States must be taxed to advance the money necessary to carry on these affairs in the District, and to carry into effect the appropriations made by Congress, or else the rate of taxation must be increased in some way in the District; or we must appropriate less money. One of these three things must be done, and there is no other way that the committee can devise.

Mr. J. H. BLOUNT. What do you recommend?

Mr. CLEMENTS. I repeat that the people at large, our constituents,

must pay these things for the District; or the District tax rate must be raised, or the expenditures of the District reduced. It is a condition with which we must deal. It is all a business matter, and I see no reason why the people of this District, who asked for and were anxiously desiring to have the Zoological Park, should have it at the cost of the people at large, and without themselves paying a dollar for it. And if it is not a desirable thing to have it for the city and the District, let us go back to the original conditions before that park was established—

Mr. J. T. HEARD. That is it.

Mr. CLEMENTS. And if the people here do not want it for a zoological park, and are unwilling to pay one-half of the cost of it, when the people of Cincinnati and other places have to pay the whole cost of such an establishment, then let us dispense with the zoological feature, and turn it over to the other park.

Mr. JAMES BUCHANAN, of New Jersey. Why not abolish the other park?

Mr. CLEMENTS. Well, I was opposed to the establishment of it when it was first proposed.

Mr. HEARD. And so was I.

Mr. CLEMENTS. But they are fixtures now; they are on our hands, and there are expenditures which have been made in connection with them, and these expenditures must be met. The question then is, how shall we do it? Shall we increase the taxes of the people of the District to meet the expenses? Shall we make the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia less; that is the second alternative; or shall we say that the people at large, our constituents all through the United States, shall meet and foot the bills?

Mr. BUCHANAN, of New Jersey. Or shall we withstand the blandishments of the real estate speculators around this city?

Mr. CLEMENTS. Yes; that of course involves, as I have already suggested, the question of a new assessment. There would be more revenue if there was a new assessment, and an equitable assessment, one which presented a greater degree of equality as to the taxes on property here. Because, as I have already said, Mr. Speaker, there is gross inequality now.

Mr. A. M. DOCKERY. You propose, in the matter of the Zoological Park, that the people who urged its establishment and are responsible for it shall at least pay one-half of the expense.

Mr. CLEMENTS. Shall at least pay one-half of it.

Mr. DOCKERY. That seems to be a very reasonable proposition.

Mr. CANNON. Does the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. Clements] agree with the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. McComas] that there should not be any formal resolution of instruction adopted by the House at this time?

Mr. CLEMENTS. I have nothing to advise about that. I have no objection to a resolution of instruction, but at the same time I hardly think it necessary. I think there ought to be such an understanding on the part of the House that the conferees may in some degree know the mind of the House on the various points of difference.

* * * * *

The SPEAKER (Mr. T. B. Reed). The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. McComas], which is that the House insist upon its disagreement and ask a further conference.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will appoint the same conferees (Mr. L. E. McComas, Mr. W. W. Morrow, and Mr. J. C. Clements).

February 25, 1891—Senate.

Mr. P. B. PLUMB. I ask leave at this time to submit a conference report.

* * * * *

Mr. PLUMB. Mr. President, it is proper perhaps that I should state the most serious points of difference which arose in the conference on this bill.

* * * * *

The next point was the transfer of funds which had been appropriated out of the revenues of the District for the maintenance of the Zoological Park for the last year.

Mr. G. G. VEST. I should like to make one inquiry of the Senator from Kansas. I could not understand in the course of his remarks what was the disagreement as to the Zoological Park.

Mr. PLUMB. The Senate, as the Senator will perhaps remember, adopted a provision in the appropriation bill crediting back to the District of Columbia the one-half of the \$90,000 in round numbers, which was a charge to funds of the District for expenses of the maintenance of the Zoological Park for last year. The House conferees did not feel warranted in accepting that proposition, and that is one of the items which may be said to be seriously in difference between the two Houses as the matter now stands.

The VICE-PRESIDENT (Mr. Levi P. Morton). The question is on the motion of the Senator from Kansas that the Senate still further insist on its amendments and ask a further conference with the House of Representatives.

The motion was agreed to.

By unanimous consent, the Vice-President was authorized to appoint the conferees at the further conference on the part of the Senate, and Mr. P. B. Plumb, Mr. H. L. Dawes, and Mr. F. M. Cockrell were appointed.

February 26, 1891—House.

Letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting, in reply to the House resolution of the 14th instant relating to the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, etc., the report of the First Comptroller upon that subject and a communication from the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. (Ex. Doc. No. 279.)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, February 25, 1891.

SIR: I am in receipt of the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 14th instant—

That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to inform the House of Representatives whether or not the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution have accepted the trust imposed by the act approved April 20, 1890, entitled "An act for the organization, improvement, and maintenance of the National Zoological Park," and to report by what legal authority the Treasury Department has paid out that portion of the appropriation made by said act which has been expended up to and including the 27th day of January, 1891.

In reply thereto I have the honor to inclose the report of the First Comptroller upon the subject, dated the 24th instant, together with a communication from Prof. S. P. Langley, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, to the Comptroller, dated the 20th instant.

Respectfully, yours,

A. B. NETTLETON,
Acting Secretary.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, FIRST COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
Washington, February 24, 1891.

SIR: Replying to House resolution dated February 14, 1891, which was referred to me for report, and which is herewith returned, I have the honor to make the following statement:

The act of Congress approved April 30, 1890 (26 Stat., 79), being "An act for the organization, improvement, and maintenance of the National Zoological Park," among other things provides—

"That one-half of the following sums named, respectively, is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and the other half out of the revenues of the District of Columbia, for the organization, improvement, and maintenance of the National Zoological Park, to be expended under the direction of the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, and to be drawn on their requisition and disbursed by the disbursing officer for said institution."

Following the provision are the sums appropriated for the purpose.

Since this act took effect the money necessary to carry out its provisions has been drawn on the requisition of the Regents, through their Secretary, Prof. S. P. Langley, and by the Treasury Department passed to the credit of the disbursing officer of the Smithsonian Institution, to wit, William W. Karr, in the office of the Treasurer of the United States. The money is subject to his draft for official purposes, when properly drawn and approved. Mr. Karr is the disbursing officer of the United States referred to in the act itself, and has given bond in accordance with law, and renders his accounts in accordance with the statute in such cases made and provided.

The names of the officials of the Smithsonian Institution and the Regents will be found on page 249 of the Official Congressional Directory of the Fifty-first Congress, which please see. You will observe that these officials do not all live in the city,

and I presume to say that they act through an executive committee and that the whole regency periodically meet to examine the accounts of the Secretary and the affairs of the Institution.

Neither Professor Langley nor the Regents receive any funds appropriated under the act of Congress; neither can the disbursing officer use the funds for his own purpose, if he were so disposed. Each check for the payment of money held subject to his order states on the face of it for what purpose it is drawn, and if not drawn for some purpose known to the law the check would not be honored. The accounts of the disbursing officer are scrutinized at this office monthly, and I can hardly conceive how it would be possible for even the disbursing officer to make an improper use of the funds. The Smithsonian Institution has conducted its business in this manner for many years, and even prior to the accession of Professor Langley to the Secretaryship the business was conducted in that manner.

Prof. Spencer F. Baird, who for many years occupied the position of Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, made requisitions for the money appropriated by Congress to be used by the Institution, and they were always honored by the Treasury Department, as I find upon examination. Whether the act provided that the money was to be drawn on requisitions of the Regents or not, the Treasury Department has always regarded the Secretary of the Institution as duly authorized, acting for the Regents, and, as before stated, moneys have been paid out and accounts settled upon that theory for many years.

The act of Congress above quoted provides—

“That the appropriation is to be expended under the direction of the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, to be drawn on their requisition and disbursed by the disbursing officer of said Institution.”

Professor Langley in his requisitions professed to act for the Regents, and so signed his name to requisitions, in accordance with the long-established custom that I have mentioned, I doubt not. He had a conversation with the officials of this office and of the office of the Secretary of the Treasury as to how requisitions should be drawn, and after consultation it was agreed that the old custom should be followed and that the requisitions of the Secretary, purporting to be drawn by order of the Regents, should be honored when duly made.

You will bear in mind that the Smithsonian Institution is a corporation of many years' standing; the act establishing it was passed by Congress August 10, 1846 (sec. 5579, Rev. Stat.). The President, Vice-President, Secretary of State, with other parties named in said section, and “such other persons as they may elect honorary members, are hereby constituted an establishment by the name of the ‘Smithsonian Institution,’ for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men; and by that name shall be known and have perpetual succession, with the powers, limitations, and restrictions hereinafter contained, and no other.” Then follows the manner of appointing Regents, their term of office, etc., followed by the manner of organizing the Board, with direction that they shall meet in the city of Washington, elect one of their number as chancellor, a suitable person as Secretary of the Institution, who shall also be secretary of the Board of Regents, and shall elect three of their own body as an executive committee, and fix upon a time for the regular meeting of the Board. The Board was so organized shortly after the passage of the act of Congress upon the subject, and has had perpetual succession ever since as a corporation, has elected an executive committee, etc., and has exercised the functions conferred upon it by Congress.

By the act approved April 30, 1890, *supra*, “the National Zoological Park,” which had been established by the act of March 2, 1889 (25 Stat., 808), was placed under the direction of the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, and by that act, in addition to the duties conferred upon them by the act of August 10, 1846, the duties and trusts specified in the act of April 30, 1890, were also conferred upon them. What

acts they have to perform, except the trusts imposed by this last act, if any, the statute leaves silent. They were in office, having in charge an important trust, "for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men," and no doubt Congress regarded the lodgment of the control of the park in their hands as germane to the original object for which the incorporation was established.

The Regents were authorized—

"To transfer to the park any living specimens, whether of animals or plants, now or hereafter in their charge, accept gifts for the park, at their discretion, in the name of the United States; to make exchanges of specimens and to administer the park for the advancement of science and instruction and recreation of the people."

I repeat, this act vested in that well-established incorporation other and additional duties, and in my judgment required no formal act of acceptance on the part of the Regents or any of the officers of the Smithsonian Institution. Following the general line of the law that all incorporations must act by agents, and regarding the Secretary as the active agent in possession of the Institution, and knowing that the Regents were scattered throughout the several States of the Union, and recognizing the fact that all persons must take cognizance of the law, the Treasury Department, through the advice of this office, assumed that the Secretary had the legal right to act for the Regents, and as such had the right to make requisitions for money and cause it to be placed in the hands of the proper disbursing officers, to enable them to carry out the provisions of the act of Congress in regard to the park. This office was not advised that the Regents had ever made and formally filed any notice of acceptance of the trust imposed, nor does it now deem that any such formal action was or is necessary. The very fact that they continue in office, under the original appointment, is evidence that they acquiesced in the provisions and trusts imposed upon them by the act of April 30, 1890. If the act of Congress had not imposed this trust of the park upon a well-known and established incorporation, well known to be organized and exercising its functions, the probabilities are that sufficient inquiry would have been made to have ascertained whether or not the Regents had organized under the law; but that was deemed unnecessary in this instance.

As above stated, the Smithsonian Institution was established in 1846, and regularly organized for the "increase and diffusion of knowledge among men." "The National Zoological Park" was established in 1889 by the act of March 2 of that year and the site purchased, for the "advancement of science and instruction of the people." By the act of April 30, 1890, the park was placed under the direction of the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, to be administered for the "advancement of science and the instruction and recreation of the people." The Regents of the Smithsonian Institution were authorized to transfer to the park any living specimens of animals or plants in their charge, accept gifts, etc., in the name of the United States, as fully set out in the law.

These several acts seem to be in the same general line and for the same general purpose, and Congress doubtless conceived the fact to be that the general interest would be best subserved by placing the whole under one management. Congress, beyond question, had such right, and when done it was clearly the duty of the Regents to execute the trust.

Upon this general line of authority and reason, "the Treasury Department has paid out that portion of the appropriation made by said act, which has been expended up to and including the 27th day of January, 1891."

Any bad results that might grow out of such action, if any such were possible, have been obviated by the Board of Regents themselves, by their resolution of the 28th of January, 1891, which will be found in a communication from Professor Langley to this office, attached and made part of this communication, marked Exhibit A, to which your attention is especially invited.

These several acts are all the evidence the Treasury Department has that the

Regents of the Smithsonian Institution have accepted the trust imposed by the act of April 30, 1890.

Very respectfully,

A. C. MATTHEWS,
Comptroller.

Hon. A. B. NETTLETON,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

EXHIBIT A.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION,
Washington, D. C., February 20, 1891.

SIR: I have been informally requested, through your Mr. Glover, to state whether the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution have accepted the trust imposed by the act of April 30, 1890, relative to the organization of the National Zoological Park. Mr. Glover showed me a copy of the resolution adopted by the House of Representatives on February 14, 1891, when, on the motion of Mr. Enloe, it was—

“Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to inform the House of Representatives whether or not the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution have accepted the trust imposed by the act approved April 30, 1890, entitled ‘An act for the organization, improvement, and maintenance of the National Zoological Park,’ and to report by what legal authority the Treasury Department has paid out that portion of the appropriation made by said act which has been expended up to and including the 27th day of January, 1891.”

I beg to express my thanks for the kindness which gives me an opportunity to say what, in the absence of the Regents and the Chancellor, I can only give as my own opinion, viz, that the Regents did not conceive that the law called upon them either to formally accept or decline, as a trust, what was in their opinion a duty imposed by the act in question, any more than a military officer should undertake to accept or decline a duty imposed upon him by the lawful orders of his superiors.

The act of Congress of August 10, 1846, organizing the Smithsonian Institution, copy of which is herewith submitted, provides—

“The business of the Institution shall be conducted at the city of Washington by a board of regents, named the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, to be composed of the Vice-President, the Chief Justice of the United States, and the governor of the District of Columbia, three members of the Senate and three members of the House of Representatives, together with six other persons, other than members of Congress, two of whom shall be resident in the city of Washington, and the other four shall be inhabitants of some State, but no two of them of the same State.” (Revised Statutes, Title LXXIII, section 5580.)

And further (see section 5582) that—

* * * “The Board shall also elect three of their own body as an executive committee.” * * *

The Board is, therefore, by its fundamental constitution, composed of citizens dispersed through the States, and is represented in its recess by three members of its body elected under the fundamental act.

At the meetings of the Board of Regents of January, 1889, and in 1890, there had been a general expression of opinion by the Regents in favor of a proposed National Zoological Park, to be established in the interests of science, and the members of the board in the Senate and House were requested to advocate the passage of the bill then before Congress. It has already been stated that in the view of the Regents such an act when passed was mandatory upon them, and that they had no discretion whether to accept or decline it, or do anything else than to execute the duty imposed by Congress.

In the exercise of his ordinary and necessary functions, the Secretary, not individually but advised and instructed by the executive committee and after conferring

with the Comptroller of the Treasury, signed the requisitions in a form which was satisfactory to the latter.

All these circumstances and others being present to the minds of the Regents at their late meeting on the 28th of January, 1891, they passed the following resolution:

"Whereas by an act of Congress of April 30, 1890, the National Zoological Park is placed under the direction of the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution—

"*Resolved*, That the action of the executive committee, during the recess of the Board, in authorizing the Secretary of the Institution to act for and in the name of the Regents in all matters pertaining to the 'National Zoological Park,' is hereby approved, and that the Regents authorize and direct the Secretary of the Institution to sign in their name all requisitions on the United States Treasury for the money appropriated by Congress for the National Zoological Park, and to approve for payment by the disbursing officer of the Smithsonian Institution all bills for services and supplies for said park."

What is above written as to the presumed intention of the Regents in passing this resolution I have given as my own opinion, but having consulted with the two members of the executive committee who are residents of the capital, and therefore within reach, they authorized me further to say that they concur in the opinions expressed above, and that they consider that what has been done in the matter of making requisitions upon the appropriation for the support of the Zoological Park is in accordance with the general policy of the Board in its administration of the Smithsonian Institution and of other matters committed to it by Congress.

I am, sir, yours, very respectfully,

S. P. LANGLEY, *Secretary*.

Hon. A. C. MATTHEWS,

First Comptroller of the Treasury Department.

Referred to Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department.

NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK—ESTIMATES.

December 1, 1890—House.

Estimates for 1892.

For continuing the construction of roads, walks, bridges, water supply, sewerage, and drainage, and for grading, planting, and otherwise improving the grounds of the National Zoological Park, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employees, \$29,500.

For erecting and repairing buildings and inclosures for animals, and for administrative purposes, in the National Zoological Park, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employees, \$36,850.

For care, subsistence, and transportation of animals for the National Zoological Park, and for the purchase of rare specimens not otherwise obtainable, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employees, and general incidental expenses not otherwise provided for, \$35,000.

EXPLANATION IN LETTER FROM SECRETARY OF SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION, S. P. LANGLEY, OCTOBER 20, 1890.

In submitting estimates for the National Zoological Park, I wish to say that it has not been deemed advisable to provide at the present time for the considerable expense which would be involved in the immediate opening to the public of the whole area of 167 acres purchased by Congress.

The complete establishment of the park in a manner befitting its national character will be a work of considerable time, and now that the natural beauties of the site are secured from the danger of destruction, it would seem best to set aside first some of the more attractive and picturesque parts of the grounds, into which the public may be admitted at an early day, and where the animals now on hand and shortly to be exhibited, will be cared for at a small part of the expense of opening the whole park.

Nearly 40 acres, selected on account of accessibility and moderate elevation, as well as on account of being adapted to the purposes of the park without great expense, will be thus set aside for immediate improvement, while a tract of some 15 acres more will be so arranged that the public can ramble through it, although it will not have at first a strictly park-like and expensive cultivation. There will thus be opened to the public, it is hoped by next year, between 50 and 60 acres, which is an area larger than that of the zoological gardens in the Regent's Park of London, or of the Jardin des Plantes of Paris, and this will be done at a comparatively small cost.

A distinct area of some 10 or 15 acres will be reserved in another portion of the park for administrative purposes, including a lodge for the resident superintendent, offices, stables, infirmary for animals, a proposed laboratory, and for other purposes requiring seclusion.

The explanations accompanying the estimates given below are not submitted as forming the subject of specific itemized appropriations, but only as giving briefly the principal considerations which have determined the gross amounts asked for; and it is further desirable to remember that in an undertaking like this, where everything is untried, the precision of estimate attainable in long-established expenditures is not possible.

Improvement and care of grounds.—The cost of improving this area of nearly 40 acres is estimated by Mr. Frederick Law Olmsted at about \$2,700 per acre, exclusive of buildings and bridges. There is inclosed herewith a copy of his estimates (marked Exhibit 1 following) relating to the subject, from which it is hoped that some reductions may still be made in practice. It should, however, be remembered that the cost of improving Central Park, New York, has already been not less than \$14,000 per acre, and that of Prospect Park, Brooklyn, \$9,000 per acre, while that of the large Franklin Park, Boston, is estimated at \$2,900 per acre. It is thought that at least \$29,500 should be appropriated for this work during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, and this amount is arrived at as follows:

Under way and projected:

Ponds and stonework.....	\$5,000
Water supply, including reservoir.....	4,000
Sewerage and drainage.....	4,300
Roads and walks.....	10,000
Bridges.....	15,700
Cultivating, planting, and miscellaneous work.....	14,500
	<hr/> 53,500

Items of the existing appropriation properly falling under this head:

<i>Item 4.</i> —For the creation of artificial ponds and other provisions for aquatic animals.....	\$2,000
<i>Item 5.</i> —For water supply, sewerage, and drainage.....	7,000
<i>Item 6.</i> —For roads, walks, and bridges.....	15,000
	<hr/> 24,000

Amount recommended to be appropriated..... 29,500

Buildings and inclosures.—It is desired to at first proceed only with work which is absolutely necessary to creditably exhibit the animals now in the possession of the

Government, and those which are to be, at any rate, expected in such a collection even at its first opening. Reliance is placed on the known disposition of the people of the country to donate specimens. The sums asked for animal houses are within those usually expended for structures of this character, and certainly far within what will ultimately be required; but for that reason, it is intended to arrange the actual buildings so that they can be enlarged in future years as money may be appropriated for the purpose.

The sum asked for buildings and inclosures is \$38,850, in detail as follows:

Under way and projected:

Large animal houses (on account).....	\$15,000
Aviary and house for small animals (on account).....	12,500
Houses and yards for foxes and wolves	2,000
Caves for bears and other carnivora	9,850
Buffalo and elk house	2,800
Fences for ruminants and for smaller inclosures	3,000
Fences for paths and for protection of grounds within park.....	2,000
Boundary fence for park.....	4,000
Holt house, repairing, and furniture.....	3,500
Stable and shed.....	1,500
Infirmiry for sick, disabled, and breeding animals.....	2,000
Toolhouse, shops, and sheds.....	2,200
Public-comfort pavilions, etc.....	2,500
	<hr/>
	62,850

Items of the existing appropriation falling under this head:

Item 1.—For the shelter of animals.....	\$15,000
Item 2.—For shelter-barns, cages, fences, and inclosures, and other provisions for the custody of animals.....	9,000
Item 3.—For repairs to the Holt mansion to make the same suit- able for occupancy, and for office furniture.....	2,000
	<hr/>
	26,000

Amount recommended to be appropriated..... 38,850

Maintenance and increase of collections.—It has been thought proper to group the regular current and incidental expenses of the park together, under head of maintenance and increase of collections. Forty-two thousand dollars were appropriated for this purpose last year, but it is thought that \$35,000 will suffice for the fiscal year 1891-92, notwithstanding the increase in the collections which is expected.

EXHIBIT 1.

F. L. OLMSTED & Co., LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS,
Brookline, Massachusetts, October 1, 1890.

DEAR SIR: At your request we submit the following approximate estimate of the cost of improving the National Zoological Park according to the plan which we had the honor to present on the 25th ultimo.

This estimate assumes that suitable provision for the animals now on hand, or likely soon to be acquired, and for the convenience and enjoyment of the public, will require an area of about 37 acres to be brought into a condition generally similar to that of the better class of public parks of the country.

In addition to such grading along roads and walks as is usual in parks, the item of earthwork includes the filling of the approaches to the bridge and the raising of the ground for the bear pits in the quarry to a level above that of the last great flood.

Accurate detailed surveys and working drawings not having been yet prepared, the quantities noted in the estimate are to be regarded not as exact, but as liberal.

The estimate does not include the buildings nor the bridge of the plan, it being assumed that the architect will inform you of the cost of these.

The estimate does not include a fence along the boundary of the entire park, but it does allow for enough fencing to inclose that portion of the park which is to be improved, and for numerous paddocks for the animals.

The prices assumed are those usual for good work done by contract in this vicinity. Prices in Washington will probably be found a little lower.

Approximate preliminary estimate.

Earthwork:

11,000 cubic yards topsoil, handled twice, at 80 cents.....	\$8, 800
18,300 cubic yards subsoil, handled once, at 50 cents	9, 150
	<hr/> \$17, 950

Sewerage and drainage:

2,450 linear feet 6-inch vitrified sewer pipe, laid, at 50 cents.....	1, 225
6,000 linear feet 4-inch subsoil drains, laid, at 15 cents.....	1, 020
11,500 linear feet 2-inch subsoil drains, laid, at 15 cents.....	1, 725
8 catch-basins, at \$50	400
	<hr/> 4, 370
	<hr/> 22, 320

Water supply:

5,000 linear feet cast-iron pipe, laid, at \$1.....	5, 000
1 underground reservoir	2, 000
5 hydrants.....	250
	<hr/> 7, 250

Roads:

5,500 square yards macadamizing, at \$1.....	5, 500
1,100 linear feet paved gutter (concourse and bridge approaches), at 60 cents	660
1,100 linear feet curbing (concourse and bridge approaches), at 60 cents	660
	<hr/> 6, 820

Walks:

5,400 square yards (stone and gravel), at 80 cents.....	4, 320
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Fencing:

22,000 linear feet iron fencing (average say \$1)	22, 000
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Cultivating:

37 acres, grubbing, surface grading, manuring, plowing, trenching, rak- ing, seeding, and planting with trees and shrubs, at \$500 an acre.....	18, 500
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Miscellaneous:

Seats, tools, signs, tree guards, rock work and concreting for bear pits, etc., also (in portions of park not covered by above estimate) forestry work, planting, and operations necessary to preserve ground from gullying and washing away	10, 000
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91, 210

Add 10 per cent for plans, engineering, superintendence, and contin- gencies	9, 121
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Total..... 100, 331

The cost of suitably preparing public grounds under nearly all circumstances is much larger than the public is generally prepared to believe to be necessary, and it commonly occurs that the supposed excessive cost is attributed to a disposition to give them a highly artificial, ornamental character. For this reason we wish to

state that in the plan to which the above estimate refers no ornamental gardening is had in view. Except a moderate amount of planting of common trees, bushes, and native hardy perennials, the only work provided for, other than that of necessary constructions in the form of roads, walks, gutters, drains, sewers, means of water supply and distribution, and other utilitarian features, is such grading as, in our judgment, is required to prevent these artificial elements of the park from becoming excessively conspicuous and harshly discordant with the native grace of the natural topography.

In estimating the cost of grading, sewerage, and drainage, we have assumed that wherever the preliminary part of the work can be made to conform to the intention of the general and final plan such work should be of a permanent character.

It may be questioned whether a saving could not be made in the quantity of earth-work had in view in the estimate. It could, but only by giving the slopes of the roads, for instance, a greater degree than we think desirable, of the manifestly artificial character which railroad embankments and military earthworks usually have, and which, in this case, in order to preserve an effect of natural topography, it is essential to avoid.

The only items of the estimate that can, in our judgment, be materially reduced are these:

1. The water supply, by omitting the underground reservoir and the main leading to it from the buffalo house.
2. The fence, by providing smaller inclosures, and by having smaller and fewer paddocks, and perhaps, also, by using a form of construction that would require to be replaced after a few years.
3. The bear pits, by leaving them at their present level, subject to be overflowed by unusual freshets.
4. The bridge approaches, by substituting trestles for the earth filling had in view in the estimate.
5. By cultivating and otherwise preparing a somewhat smaller area of ground than that had in view.

We are, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

F. L. OLMSTED & Co.

Prof. S. P. LANGLEY,

Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.

INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGES.

January 22, 1890—Senate.

MR. WILLIAM P. FRYE. I am instructed by the Committee on Foreign Relations to report a joint resolution (S. 49), and I am also instructed by the same committee to ask for its present consideration:

That for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of the convention between the United States of America, Belgium, Brazil, Italy, Portugal, Servia, and Spain, concluded at Brussels March 15, 1886, and ratified by the President July 19, 1888, the Public Printer is hereby authorized to supply to the international exchange office with due promptness a sufficient number of public documents, and that, to meet the additional expense entailed for clerk hire and postage, the sum of \$2,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution.

Passed.

February 20, 1890—House.

Mr. A. C. THOMPSON submitted report (H. 327) on S. 49.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs, to whom was referred the joint resolution (S. 49), having duly considered the same, report as follows:

By the terms of the convention mentioned, the Governments ratifying the same undertook "to have transmitted to the legislative chambers of each contracting State, as fast as their publication, a copy of the official journal, as well as of the parliamentary annals and documents which are given publicity." To fulfill this obligation on the part of the United States will require an expenditure for clerk hire, postage, etc., as estimated by the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, of \$2,000 a year, which amount is appropriated by said resolution.

Your committee recommend its passage.

Committed to Committee of the Whole.

April 11, 1890—House.

Mr. ALBERT C. THOMPSON. I ask unanimous consent to discharge the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union from the consideration of the joint resolution (S. 49). I ask that it be considered at this time.

The resolution was read.

Mr. W. C. P. BRECKINRIDGE of Kentucky. I think we had better have the regular order.

Mr. THOMPSON. Will the gentleman allow me to make a statement?

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE of Kentucky. I have no objection to that, but I will state to my friend that I will call for the regular order. I do not think the gentleman will change my state of mind by his explanation.

Mr. THOMPSON. This country has entered into a certain convention to exchange parliamentary documents, involving documents from all these nations with whom we are under treaty. Ours are ready to be sent out, but it needs this simple appropriation to pay the postage and transportation. The Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution asks for this, and it is necessary. I therefore hope that the gentleman will not insist upon his objection.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE of Kentucky. I think we had better have the regular order.

May 20, 1890.

[Memorandum by Mr. S. P. Langley relative to the reimbursement of the Smithsonian fund for expenditures on account of Government exchanges sent to Hon. B. Butterworth, House of Representatives.]

At a meeting of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution on January 8, 1890, it was

Resolved, That the Regents instruct the Secretary to ask of Congress legislation for the repayment to the Institution of the amount advanced from the Smithsonian fund for governmental service in carrying on the exchanges.

In pursuance of this instruction the Secretary has the honor to submit the following statement:

Under the act of Congress accepting a donation from James Smithson for "the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men," and giving effect to this trust by the foundation of the Smithsonian Institution, the Board of Regents in 1851 established a system of international exchange of the transactions of learned societies and like works; but, in addition to such publications, it voluntarily transported between 1851 and 1867 somewhat over 20,000 packages of publications of the bureaus of the National Government, at an estimated cost to the private funds of the Institution of about \$8,000. This, however, was understood to be a voluntary service, and no request for its reimbursement has been made or is contemplated.

Congress, however, in 1867, by its act of March 2, imposed upon the Institution the duty of exchanging fifty copies of all documents printed by order of either House of Congress or by the United States Government or bureaus, for similar works published in foreign countries, and especially by foreign governments.

The Institution possessed special facilities and experience for such work, the propriety of its undertaking which, in the interests of the Government, is evident; but it was hardly to have been anticipated that the Government should direct this purely administrative service and make no appropriation for its support. Such, however, was the case, and, with the exception of a small (presently to be noted) sum returned by some bureaus, it was wholly maintained during the next thirteen years, or until the first appropriation to the Institution for exchanges in 1881, at the expense of the private fund of James Smithson.

From January 1, 1868, to June 30, 1886, 292,483 packages containing these official Government publications, having little to do with the object to which Congress devoted the Institution's private funds, were transported by the exchange bureau at a pro rata cost of \$92,943.36, of which \$29,706.85 accrued between 1881, when the first specific appropriation was made, and 1886. Of this \$92,943.36, \$19,302.35 was returned from various departments and bureaus, leaving a balance of \$73,641.01 expended in carrying exclusively governmental publications.

What has preceded refers to the transportation of official documents, and not to that of transactions of learned societies and other like works; but it is now necessary to mention that in 1878 the honorable Secretary of State designated the Smithsonian Institution as the special agent of the United States Government for carrying out the provisions of an international convention at Paris, which made the respective governments assume the cost, not only of the transportation of official documents, but of scientific and literary publications between

the states interested, and it would seem that Congress itself adopted this view of its responsibility, for from July 1, 1881, to June 30, 1886, while the Congressional and bureaucratic exchange represented a pro rata cost of \$29,706.85, and the scientific publications \$39,034.90, Congress appropriated directly \$35,500—somewhat more than the cost of the Government exchange, but leaving a balance of \$3,534.90 for scientific and literary exchanges unpaid. This latter sum, \$3,534.90, added to the \$73,641.01 mentioned above, makes a total of \$77,175.91 for which, in equity, repayment might be requested.

In 1886, on the 15th of March, plenipotentiaries of the United States and various other nationalities signed a convention more formal than that at Paris, by which the respective governments definitely assumed the exchange of official documents and scientific and literary publications between the states interested.

The Institution prefers to adopt the latter date as a basis for its request rather than the earlier date, though, as mentioned above, equity would seem to allow it the entire sum expended for exchanges, at least since its official recognition by Congress in 1881 as the Government exchange agent. No claim for the exchange of a purely scientific character is made for the years 1881 to 1886, so that the \$35,500 that Congress appears to have appropriated for this end is treated as having a retroactive effect, and this amount deducted from the crude obligation of \$73,641.01 leaves \$38,141.01 as the amount due the private fund of James Smithson from 1868 to 1886.

Considering separately the period from July 1, 1886, to June 30, 1889, we find that the amount expended in these years under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution on account of international exchanges was \$47,126.56; of this sum \$37,000 were paid by Congressional appropriations, \$3,091.75 were paid by Government departments and others, and the balance, \$7,034.81, by the Smithsonian Institution.

The action of the Board of Regents contemplates the presentation to Congress of a request to return to the Smithsonian fund the sums here shown to have been expended in the interests and by the authority of the National Government, namely, \$38,141.01, in excess of appropriations advanced from January 1, 1868, to June 30, 1886, for the exchange of official Government documents, and \$7,034.81 in excess of appropriations from July 1, 1886, to June 30, 1889, advanced for the purpose of carrying out a convention entered into by the United States, or an aggregate of \$45,175.82.

DRAFT OF BILL.

Be it enacted, etc., That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, in repayment of moneys expended from the Smithsonian fund in exchanging with foreign countries the official publications of the United States Government, and in carrying out

the provisions of a convention for the exchange of literary and scientific publications signed by a representative of the United States at Brussels March 15, 1886, namely:

SEC. 2. For exchanging the official publications of the United States Government from 1868 to 1886, as provided for by resolution 72, Fortieth Congress, second session, the sum of \$38,141.01.

SEC. 3. For exchanging, from July 1, 1886, to June 30, 1889, official documents and scientific literary publications, as provided for by the "convention between the United States of America, Belgium, Brazil, and other nations," concluded at Brussels March 15, 1886, the sum of \$7,034.81; in all, \$45,175.82.

INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGES—ESTIMATES.

December 2, 1889—House.

Estimates for 1891.

For continuing the system of international exchanges between the United States and foreign countries, under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employees, \$29,500.

NOTE.—See Congressional Record July 29, 1888, p. 7666, and Senate Ex. Doc. No. 139, Fiftieth Congress, second session.

February 7, 1890—House.

Deficiency estimates for 1890.

To reimburse the Smithsonian Institution for expenses incurred in the exchange of the publications of the (Fish) Commission for those of foreign countries, being for the service of the fiscal year 1889, \$215.20.

December 1, 1890—House.

Estimates for 1892.

For the expenses of the system of international exchanges between the United States and foreign countries, under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employees, \$32,400.

EXPLANATION BY SECRETARY OF SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION, S. P. LANGLEY, OCTOBER 20, 1890.

The sum of \$32,400 for international exchanges is estimated as necessary to carry out in an efficient manner the provisions of conventions between the United States and certain other foreign countries concluded at Brussels, March 15, 1886, and ratified and proclaimed in January, 1889, for the exchange of official documents and scientific and literary publications, and also for the exchange of official journals and parliamentary annals of the States adhering thereto.

Since 1868 the Smithsonian Institution has been required by Congress to conduct the exchange of Congressional documents with the official publications of other countries, though Congress has defrayed but a portion of the expense.

Even since 1886, the date of the treaty at Brussels referred to above, wherein the United States undertook to conduct a bureau of international exchanges, the whole

cost of the service has not been provided for by the Government. In fact, a careful investigation of the accounts shows that since the earlier date of January 1, 1868, to June 30, 1889, \$45,175.82 was paid from the Smithsonian fund for work properly belonging to the General Government.

At present the appropriation of \$17,000 is made directly to the Institution for international exchanges, and smaller sums, aggregating about \$2,000, are granted to various bureaus to enable them to repay the Smithsonian Institution a portion of the cost of transporting their exchanges. It is the object of the increased estimate, now submitted, to unite the entire exchange appropriation in a single item, to pay the steamship companies for carrying the exchange boxes, thereby securing greater rapidity of transmission (exchange boxes are now carried free of freight charges by most of the ocean steamship lines), and to make the increase in clerical force demanded by the constantly increasing bulk of the exchanges.

January 12, 1891—House.

Deficiency estimates for 1891.

To pay amounts found due by the accounting officers of the Treasury on account of international exchanges, Smithsonian Institution, being for the service of the fiscal year 1889, as follows: Union Pacific Railroad Company, \$1.24; Central Pacific Railroad Company, \$1.06; Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, \$0.66—\$2.96.

February 27, 1891—Senate.

Supplemental deficiency estimates by the Treasury Department for 1891.

To pay the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company the amount found due by the accounting officers of the Treasury on account of international exchanges, Smithsonian Institution, being for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, \$0.67.

INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGES—APPROPRIATIONS.

July 11, 1890.

Legislative, executive, and judicial act for 1891.

Library of Congress: For compensation of * * * 8 [assistant librarians] at \$1,400 each, one of whom shall be in charge of international exchanges * * *

For expenses of exchanging public documents for the publications of foreign governments, \$1,500.

[This pays 1 clerk at \$900 and 1 clerk at \$600.]

(Stat., XXVI, 234.)

Naval Observatory: For repairs [etc.], * * * including payment to Smithsonian Institution for freight on Observatory publications sent to foreign countries, foreign postage, expressage [etc.], \$4,550.

(Stat., XXVI, 255.)

Patent Office: For purchase of books, and expenses of transporting publication of patents issued by the Patent Office to foreign governments, \$3,000: *Provided*, That hereafter the Official Gazette may be exchanged for publications of a scientific or useful character published

in this or any foreign country adapted to the needs and uses of the scientific library of the Patent Office.

(Stat., XXVI, 259.)

July 19, 1890—House.

Mr. DAVID B. HENDERSON, from Committee on Appropriations, submitted report (H. 2772) to accompany bill (H. 11459).

[Extract.]

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION, INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGES,

Washington, D. C., June 25, 1890.

DEAR SIR: With reference to an item submitted by the Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries, in the deficiency bill (Executive Document No. 174, Fifty-first Congress, first session), making provision for the repayment of \$210.20 to the Smithsonian Institution, for the international exchange of Fish Commission documents, and in response to your verbal request, I have the honor to present for the information of the Committee on Appropriations the following statement of the disbursements by the Smithsonian Institution on account of international exchanges for the fiscal year 1888-89, taken from the report of the Secretary for that year (pp. 74, 75):

EXPENSE.

From an examination of the books of the disbursing officer it appears that the actual cost of the exchange service for the year has been \$17,152.10, divided as follows:

Salaries and compensation of employees	\$11,479.25
Salaries of foreign agents (London and Leipzig)	1,500.00
Freight.....	2,555.23
Packing boxes	586.20
Printing, postage, stationery, and miscellaneous.....	1,031.42
Total	17,152.10

Fifteen thousand dollars of this sum were appropriated directly by Congress for "the expenses of the system of international exchanges, * * * under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution," \$1,363.54 were repaid to the Institution by Government departments to which specific appropriations had been granted for this purpose, leaving a deficit of \$788.56, which was paid from the Smithsonian fund.

Although all of the Government bureaus that have occasion to transmit their publications through the Institution are not provided with funds available for defraying the cost of the service, it seems to have been the intention of Congress that its specific appropriation for the exchange business should be supplemented by special appropriations to some of the bureaus and departments of the Government, so that the charge of 5 cents per pound weight imposed by the Regents in 1878 might be met by them. The average amount annually repaid to the Institution in this way during the past eleven years has been about \$1,400.

Packages.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.
Received	52,218	75,107	75,966
Shipped:			
Domestic	10,294	12,301	17,218
Foreign.....	41,424	62,806	58,085

The disbursement in detail of \$15,000, the appropriation to this Institution for international exchanges for 1888-89, is given in House Miscellaneous Document 43, Fifty-first Congress, first session, a marked copy of which is herewith inclosed.

It will be seen that the system of international exchanges, which our Government is under treaty obligations to maintain, is in part supported from the Smithsonian fund, and that the item of \$210.20, referred to above, is a reimbursement to that fund of money already advanced for the benefit of the United States Fish Commission.

In conclusion, I beg leave to assure you of my hearty concurrence in the opinion that you have informally expressed, that it is to the interest of the Government that the entire expense of international exchanges should be borne in a single appropriation bill rather than by numerous small appropriations to various bureaus supplementing the general appropriations for exchanges made to this institution.

I am, sir, very respectfully, yours,

S. P. LANGLEY, *Secretary.*

HON. JOSEPH G. CANNON,

Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

Committed to Committee of the Whole.

August 30, 1890.

Sundry civil act for 1891.

For expenses of the system of international exchanges between the United States and foreign countries, under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employees, \$17,000.

(Stat., XXVI, 383.)

U. S. Geological Survey: For the purchase of necessary books for the library, and the payment for the transmission of public documents through the Smithsonian exchange, \$5,000.

(Stat., XXVI, 392.)

War Department: For the transportation of reports and maps to foreign countries, through the Smithsonian Institution, \$100.

(Stat., XXVI, 402.)

September 30, 1890.

Deficiency act for 1890, etc.

To reimburse the Smithsonian Institution for expenses incurred in the exchange of the publications of the Fish Commission for those of foreign countries, being for the service of the fiscal year 1889, \$215.20.

(Stat., XXVI, 507.)

For international exchanges, Smithsonian Institution, \$1.05.

(Stat., XXVI, 547.)

February 3, 1891—House.

Mr. J. G. CANNON reported from Committee on Appropriations in sundry civil bill for 1892, \$17,000.

March 3, 1891.

Deficiency act for 1891, etc.

To pay the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company, amount found due by the accounting officers of the Treasury on account of international exchanges, Smithsonian Institution, being for the service of the fiscal year 1889, \$0.66.

(Stat., XXVI, 866.)

March 3, 1891.

Legislative, executive, and judicial act for 1892.

Library of Congress: For compensation of * * * 8 [assistant librarians] at \$1,400 each; one of whom shall be in charge of international exchanges * * *.

For expenses of exchanging public documents for the publications of foreign governments, \$1,500.

[This pays 1 clerk at \$900 and 1 clerk at \$600.]

(Stat., XXVI, 914.)

Naval Observatory: For repairs [etc.], * * * including payment, to Smithsonian Institution for freight on Observatory publications sent to foreign countries, postage, expressage, [etc.], \$4,550.

(Stat., XXVI, 935.)

Patent Office: For purchase of books, and expenses of transporting publications patents issued by the Patent Office to foreign governments, \$3,000.

(Stat., XXVI, 939.)

March 3, 1891.

Sundry civil act for 1892.

For expenses of the system of international exchanges between the United States and foreign countries, under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employees, \$17,000.

(Stat., XXVI, 963.)

U. S. Geological Survey: For the purchase of necessary books for the library, and the payment for the transmission of public documents through the Smithsonian exchange, \$2,500.

(Stat., XXVI, 972.)

War Department: For the transportation of reports and maps to foreign countries, through the Smithsonian Institution, \$100.

(Stat., XXVI, 978.)

STANLEY INDIAN PAINTINGS.

January 28, 1890—Senate.

Mr. JAMES McMILLAN submitted resolution:

That the Committee on the Library be, and it is hereby, directed to inquire into the propriety of purchasing from the administratrix of the late John M. Stanley the historical Indian paintings by the said John M. Stanley now in custody of the Smithsonian Institution, and also the picture known as "The Trial of Red Jacket," now in the possession of the said administratrix.

Referred to Committee on the Library.

February 17, 1890—House.

Mr. J. L. CHIPMAN introduced resolution (same as submitted by Mr. McMillan in the Senate January 28, 1890).

Referred to Committee on the Library.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS MEMORIAL.

February 18, 1890—House.

Mr. JAMES BUCHANAN introduced bill (H. 7165):

That there shall be established in the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, a memorial to Christopher Columbus, which memorial shall be of the character and erected in the manner hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, and the Librarian of Congress be, and they are hereby, constituted a board to select a site, adopt a plan for, and superintend the erection of said memorial; within two months after the passage of this act the said board shall advertise for plans and specifications for such erection; said advertisement shall contain a short statement of the design and purpose of such memorial, and a requirement that any plan submitted shall be capable of subsequent extension and addition, and that for the successful design a fee of \$5,000 will be paid; upon the adoption of such design said board shall proceed to erect upon the grounds, preferably connected with the Smithsonian Institution, such memorial. The superintendence of said work shall be under the direction of some officer of engineers in the United States Army, to be detailed for that purpose by the President of the United States upon the request of said board.

SEC. 3. That any design adopted by said board shall provide galleries for the exhibition of paintings and sculptures by American artists first, and second by alien artists; such design shall also provide halls and galleries for the exhibition of the best and most worthy products of American artisanship, including the application of art and ornament to articles of use. It shall also make provision for the exhibition of the progress of the mechanical arts and inventions as applied to manufacturing, the arts, and to agriculture, and to carry out the central design of such memorial, which shall be primarily to afford an exhibition, permanent and progressive, of the achievements of the art and industry of the people of the United States, and secondarily to gather together and exhibit the most worthy works of art and industry of alien people obtainable by the people or the Government of the United States for that purpose.

SEC. 4. That the said board are hereby charged with the duty of having the said memorial so far advanced in course of erection that the corner stone thereof shall be laid upon the four hundredth anniversary of the first landing of Christopher Columbus upon American soil, and to provide for appropriate ceremonies in connection therewith, of which an oration by the President of the United States shall form a part.

SEC. 5. That for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act the sum of \$1,000,000 is hereby appropriated, to be payable within the first year after the approval of this act, and the sum of \$2,000,000 thereafter annually until the full sum of \$5,000,000 in all shall have been paid, and all payments shall be made upon the requisition of the said board, and the accounts and vouchers of said board shall be audited and, if found correct, approved by the proper accounting officers.

Referred to Committee on the Library.

EXPOSITIONS.

*Chicago Exposition.**March 15, 1890—House.*

Mr. JOHN W. CANDLER, from Select Committee on the World's Fair, submitted a report (H. 890) on bill (H. 8393), appended to which was a letter from Mr. S. P. Langley, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution:

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION, U. S. NATIONAL MUSEUM,
Washington, March 12, 1890.

SIR. I have before me the letter of the Hon. J. W. Candler, chairman of the World's Fair Committee of the House of Representatives, dated February 26, with

your indorsement of March 1, requesting me to furnish an estimate of the cost of placing, caring for, and return of such an exhibit as should, in my judgment, be made by the Smithsonian Institution and National Museum at the World's Fair at Chicago in 1892.

I wish to preface what I have to say with the remark that the estimates for space and cost have been carefully made by experts who have participated in all of the great expositions of the past sixteen years. The Smithsonian Museum is the one bureau of the Government whose special function is that of exhibition, and its officers are prepared to say with great exactness what can be done with any specified sum. The estimates have not been made with a view to possible reduction, but represent the minimum sum with which a display suitable for the place and occasion can be prepared within the time of opening.

I wish also to call attention to the fact that in the fourteen years which have elapsed since the Philadelphia Exhibition the standards of exhibition work have completely changed, and the display of the Government Departments at Philadelphia, which was admirable for the time and thoroughly satisfactory to all visitors, would fall far below the expectations of the present.

As a more specific illustration of my meaning, I will cite the Fisheries Exposition in 1880, which excited so much admiration abroad as to form a kind of epoch in the history of such undertakings. I am assured by the gentlemen in charge of that display—and to whom its exceptional success was mainly due—that in the London Exhibition of 1883, after a lapse of only three years, the standard of what was expected to be reached had been so raised that had the United States repeated the display (which was so unrivaled in Berlin) it would not have stood higher than tenth among the competing national exhibits on that occasion.

The standard of excellence has recently been still further advanced by the Paris Exposition of 1889, for which the resources of the French Government and the ingenuity and talent of the people were severely taxed during a five years' period of preparation.

Past experience seems therefore inapplicable to present circumstances, and I can only say that in view of the limited time and the great expectations which are entertained in connection with the Chicago Exhibition, the expense must of necessity be greater than on similar occasions in the past.

In 1876 there was practically no National Museum, and the display made at that time by the Smithsonian Institution, covering about 25,000 square feet of floor space, was of a kind which most of the visitors had never seen. In 1892, when the national collections in Washington cover about 125,000 square feet, and are sufficiently extensive to require the immediate addition of at least 105,000 additional square feet, it would seem that the area required in a great international exhibition should be at least three times as much as in 1876, and that the cost of preparation would be proportionately greater in relation to the floor space occupied.

That this must necessarily be so is indicated by our experience at the Cincinnati Exhibition, where the proportionate cost was \$6.25 per foot, while at Philadelphia it was approximately \$3.75.

Keeping these things in mind, and also the undoubted fact that the time for preparation will be, at most, inadequately brief, I feel that I must name a sum out of proportion to previous expenditures in earlier and smaller Government expositions. The insuring of a successful exhibit on the part of the Smithsonian Institution has not been considered in making our estimates so much as the desire for a reasonable guaranty against failure.

I note with much satisfaction that the resolution of the House committee does not by its wording indicate a disposition to prevent the acquisition of new specimens by purchase and otherwise. In 1876 a large amount of material was obtained, which, after exhibition in Philadelphia, was returned to Washington, becoming the perma-

ment property of the people, and the nucleus of the great collections now in the Museum building, and the same usage prevailed at the New Orleans Exposition in 1885.

In 1888, however, on the occasion of the Cincinnati Exposition, the rulings of the Treasury were quite at variance with those on previous occasions, and it was decided by the special auditor in charge of the accounts that no new objects could be obtained except such as might be necessary to "complete series" already in the Museum. This ruling was far from being in the interest of economy, and its enforcement interfered sadly with the success of our participation in the Cincinnati Exhibition.

If the Smithsonian Institution should be instructed to participate in the exhibition at Chicago, it will undoubtedly be necessary to obtain large quantities of new material, which must be either purchased, collected in the field, or, in the case of the models and other similar preparations, which are most effective on such occasions, made in the workshops of the Museum.

The exhibition of such new material will be more essential on this occasion than hitherto, for two principal reasons:

(1) That at a time when the capital will be an especial object of interest for foreign visitors, it will be undesirable to denude its halls of any large number of the objects now on exhibition.

(2) That many of the most attractive objects have already been shown at exhibitions in Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Louisville, and elsewhere, and the public visiting the Chicago exhibition would not be satisfied to look at them again.

In planning for the proposed exhibition, those departments would be selected in which it would seem possible, within the brief time available, to make the most imposing and instructive displays, and in which it is believed that results can be produced which would not be discreditable even in comparison with the success of the Paris Exposition. I will mention some of the directions in which satisfactory results may undoubtedly be secured.

(1) The Smithsonian Institution should exhibit its own history, condition, and functions, and the general results of its operations during its forty-six years of existence, including its publications, explorations, and researches, twenty-five years' period of meteorological observations, etc. It may also with propriety undertake to set forth the history of American science and exploration from the time of the discovery of the continent to the present day, and the activities of the numerous scientific institutions and societies of the United States, the progress of scientific exploration by the Government of the United States, and by individuals and foreign governments in all parts of the American continent, together with a collection of portraits of representative scientific men of the world, so far as they have been associated with the development of scientific thought in America.

(2) The National Museum, as on previous occasions, would undertake to illustrate the natural resources of the United States and their utilization, so far as this subject was not undertaken by other departments.

In this connection special attention should be given to the animal resources of the continent. It would be desirable to show large groups mounted by the best methods of modern taxidermy of the various quadrupeds of America which are fast approaching extermination—buffalo, elk, moose, musk ox, caribou, mountain goat, mountain sheep, the five species of deer and beaver, the walrus, the fur seal, the sea elephant, and others equally interesting, and equally liable to extinction, though not so large; indeed, every species of American animal, bird, reptile, or invertebrates which is of sufficient importance to man, at least so far as they are of sufficient interest to mankind, to have been designated by popular names.

In this connection may be represented, also, all methods of hunting employed in America, especially by uncivilized man. Supplementing the whole, a display of the various products of the animal kingdom used by man in his arts and industries. This

is a subject which has not yet been adequately worked out in this country, but to which the Bethnal Green Museum in London, one of the most interesting places of public instruction in the world, is very largely devoted.

The industrial resources derived from the vegetable and mineral kingdoms may also with propriety be shown, except so far as these subjects may be taken up respectively by the Department of Agriculture and the Geological Survey.

In connection with the anthropological departments of the Museum, an attempt should be made to show the physical and other characteristics of the principal races of man, and the early stages of the history of civilization as shown by the evolution of certain selected primitive arts and industries. Here might properly be presented a considerable number of models of habitations and of costumed figures. Nothing was so popular and effective in the recent Paris Exposition as displays of this character, and the resources of the National Museum workshops for doing work of this kind are probably better than are to be found elsewhere in America. In the case of certain selected arts and industries, it might be well to show quite a large group of specimens, and to show their development from their beginning to the most advanced stages of the present time.

Among those best suited for this treatment would be the history of transportation by land and water. A floor space of 5,000 feet might well be occupied by this subject, which forms so important a part of the history of civilization. Every mode of transportation known to man may be shown by originals, drawings, and models. A large amount of material in this direction is already in our possession, and much more is easily accessible. The economical industries, including an exhibition of the chemical elements and all their principal combinations; the methods of manufacture of all substances produced by the applications of chemistry and their utilization in the arts and industries; the history of music and musical instruments; the history and methods of printing and book making; the history of the development of instruments of precision; the history and methods of photography and the graphic arts; the fine arts, and the application of the arts of design to industrial arts and manufacture.

(3) As a special subject, the archaeology of America, to constitute the exhibit of the Bureau of Ethnology. This will include illustrations of the mounds and ruins of the ancient Pueblos, the cliff ruins of the cavate lodgers of the Pueblo regions, the shell mounds of the Pacific, and also the archaeology of the Atlantic Slope and the culture of the Alaskan Indians; all these subjects to be shown by means of models, photographs, drawings and maps, and collections of the objects of art characteristic of each of these types of civilization, together with a representation of the work and methods of the Bureau by means of its publications.

A portion of the material for such an exhibit has already been collected and is now in possession of the Bureau or of the National Museum, but a portion to illustrate special features is still to be gathered.

For the proper exhibition of the material, it is estimated that 15,000 square feet of floor surface will be required and 5,000 square feet of wall and window space. The estimate for floor surface includes all necessary allowance for aisles and passages.

To make such supplementary collections as are necessary; to make maps, charts, models, photographs, and transparencies; to transport the material and install it in Chicago, including cost of cases and expense of mounting and labeling specimens; to prepare a catalogue; to care for the exhibit while in Chicago, and finally to transport it to the National Museum at Washington, it is estimated that \$160,000 will be required.

I have prepared a detailed estimate of the exhibits under each of these heads as to space and cost. These are at your disposition, but are not given here. From these estimates the following more general ones have been derived.

The amount of space required will not be less than 80,000 square feet, which would be equivalent to 60,000 square feet exclusive of the space reserved for main passage

aisles through the building. This is in addition to the 15,000 feet for the Bureau of Ethnology, and is less than three times what was assigned to the Smithsonian Institution and the National Museum at the Philadelphia and New Orleans exhibitions. At the Fishery Exhibition in 1883 nearly half this amount of space was occupied by the display of the American fisheries alone, and the success of the installation on this occasion was largely due to the fact that the exhibits were not unduly crowded together.

The total amount of money required for the Smithsonian and the Museum exhibits, but exclusive of the special display of the Bureau of Ethnology, I estimate at \$425,000, and in making this estimate I have taken into consideration the probable cost of each department of the work, and have arrived at the total by adding these amounts together. I do not know that a detailed statement is desired, but one can be supplied as soon as it is called for.

These estimates are based not only on the experience of the Museum at Philadelphia, New Orleans, Cincinnati, Minneapolis, and other American fairs, but also at the Fishery Exhibitions in Berlin and London, which, though not nominally connected with the Smithsonian Institution, were practically so, the Commissioner of Fisheries being at that time the Secretary of this Institution, and the officer in immediate charge its present assistant secretary, while very many of the workers were temporarily transferred from the Museum staff.

As I have already indicated, the cost of the earlier exhibitions was \$3.50 to \$5 per foot of floor space, but there are two important considerations which forbid us to expect that equally satisfactory results can now be accomplished at a proportionate cost. The first of these is the very obvious one of an enhanced scale of general prices in all directions, especially in that of labor. The second, that most of these exhibitions had been looked for long in advance and prepared with deliberate economy, while in the present case, if preparation could be begun to-morrow, the time would still be too short, and it will consequently be impossible to avoid such partial waste as always accompanies hurried action.

In conclusion, I desire to say that participation in such exhibitions is one of the greatest obstacles to the development of the National Museum and inflicts immediate injury to its collections far greater than the mere damage of transportation to and fro. It is to be hoped, then, that Congress, in estimating the cost, will keep in mind the importance of replacing the collections in Washington in as favorable condition as if the interruption to the work had not occurred. On such occasions the mere absence of a large number of the responsible employees and the necessary temporary suspension of most of the ordinary activities of the Museum would be nearly as grave an injury as the closing of its doors during the whole period.

For this there is no compensation except in the increase in the collections which may result, and this is by no means an unmixed benefit, since many of the objects added to the collection at such a time, however effective they may be in a temporary exhibition, seem crude and incongruous in a permanent museum.

Such considerations as these may, it seems to me, be kept prominently in mind in making an estimate of the amount required for such a participation in a great exhibition as may leave the permanent progress of the National Museum unimpaired.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

S. P. LANGLEY, *Secretary.*

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

U. S. COMMISSION OF FISH AND FISHERIES,
Washington, D. C., March 11, 1890.

SIR: In compliance with your request I have the honor to transmit herewith an estimate of the cost of preparing, placing, caring for, and returning such an exhibit of the fisheries and fishery resources of the United States as should, in my judgment, be made at the World's Fair, at Chicago, in 1892.

H. Doc. 732—95

Such an exhibition should not only be an exposition of our fishery resources and of the present conditions, methods, and results of the fisheries, but should also show the origin, progress, present conditions, methods, and results of the inquiry in regard to food fishes and the fishing grounds, an inquiry which has been most fruitful in results, economical as well as scientific, and which has served as a model, a stimulus, and an inspiration to other nations seeking the best means for the utilization of the resources of their waters.

The exhibit should show, also, the beginning and progress, as well as the present conditions, of the commercial fisheries, the development of methods, apparatus, vessels, and boats, to meet the exigencies arising from time to time.

It should show the origin and development of public fish-culture in the United States, and the present conditions, methods, and results of the work of the U. S. Fish Commission.

The exhibit, in its essential features, would illustrate an industrial and economic evolution probably as distinctively characteristic of the genius of our people as is the evolution of our social and political institutions.

An adequate exhibit, worthy of the occasion and of this great nation, would require the expenditure of not less than \$150,000, and would require for effective display a floor space of 40,000 square feet, distributed as follows:

	Square feet.
Objects of the fisheries.....	6,000
The fishing grounds; the vessels, apparatus, methods, and results of the inquiry in regard to food fishes.....	5,000
History, development, methods, apparatus, vessels, production, and statistics of the fisheries.....	20,000
Fish-culture, propagation, distribution, methods, apparatus, vessels, hatcheries, and statistics.....	5,000
Aquaria, salt and fresh water.....	4,000
Total.....	40,000

I regret that I have been delayed in furnishing the information asked for, but before making even approximate estimates I have found it necessary to consider the scope and arrangement of such an exhibit as would be required, and this has taken some time and labor.

Very respectfully,

M. McDONALD,
Commissioner.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Committed to Committee of the Whole.

April 25, 1890.

An act, etc.

Whereas it is fit and appropriate that the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America be commemorated by an exhibition of the resources of the United States of America, their development, and of the progress of civilization in the New World; and

Whereas such an exhibition should be of a national and international character, so that not only the people of our Union and this continent, but those of all nations as well, can participate, and should therefore have the sanction of the Congress of the United States: Therefore,

Be it enacted, etc., That an exhibition of arts, industries, manufactures, and products of the soil, mine, and sea shall be inaugurated in

the year 1892, in the city of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. That a commission, to consist of two commissioners from each State and Territory of the United States and from the District of Columbia and eight commissioners at large, is hereby constituted, to be designated as the World's Columbian Commission.

SEC. 3. That said commissioners, two from each State and Territory, shall be appointed within thirty days from the passage of this act, by the President of the United States, on the nomination of the governors of the States and Territories, respectively, and by the President eight commissioners at large and two from the District of Columbia; and in the same manner and within the same time there shall be appointed two alternate commissioners from each State and Territory of the United States and the District of Columbia and eight alternate commissioners at large, who shall assume and perform the duties of such commissioner or commissioners as may be unable to attend the meetings of the said commission; and in such nominations and appointments each of the two leading political parties shall be equally represented. Vacancies in the commission nominated by the governors of the several States and Territories, respectively, and also vacancies in the commission at large and from the District of Columbia, may be filled in the same manner and under the same conditions as provided herein for their original appointment.

SEC. 4. That the Secretary of State of the United States shall, immediately after the passage of this act, notify the governors of the several States and Territories, respectively, thereof and request such nominations to be made. The commissioners so appointed shall be called together by the Secretary of State of the United States in the city of Chicago, by notice to the commissioners, as soon as convenient after the appointment of said commissioners, and within thirty days thereafter. The said commissioners, at said first meeting, shall organize by the election of such officers and the appointment of such committees as they may deem expedient, and for this purpose the commissioners present at said meeting shall constitute a quorum.

SEC. 5. That said commission be empowered in its discretion to accept for the purposes of the World's Columbian Exposition such site as may be selected and offered and such plans and specifications of buildings to be erected for such purpose at the expense of and tendered by the corporation organized under the laws of the State of Illinois, known as "The World's Exposition of Eighteen Hundred and Ninety-two:" *Provided*, That said site so tendered and the buildings proposed to be erected thereon shall be deemed by said commission adequate to the purposes of said exposition: *And provided*, That said commission shall be satisfied that the said corporation has an actual bona fide and valid subscription to its capital stock, which will

secure the payment of at least \$5,000,000, of which not less than \$500,000 shall have been paid in, and that the further sum of \$5,000,000, making in all \$10,000,000, will be provided by said corporation in ample time for its needful use during the prosecution of the work for the complete preparation for said exposition.

SEC. 6. That the said commission shall allot space for exhibitors, prepare a classification of exhibits, determine the plan and scope of the exposition, and shall appoint all judges and examiners for the exposition, award all premiums, if any, and generally have charge of all intercourse with the exhibitors and the representatives of foreign nations. And said commission is authorized and required to appoint a board of lady managers of such number and to perform such duties as may be prescribed by said commission. Said board may appoint one or more members of all committees authorized to award prizes for exhibits which may be produced in whole or in part by female labor.

SEC. 7. That after the plans for said exposition shall be prepared by said corporation and approved by said commission, the rules and regulations of said corporation governing rates for entrance and admission fees, or otherwise affecting the rights, privileges, or interests of the exhibitors or of the public, shall be fixed or established by said corporation, subject, however, to such modification, if any, as may be imposed by a majority of said commissioners.

SEC. 8. That the President is hereby empowered and directed to hold a naval review in New York Harbor, in April, 1893, and to extend to foreign nations an invitation to send ships of war to join the United States Navy in rendezvous at Hampton Roads and proceed thence to said review.

SEC. 9. That said commission shall provide for the dedication of the buildings of the World's Columbian Exposition in said city of Chicago on the 12th day of October, 1892, with appropriate ceremonies, and said exposition shall be open to visitors not later than the 1st day of May, 1893, and shall be closed at such time as the commission may determine, but not later than the 30th day of October thereafter.

SEC. 10. That whenever the President of the United States shall be notified by the commission that provision has been made for grounds and buildings for the uses herein provided for and there has also been filed with him by the said corporation, known as "The World's Exposition of Eighteen Hundred and Ninety-two," satisfactory proof that a sum not less than \$10,000,000, to be used and expended for the purposes of the exposition herein authorized, has in fact been raised or provided for by subscription or other legally binding means, he shall be authorized, through the Department of State, to make proclamation of the same, setting forth the time at which the exposition will open and close, and the place at which it will be held; and he shall com-

municate to the diplomatic representatives of foreign nations copies of the same, together with such regulations as may be adopted by the commission, for publication in their respective countries, and he shall, in behalf of the Government and people, invite foreign nations to take part in the said exposition and appoint representatives thereto.

SEC. 11. That all articles which shall be imported from foreign countries for the sole purpose of exhibition at said exposition, upon which there shall be a tariff or customs duty, shall be admitted free of payment of duty, customs fees, or charges under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe; but it shall be lawful at any time during the exhibition to sell for delivery at the close of the exposition any goods or property imported for and actually on exhibition in the exposition buildings or on its grounds, subject to such regulations for the security of the revenue and for the collection of the import duties as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe: *Provided*, That all such articles when sold or withdrawn for consumption in the United States shall be subject to the duty, if any, imposed upon such articles by the revenue laws in force at the date of importation, and all penalties prescribed by law shall be applied and enforced against such articles, and against the persons who may be guilty of any illegal sale or withdrawal.

SEC. 12. That the sum of \$20,000, or as much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the remainder of the present fiscal year and for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury for purposes connected with the admission of foreign goods to said exhibition.

SEC. 13. That it shall be the duty of the commission to make report from time to time to the President of the United States of the progress of the work, and, in a final report, present a full exhibit of the results of the exposition.

SEC. 14. That the commission hereby authorized shall exist no longer than until the first day of January, 1898.

SEC. 15. That the United States shall not in any manner, nor under any circumstances, be liable for any of the acts, doings, proceedings, or representations of the said corporation organized under the laws of the State of Illinois, its officers, agents, servants, or employees, or any of them, or for the service, salaries, labor, or wages of said officers, agents, servants, or employees, or any of them, or for any subscriptions to the capital stock, or for any certificates of stock, bonds, mortgages, or obligations of any kind issued by said corporation, or for any debts, liabilities, or expenses of any kind whatever attending such corporation or accruing by reason of the same.

SEC. 16. That there shall be exhibited at said exposition by the Government of the United States, from its Executive Departments, the Smithsonian Institution, the United States Fish Commission, and the National Museum, such articles and materials as illustrate the function and administrative faculty of the Government in time of peace and its resources as a war power, tending to demonstrate the nature of our institutions and their adaptation to the wants of the people; and to secure a complete and harmonious arrangement of such a Government exhibit, a board shall be created to be charged with the selection, preparation, arrangement, safe-keeping, and exhibition of such articles and materials as the heads of the several departments and the directors of the Smithsonian Institution and National Museum may respectively decide shall be embraced in said Government exhibit. The President may also designate additional articles for exhibition. Such board shall be composed of one person to be named by the head of each Executive Department, and one by the directors of the Smithsonian Institution and National Museum, and one by the Fish Commission, such selections to be approved by the President of the United States. The President shall name the chairman of said board, and the board itself shall select such other officers as it may deem necessary.

That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to place on exhibition, upon such grounds as shall be allotted for the purpose, one of the life-saving stations authorized to be constructed on the coast of the United States by existing law, and to cause the same to be fully equipped with all apparatus, furniture, and appliances now in use in all life-saving stations in the United States, said building and apparatus to be removed at the close of the exhibition and re-erected at the place now authorized by law.

SEC. 17. That the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause a suitable building or buildings to be erected on the site selected for the World's Columbian Exposition for the Government exhibits, as provided in this act, and he is hereby authorized and directed to contract therefor, in the same manner and under the same regulations as for other public buildings of the United States; but the contracts for said building or buildings shall not exceed the sum of \$400,000, and for the remainder of the fiscal year and for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, there is hereby appropriated for said building or buildings, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$100,000. The Secretary of the Treasury shall cause the said building or buildings to be constructed, as far as possible, of iron, steel, and glass, or such other material as may be taken out and sold to the best advantage; and he is authorized and required to dispose of such building or buildings, or the material composing the same, at the close of the exposition, giving preference to the city of Chicago or to the said

World's Exposition of 1892 to purchase the same at an appraised value to be ascertained in such manner as he may determine.

SEC. 18. That for the purpose of paying the expenses of transportation, care, and custody of exhibits by the Government and the maintenance of the building or buildings hereinbefore provided for, and the safe return of articles belonging to the said Government exhibit, and for the expenses of the commission created by this act, and other contingent expenses, to be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury upon itemized accounts and vouchers, there is hereby appropriated for the remainder of this fiscal year and for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1891, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$200,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary: *Provided*, That the United States shall not be liable, on account of the erection of buildings, expenses of the commission or any of its officers or employees, or on account of any expenses incident to or growing out of said exposition, for a sum exceeding in the aggregate \$1,500,000.

SEC. 19. That the commissioners and alternate commissioners appointed under this act shall not be entitled to any compensation for their services out of the Treasury of the United States, except their actual expenses for transportation and the sum of six dollars per day for subsistence for each day they are necessarily absent from their homes on the business of said commission. The officers of said commission shall receive such compensation as may be fixed by said commission, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, which shall be paid out of the sums appropriated by Congress in aid of such exposition.

SEC. 20. That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to create any liability of the United States, direct or indirect, for any debt or obligation incurred, nor for any claim for aid or pecuniary assistance from Congress or the Treasury of the United States in support or liquidation of any debts or obligations created by said commission in excess of appropriations made by Congress therefor.

SEC. 21. That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to override or interfere with the laws of any State, and all contracts made in any State for the purposes of the exhibition shall be subject to the laws thereof.

SEC. 22. That no member of said commission, whether an officer or otherwise, shall be personally liable for any debt or obligation which may be created or incurred by the said commission.

(Stat. XXVI, 62.)

December 24, 1890.

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, satisfactory proof has been presented to me that provision has been made for adequate grounds and buildings for the uses

of the World's Columbian Exposition, and that a sum not less than \$10,000,000, to be used and expended for the purposes of said exposition, has been provided in accordance with the conditions and requirements of section 10 of an act entitled "An act to provide for celebrating the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus, by holding an international exhibition of arts, industries, manufactures, and the products of the soil, mine, and sea, in the city of Chicago, in the State of Illinois," approved April 25, 1890:

Now, therefore, I, Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States, by virtue of the authority vested in me by said act, do hereby declare and proclaim that such International Exhibition will be opened on the 1st day of May, in the year 1893, in the city of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, and will not be closed before the last Thursday in October of the same year. And, in the name of the Government and of the people of the United States, I do hereby invite all the nations of the earth to take part in the commemoration of an event that is pre-eminent in human history and of lasting interest to mankind, by appointing representatives thereto and sending such exhibits to the World's Columbian Exposition as will most fitly and fully illustrate their resources, their industries, and their progress in civilization.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this 24th day of December, 1890, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and fifteenth.

[SEAL.]

By the President:

BENJ. HARRISON.

JAMES G. BLAINE,
Secretary of State.

(Stat. XXVI, 1562.)

January 16, 1891—House.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury was submitted:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January 16, 1891.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that the sum of \$300,000 will be required during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, for the purpose of collecting and preparing the Government exhibit for the World's Columbian Exposition under section 16 of the act of April 25, 1890 (26 Stat., 64), and would respectfully recommend that the following clause be enacted into law to carry the same into effect:

"WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

"For the selection, purchase, preparation, and arrangement of such articles and materials as the heads of the several Executive Departments, the Smithsonian Institution and National Museum, and the U. S. Fish Commission may decide shall be embraced in the Government exhibit, and such additional articles as the President may designate for said exposition, and for the employment of proper persons as offi-

cers and assistants to the Board of Control and Management of the Government exhibit, appointed by the President, the sum of \$300,000 is hereby appropriated for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, and any moneys heretofore appropriated in aid of said Government exhibit may be used in like manner and for like purposes: *Provided*, That all expenditures made for the purposes and from the appropriation specified herein shall be subject to the approval of the said Board of Control and Management and of the Secretary of the Treasury, as now provided by law."

Respectfully, yours,

WILLIAM WINDOM, *Secretary*.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Referred to Committee on Appropriations.

March 3, 1891.

Sundry civil act for 1892.

World's Columbian Exposition: For completion of building under present limit, \$300,000.

(Stat. XXVI, 949.)

Government exhibit: For the selection, purchase, preparation, and arrangement of such articles and materials as the heads of the several Executive Departments, the Smithsonian Institution and National Museum, and the United States Fish Commission may decide shall be embraced in the Government exhibit, and such additional articles as the President may designate for said exposition, and for the employment of proper persons as officers and assistants to the Board of Control and Management of the Government exhibit, appointed by the President, of which not exceeding \$5,000 may be expended by the said board for clerical services, the sum of \$350,000 is hereby appropriated for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, and any moneys heretofore appropriated in aid of said Government exhibit may be used in like manner and for like purposes: *Provided*, That all expenditures made for the purposes and from the appropriation specified herein shall be subject to the approval of the said Board of Control and Management and of the Secretary of the Treasury, as now provided by law.

For the World's Columbian Commission, \$95,500, of which sum \$36,000 shall be used for the Board of Lady Managers.

For expenses connected with the admission of foreign goods to the exposition, as set forth in section 12 of the act creating the commission, approved April 25, 1890, \$20,000.

For contingent expenses of the World's Congress Auxiliary of the World's Columbian Exposition, \$2,500.

And the several sums herein appropriated for the World's Columbian Exposition shall be deemed a part of the sum of \$1,500,000, the limit of liability of the United States on account thereof fixed by the act of April 25, 1890, authorizing said exposition.

(Stat. XXVI, 965.)

*St. Louis Exposition.**April 15, 1890.*

Act approved to admit free of duty articles from Mexico and other American Republics and the Dominion of Canada for the St. Louis Exposition in September and October, 1890.

(Stat., XXVI, 55.)

*Louisville Exposition.**June 18, 1890.*

Act approved providing for the relief of the Southern Exposition at Louisville from duty on goods consigned to it for exhibition from Russia, amounting to \$435.91.

(Stat., XXVI, 162.)

HEIRS OF JOSEPH HENRY.

April 2, 1890—Senate.

Mr. JOHN SHERMAN introduced bill (S. 3359):

That the sum of \$20,000 be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for payment to the daughters of the late Joseph Henry, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, for valuable public services rendered by said Joseph Henry.

Mr. SHERMAN. The bill is accompanied by a very interesting statement by the daughter of Mr. Henry, formerly chairman of the Light-House Board, setting out the savings he had made and the claim for this compensation. I ask that the papers be printed as a document. The bill will be printed, of course, in the ordinary way, and I ask that the papers accompanying it be printed as a document and referred, with the bill, to the Committee on Finance. As the services performed relate to the Treasury Department, I suppose that will be the proper reference.

[STATEMENT.]

The undersigned, Mary A. Henry, administratrix of Joseph Henry, deceased, late member and chairman of the Light-House Board, respectfully represents that Professor Henry served the Board without compensation from October 9, 1852, until his death, May 3, 1878, twenty-five years and eight months.

The value of the original investigations of Professor Henry in the service of the Light-House Board can not be estimated, but a statement of the saving to the Government from two series of his experiments, which resulted the one in the introduction of lard oil, the other of sperm as an illuminant, may give some idea of what the Light-House Establishment owes to him, a saving which, from 1867 up to the present time, has amounted to over \$4,000,000.

The oil in use by the Light-House Board was sperm. It was proposed on account of cheapness to use lard, but the committee to whom the matter was referred reported unfavorably, on the grounds that the lard oil did not mount as easily the wicks, and did not flow as easily as the sperm. Not content with this decision, Joseph Henry instituted a series of experiments, which resulted in the demonstration that while this was the case at a certain temperature, at a higher temperature the contrary was the case, the lard flowed more easily and mounted more easily the wicks. He then devised a lamp by which the oil was heated by the lamp itself before it was used by

it, which, patented for the Government, introduced the use of lard instead of sperm into the light-houses.

These experiments upon lamps and oil were made in the light-house established at Staten Island by Professor Henry. They involved a great deal of time, were very arduous, and very detrimental to health on account of the necessary high temperature of the room in which they were conducted. The value of the change to the Government may be measured to a certain extent by the difference between the price of the oils. This was at first over a dollar on every gallon, and very nearly \$100,000 a year, but the price of sperm fell and of lard was raised, so a mean of prices must be taken.

For the actual saving to the Government from 1867 to 1889, light-house records give the highest price of sperm oil \$2.43½; lowest, \$1.09; but the oil went down lower still, to 62 cents; mean, \$1.52½; highest price of lard in these years, \$1.29; lowest, 50 cents; mean, 89 cents; the difference, and therefore the savings in each gallon of oil, 63 cents.

The number of gallons used was 1,777,000, and the saving to the Government, therefore, by these experiments of Professor Henry, \$1,118,510.

But this is not all.

The use of lard oil by the light-houses raised the price, a cheaper luminant was required, and a new series of experiments were undertaken by Professor Henry with mineral oils, which had been considered too dangerous to be employed in the Light-House Service. These experiments were also made at Staten Island. They were attended with great danger to his person and life on account of the explosive character of the oils. The first difficulty was with the lamp, but there were many other questions to be settled, such as the flashing test, the fire test, the freezing test, at which it should remain limpid at zero, etc. The experiments were successful, but they were the last made by Professor Henry; through a cold taken in the course of them, and the fatigue of them, he contracted the disease of which he died. He left his home in the full vigor of health for Staten Island, to return in a few days broken down by the illness which soon ended his days.

For the saving effected we have highest price of mineral oil, 30 cents; lowest price of mineral oil, 6½ cents; mean, 18 cents; mean price of sperm oil, \$1.52½; difference, \$1.34; number of gallons used, 2,044,554; saving, \$2,739,702.36; add to this the saving on the lard oil, \$1,119,510; total, \$3,859,212.36.

The present price of sperm oil, as given by one of our largest groceries, is \$1.50 per gallon; of mineral oil, 10 cents; the difference is \$1.40. Last year 333,000 gallons were used. Not less will be employed this year. Professor Henry's experiments are therefore saving to the Government this very year over \$420,000, and before the year has closed the saving from 1867 will amount to over \$4,000,000. Nor do these figures truly represent the amount of the saving, for the fall in the price of the sperm was caused by the withdrawal of the Government patronage, and the comparison should be made with the higher price to which it had been raised by the use of the light-house.

Great as these figures are they sink into insignificance beside the immeasurably greater value of mineral oil as a reliable light-house illuminant over lard oil. This it is difficult to explain, but it may be indicated.

Lard oil became more or less solid in cold weather and had to be liquefied by heat before it could be put in the burners. Betty's or small hanging alcohol lamps had to be hung lighted under the goose neck, or connection between the reservoir and the burner, to insure liquefaction of the lard and the combustion of the oil. Mineral oil is liquid at zero and is always ready for instant use. Hence all the machinery for keeping lard oil liquid was done away with and all danger from the solidification of the oil avoided.

The adoption of the mineral oil as an illuminant has made it possible to use a burner which can continue lighted for three, five, and even eight days and nights without filling, trimming, or attention of any kind. Such burners have been made and many of them attached to pier heads, to piles, and to isolated beacons, inaccessible in heavy weather. With lard oil these lights could only have been maintained in light-houses arranged for keepers to live in them, as the lard-oil burners would grow dim and finally go out unless trimmed every few hours. The building of these light-houses would cost anywhere from \$25,000 to \$250,000 each, and each such light-house would require from three to five keepers. The three, five, or eight day burner mineral-oil lights are established at a cost of from \$50 to \$500 each, and one man with a rowboat can attend to as many as he can reach in his boat.

Thus the adoption of mineral oil as an illuminant has made the establishment of isolated harbor, bay, and sound lights inexpensive where it was formerly costly, and hence practicable where they were formerly practically impossible. Many such lights have been established and many more will be, it is quite evident.

There are some 1,400 post lights on the western rivers. The establishment of these lights has revolutionized steamboating and it has made it as safe for boats to run by night as by day. Before the rivers were lighted, boats had to cease running and anchor or tie up to the banks at night. These rivers could not have been lighted with lard oil. This magnificent system of river lights was born of Professor Henry's discovery that mineral oil could be used for light-house illumination, and his experiments, which resulted in the invention and manufacture in the Board's shops of light-house lamps in which mineral oil could be burned.

It should be remembered that this great service to the Government has been rendered since his death; that the experiments in relation to mineral oil were just completed at his death; that this service and great saving still continues and will continue to increase with the extension of the light-house service. Should Congress feel inclined to acknowledge this great indebtedness, now is a fitting time, since the last of the light-houses are even now this very year coming into the use of the mineral oils.

Of other services to the light-house system some idea may be had from an official letter¹ of the naval secretary to the Hon. Secretary of the Treasury, dated May 21, 1878.

The letter given was in answer to the question from the Hon. Secretary of the Treasury:

"State the number of years Professor Henry served as a member of the board, the number as chairman of the board, and what number of months or days in each year, on an average, he was employed for business of the Government."

For this time an appropriation of \$10,000 was made at Professor Henry's death, but this sum could not be considered a recompense for the great services of Professor Henry.

The letter hardly gives correctly the amount of time given by Professor Henry to the light-house work. His visits to the establishment at Staten Island were frequent, and the experiments made there lasted sometimes two or three weeks. He always returned overcome by fatigue. The two series of experiments given are but specimens of many which resulted in equal benefit to the country and the Light-House Board.

It is quite true that during his lifetime, for his great services, Professor Henry received no other payment than that which met the itemized accounts of traveling expenses. Many of the items of expense were not recorded. Professor Henry was always the poorer rather than the richer for the light-house work.

¹See p. 807 in 45th Congress.

While Professor Henry's services were of such value in that important system which renders safe to the mariner our entire coast, not less in value were other experiments and labors undertaken for the good of the country. His daily notebook is filled with records of researches for the benefit of the Government. Now he is engaged in investigations in regard to the ventilation of the Capitol; now in regard to the lighting of it. It would seem as if almost every question of scientific importance coming before Congress sooner or later found its way to him. During the war three nights in every week were given to the consideration of Government matters and the protection of the Government from fraud. For all this gratuitous work he might have asked the pay of an expert, and so have made a great fortune.

The undersigned, therefore, respectfully petitions that Congress will, in consideration of said services, allow her and her sisters, Helen L. and Caroline Henry, the heirs at law of Joseph Henry, such a sum as in its judgment will compensate to some extent the extraordinary services of their father.

Very respectfully,

MARY A. HENRY,

Administratrix of the estate of Joseph Henry, deceased.

1406 M STREET, March 28, 1890.

DEAR MR. SENATOR SHERMAN: I am going to leave my papers at your house, with the hope that I may see you again about the matter in which you took so kind an interest.

When at my father's death an appropriation of \$10,000 was made by Congress for the unrequited time given by my father to the Light-House Service, while we felt most truly the kindness of our father's friends, we wished very much we could decline it. It could not stand as a compensation for our father's great services, and yet it took away their character of a free gift. We would have liked to have them (the services) remain a free gift, but we had to take the award or we would have had no home, and a very charming home it has given us; and always associated in our minds with its pleasantness is the thought of the kindness that procured it for us.

When at Professor Baird's death a sum of \$25,000 was awarded for his services in the Fish Commission, my father and Professor Baird were placed side by side before Congress, in a discussion relative to the propriety of making this appropriation; the one award was founded upon the other, and it troubled me that the services of the one should thus be estimated at \$25,000, while the other stood at \$10,000.

I was very glad Professor Baird should have the \$25,000. I think his important services deserve such a reward; but if his services were great, much more extended were my father's, and it made me feel badly to think they should stand forever there on the records of Congress as worth so much less. I am sure this feeling was not one of petty jealousy, but a right desire that my father's work should be properly appreciated.

Many times since then, in some emergency, have I wished that Congress were conscious of how much my father did; and if now, out of the great saving effected for the Government since his death, through the experiments which were a bequest to the country, Congress should see fit to grant us something more, I would be very glad, both on my father's account and ours. I would not wish to stand in an attitude of poverty before Congress. I would wish the value of my father's services alone to be considered. An individual would wish in some way to make a return for a great indebtedness; and the indebtedness in this case is very great. It would seem Congress would wish to testify appreciation of it. It would be, therefore, not on any need on our part, but upon the value of the services I would found a claim.

While I say this, it would be difficult to put into words how pleasant it would be to have a little more. We are perfectly comfortable, and, if I may say so, we are ingenious in making our income go far. Still, I can not say how pleasant it would be to feel a little freer—not to have to think so closely as to feel sometimes not quite gener-

ous. Besides, we are not so free as we were, and there are some new demands upon us. We had practice in economy in the old days at the Smithsonian. My father refused to take more than a certain salary, which was not adequate to the demands upon it, and he gave all his great discoveries outside the Smithsonian freely to the world. Our rooms were constantly filled with the most distinguished of our own and other lands; no stranger of distinction came to the country without a letter to our father. These all had to be entertained, but we had to do it very simply. One rule alone our father gave for his household, "Live within the income; pay as you go;" and he died owing no man anything, but with the whole world owing him a great debt, not only for these light-house matters, not only for other Government services, but for the great discoveries which are at the foundation of all the most useful development of practical electricity.

Since I saw you I have been several times to the Light-House Board. I wished, of course, to be accurate as to what I claimed for my father. The savings effected by the experiments, which resulted in the change of oil, are greater than I had thought them. How great they are! This year over \$420,000 saved—since 1867 upward of four millions. If nothing comes of the bill I am glad to have them stand under the eyes of Congress—these figures which mean so much money in the United States Treasury through these last experiments of my father. And these savings are nothing to the great system of harbor and river lighting, the result also of these experiments.

If it would be pleasant to be a little more free to indulge in pleasant things, this would not have brought me to the point of coming to you. It was the absolute necessity of the expensive scientific assistance needed in the work of securing and publishing what is valuable in my father's unprinted papers that made me come.

I have written a long letter, but perhaps this will save time when you are so kind as to see me again.

Yours, with true thanks,

MARY A. HENRY.

Referred to Committee on Finance (to accompany S. 3359).

April 10, 1890—Senate.

Mr. JOHN SHERMAN, from Committee on Finance, submitted report (S. 650) on S. 3359.

That the services of Joseph Henry to the Government of the United States can scarcely be measured by money. Since the organization of the Smithsonian Institution, August 5, 1846, he held the office of Secretary and had the general charge and management of its varied duties until his death. He received a moderate salary from the funds of that Institution. He served for twenty-five years and eight months as a member of the Light-House Board, and for a large portion of the time as its chairman, and never received any compensation from the Government of the United States. After his death Congress allowed his heirs, as a token of his services, the sum of \$10,000, which, with voluntary contributions by scientific associations and individuals, is the only means for the support of his three daughters, all accomplished ladies, one of whom, the petitioner in this case, rendered, without compensation, valuable public services in aid of Professor Henry.

The nature and character of the services rendered by Professor Henry are fairly set out in her petition (hereto attached and made a part of this report), showing from official statements that his inventions and discoveries, voluntarily rendered, have saved the Govern-

ment of the United States, before and since his death, nearly \$4,000,000. There is probably no example in our history of services of a scientific character of such value rendered without compensation to the Government of the United States. He sought no private gain by his inventions, took no patent, though he contributed largely to the development of the telegraph, the telephone, and many other scientific inventions. Congress wisely recognized services of a somewhat similar character rendered by Professor Baird by granting to his heirs the sum of \$25,000. The services of Professor Henry were rendered for a longer period of time, of equal or greater importance, and constitute a moral claim for a sum far greater than is prayed for in this petition.

Your committee are of opinion that the sum of \$20,000 should be granted to the heirs of Professor Henry, and report the bill and recommend its passage.

May 17, 1890—Senate.

S. 3359 passed.

May 19, 1890—House.

S. 3359 referred to Committee on the Library.

May 28, 1890—House.

Mr. CHARLES O'NEILL, from Committee on the Library, submitted Report (H. 2201) on S. 3359, adopting the report made from the Committee on Finance of the Senate.

(See Senate, April 10, 1890.)

Referred to Committee of the Whole.

February 3, 1891—Senate.

The VICE-PRESIDENT (Mr. LEVI P. MORTON) laid before the Senate a resolution of the National Electric Light Association praying Congress to grant the petition of the daughters of the late Prof. Joseph Henry.

Ordered to lie on the table.

February 16, 1891—Senate.

Mr. JOHN SHERMAN, from Committee on Finance, reported an amendment to sundry civil bill for 1892 (H. 13462).

(See bill (S. 3359), April 2, 1890.)

Referred to Committee on Appropriations.

February 23, 1891—Senate.

The reading of the sundry civil bill for 1892 (H. 13462), was continued. The next amendment was, on page 41, after line 2, to insert the following:

For payment to the daughters of the late Joseph Henry, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, for valuable public services rendered by him, \$10,000.

Mr. J. H. BERRY. Mr. President, I should like to ask the chairman of the committee, the Senator from Iowa [Mr. Allison], the purpose of that amendment, the reason of it, whether the Government is indebted to the parties therein named; and if so, how?

Mr. W. B. ALLISON. Mr. President, this is an amendment proposed by the Committee on Appropriations, sent to them by the Committee on Finance, as a recognition of the very eminent services of the late Joseph Henry, to be given to his daughters. The amendment was suggested at \$20,000, but the committee have reported \$10,000. I hope there will be no objection to the amendment.

Mr. BERRY. If the Government owes Mr. Henry anything for his services rendered, if he was not paid his salary, or anything of that character, I should be glad to know it. If this is a mere gift——

Mr. J. C. S. BLACKBURN. Will the Senator from Arkansas allow me?

Mr. BERRY. Certainly.

Mr. BLACKBURN. I will state that when Professor Baird died, who had held this same position as Regent [Secretary] of the Smithsonian Institution, my recollection is that there was \$50,000 [\$25,000] voted to him. No one objected.

Mr. BERRY. I beg the Senator's pardon. It is a very great mistake to suppose that no one objected.

Mr. BLACKBURN. The Senator from Arkansas may have objected. I do not recall the objection, but I remember what Congress did. This man whom we have honored with a statue in a park here in the city rendered very distinguished services. He was recognized as the most distinguished scientist that we had on this continent. He died receiving no salary for the services he had rendered when presiding over the Smithsonian Institution, because the law at that time allowed no salary.

The committee thought it was but proper to make some recognition to a very worthy and very indigent family. The Senator from Arkansas is right if he makes the point that the law does not warrant this appropriation. It is not offered from that standpoint. It is offered to the Senate in the belief that it is a proper thing for us to do. It is a mere gratuity, and the Senator is informed that no law warrants it. It is simply a gratuitous offering from the Congress of the United States to the surviving children of a man who was very prominent in the eminent services he had rendered to the country. There is no law for it.

Mr. G. F. HOAR. The Senator from Kentucky, I suppose, uses the word "gratuity" as derived from "gratitude."

Mr. BLACKBURN. I do. I mean it so.

Mr. BERRY. Mr. President, when the claim of the wife of Professor Baird was before the Senate it was discussed at considerable length. It was opposed very strongly, and only passed upon a yea-and-nay vote after quite a discussion, as I distinctly remember.

The Senator from Kentucky states that the Government of the United States was not indebted to Mr. Henry; that there is no law authorizing the payment of this sum of money; that the Government

of the United States did not owe him one dollar; but that we propose, as a mere gratuity to the children of Mr. Henry, to give them from the Treasury of the United States the sum of \$10,000.

The Senator from Kentucky puts the case frankly and fairly, as I believe, and yet he says that we, as the representatives of the people, have a right to take the money that belongs to the whole people of the United States and give it as a mere gratuity to the parties we may deem worthy of it or to whom we think it should be given.

Mr. President, I do not so understand my duty. I do not understand that there is any warrant in the Constitution, in conscience, in democratic principles, or democratic theories, or democratic government that authorizes the representatives of the people to take the money of the people and give it to whomsoever they may see proper.

Mr. President, can it ever be said that these daughters of Mr. Henry are more worthy, more deserving, more needy, than thousands and tens of thousands of other orphan children in the States of Kentucky and Arkansas and every other State in this Union? Upon what theory can we be justified in taking and giving away as a mere gratuity the money that does not belong to us, but belongs to the whole people of this country? Is that the kind of a Government we are living in. Has it come to this, that it is simply a question of Senators and members here picking out their favorites, parties whom they desire to oblige, parties whom they believe to be worthy, and taking the money that belongs to the whole people and giving it to those who can bring the most influence to bear upon members of the Senate and the House of Representatives? Is that the Senator's idea of our duty here? By what authority can we use money which is intrusted to us, and that we hold in trust for the whole people of the United States, in that way?

Mr. President, parties who are unable to support themselves are supposed to be cared for by the respective States or counties, by the local authorities, and not by the Government of the United States. There is no warrant in the Constitution that authorizes us to give away the people's money, and if we are going to give it away, why give it to these particular parties rather than to deserving parties from the Senator's own State? He says we do not owe it; he says there is no law authorizing it; he says that it is a mere gratuity given by us to the children of this deceased man.

Mr. President, that is not my idea of our duty. It seems to me that if we are to select the parties to whom this money shall be given, I know parties equally worthy, equally deserving, who are equally entitled to this money, and that there can be no argument made here to give this money that can not be made to give that.

The Senator says that the father rendered distinguished services to the people of the United States. There are men deceased all through this land, who, when living, rendered distinguished services to the

United States, and are you going to say that we can take money and give it to the children of those men?

The Senator himself has rendered distinguished services to the Government of the United States, and shall we, as a mere gratuity to him, if he would accept it, which he would not, take the people's money and give him or any other man that money which does not belong to us? It seems to me that no principle has ever been advocated in the Senate of the United States so destructive of our theory and our character of government as the one that has just been announced by the Senator from Kentucky.

Mr. President, before this amendment is adopted I want a yea-and-nay vote on it. If we can not get it to-night without stopping the business of the Senate, I want the question in such shape that I can reserve the amendment when the bill comes into the Senate, because I can not consent that this amendment shall be placed in this bill unless the yeas and nays have been had on it, either now or at some later stage after the bill is reported to the Senate.

Mr. BLACKBURN. Mr. President, when I used the word "gratuity" it may have been hastily employed, but I will reiterate it and couple with it the explanation suggested by the honorable Senator from Massachusetts, which is the only explanation of what was in my mind at the time I employed it, and that was to express the gratitude this country felt toward the man whose heirs at law, whose children are sought to be provided for here.

I have tried to state the case fairly and I have admitted that there is no law for this appropriation; that it is a matter that addresses itself to the conscience of the American Congress, and I cited a precedent which happened to lean my way. This happened to lean the other way politically, and I am sure in dealing with questions like this the American Senate will not allow politics to intervene.

I admit, Mr. President, that there is no statute upon the books which warrants us in making this appropriation, but at the same time I insist that it is but proper and right that we should do it in this modest form—I mean as to the amount—when we come to consider the precedents.

The Senator from Arkansas is no more a strict constructionist of the Federal Constitution or the organic law of the land than I am. I admit that the Senator does not need to remind me that it is a dangerous precedent, but I seek to remind him that the precedent has been already established more than once, more than a hundred times, more than a thousand times.

Suppose that the Senator from Arkansas should die to-night, which I sincerely trust and pray that God will not permit either now or for many years hereafter, an appropriation bill would come in here carrying in it a provision giving to his worthy wife and lovely children the

unearned salary for at least one year of service that the Lord had not permitted him to render.

Each and every one of us would vote to give it to that family, and I am glad to know that the Senator from Arkansas would not be present to register a negative vote. He has rendered distinguished service to his State and has shed additional luster upon its very proud escutcheon, and the Senate would claim the right, whether the Constitution carried with it the grant of power or not, to recognize in his heirs at law the obligation that they felt that they owed to him in the court of conscience, but not in a court of law.

Now, this is the question, Mr. President, with which we are confronted. Joseph Henry wrote his name high up on the scroll of fame that emblazons the history of this world and makes its brightest pages still brighter. He rendered his service without fee and without reward. His successor died in the prosecution of the work that he had so ably and so efficiently carried on during his life. The Congress of the United States recognized the service of his successor, not in his person, but after he was buried, and made their acknowledgment to his family. The question is whether we shall refuse this pittance in the shape of a recognition of the distinguished service that this great man rendered to his country. I for one am not willing to withhold my vote.

The Senator from Arkansas may demand the yeas and nays, and I will go upon record as promptly and unhesitatingly as I speak here now. I think the country owes it, not to the dead man, not to his children, who, I am told, have no fortune, but I think the country owes it to itself to make some recognition of its obligations to him for the services that he rendered; and I am only amazed at the smallness of the amount contained in this amendment to the bill.

Mr. BERRY. Mr. President, I shall only detain the Senate for a few moments.

In regard to the politics of the parties, to which the Senator from Kentucky has alluded, I know nothing. I do not know the politics of Professor Baird or of his family. That has had no influence directly or indirectly upon the position I have taken in any way whatever. I opposed the appropriation for Mrs. Baird in a few remarks, and I stated then that it would be used as a precedent in order to bring in other claims. It was urged that it stood on peculiar grounds, by itself and alone, and could not be used as a precedent; and yet the Senator from Kentucky cites it to-night.

It is not the amount; \$10,000, of course, to the Government of the United States is a very small amount, but it is the principle that is involved in it. It matters not as to the amount, but it carries with it the seeds of great difficulties to come hereafter, as it appears to me.

The Senator alludes to me individually, and says if I should unfor-

tunately die to-night the Senate would vote to my wife the sum of one year's salary. Mr. President, I know that that has been done heretofore; I know that appropriations have been made for the widows of deceased Senators and members of Congress, but it was never done by my vote. I have never given a vote of that character yet; and I assert here that we have no more right to give it to the widow of a Senator than we have to give it to any other individual. When a man accepts a seat in the Senate of the United States he knows the amount of salary; he knows what the law has fixed for it; and when you stick on an appropriation bill what you dare not and have not the nerve to put in the general law so as to make it applicable to everybody, you simply take the people's money and misappropriate it and give it where you have no right to give it.

I say that the principle applies to the widow of a Senator the same that it applies to these heirs. It is the principle against which I contend that we as representatives of the people can take money that does not belong to us and give it to whomsoever we may see proper. If you can give them \$10,000 you can give them a million, you can give them ten million. The amount does not change the principle, but it is the wrong that we do whenever we give away that which does not belong to us, which we hold in trust for others.

These are my objections to the amendment, and to speak of that which is done for the widows of Senators is no justification for it, because there is no justification for that appropriation. If you think that the salary of a Senator or Member is not sufficient, then the only bold and manly way would be to either increase the salary or put a provision in a general law and say whenever a Senator or Member dies during his term of service his widow shall be entitled to a year's pay after his death. That would be the bold and manly way to do it, and not try to deceive the people of the United States by not passing such a law, but putting it into an appropriation bill, where it is never heard of, and thereby taking their money. That is the objection I have to it.

I say, Mr. President, small as this sum is, that the principle upon which it is based is that which is sowing seeds of discord throughout this country to-day. We see dissatisfaction all over the land. We see parties of every class engaged in every pursuit coming to the Government and asking that something may be done for them. They say, "We want to know what the Government is going to do for us." That cry comes up from the farmers and the agriculturists of the land to-day; and why is it? It is because of precedents that have been made whereby we took money and misappropriated it. They see the Congress of the United States giving away their money to the widows of Senators and Members of Congress, to deserving ladies, as there is no doubt these are, and to many other persons, and what is more

natural than that they should come and ask that they be given some also.

Mr. President, these ladies are no doubt worthy of every consideration, but there are thousands of widows and orphan children in my State who are as much entitled to \$10,000 out of the Treasury of the United States as these ladies are. If you can vote this money, why can you not vote it for the poor, struggling, starving widows who have eight or ten children and are unable to support them?

Mr. BLACKBURN. Will the Senator from Arkansas allow me to ask him a question?

Mr. BERRY. Certainly.

Mr. BLACKBURN. Would he undertake to deny the power of Congress to appropriate money to erect a monument or a statue to Abraham Lincoln or Andrew Jackson within the reservations and parks of this city?

Mr. BERRY. I would not.

Mr. BLACKBURN. Then I will ask the Senator, with his permission, another question. If he would not, I assume that his want of objection is predicated upon the services that those men rendered to their country. How will he draw the line that will enable him to offer an objection to this amendment which the Committee on Appropriations propose?

Mr. BERRY. Mr. President, the case is by no means similar. In the District of Columbia whatever tends to beautify it in the way of building monuments or otherwise, or whatever may be erected in the way of monuments here to commemorate the services of those who have rendered distinguished services to the country, within this District, in the control of Congress, that power has always been exercised and has never been denied. That stands upon a different principle from taking money out of the Treasury and donating it, to use the Senator's own language, as a mere gratuity to whomsoever a majority may choose to give it.

Mr. BLACKBURN. Will the Senator in his amiability permit me to ask him another question?

Mr. BERRY. Certainly.

Mr. BLACKBURN. Would he grant to Congress the power to build monuments and erect statues to those of the country's citizens who had rendered distinguished service and at the same time send the wives and children of those citizens to the poorhouse? Is that his idea of constitutional limitation?

Mr. BERRY. Mr. President, as to whether I would vote for a monument to be erected to Mr. Abraham Lincoln or any other person I will determine when the question arises. I will state to the Senator I never have voted a dollar for one yet for anybody.

Mr. BLACKBURN. Well, I have never failed to do it.

Mr. BERRY. I said that here is a mere constitutional power; that over the District of Columbia Congress has the power to do it. Then the Senator asked me if I would take it away from the women and children. I will ask the Senator a question.

Mr. BLACKBURN. I will answer it.

Mr. BERRY. Take some private soldier who left his home, his wife, and his children, in the early days of 1861, a volunteer in the army from his own State of Kentucky. It is true that he was unknown to fame, yet he did his duty manfully and nobly, day by day; until he fell upon the battlefield, leaving his wife and children helpless. I ask the Senator would he vote for an amendment on this sundry civil appropriation bill giving to each one of the children of a man of that character, where it can be shown that he did his whole duty, \$10,000, if it should be offered as an amendment to the bill?

Mr. BLACKBURN. I will answer the Senator, with his permission, and say that during the well-nigh twenty years that I have been in Congress, in one House or the other, I have never failed to vote to give an adequate pension to support the widow and the children of every loyal soldier who was killed or disabled in the Union service; I will do that now; and in doing it, I speak for the section from which I come. And I speak for the Senator from Arkansas as well as for myself. This Government owes its obligations to the soldiers who defended it when its vitality was at stake and in issue, and no man from any loyal State has ever gone farther than I have always done, or will go farther than I shall always do, by way of making recognition to them for the service that they rendered to a cause that I did not espouse.

Mr. BERRY. The Senator from Kentucky considers an adequate pension for the widow of such a private soldier the sum of \$12 per month, while for the children of this man who was not a soldier he proposes to take out of the Treasury and give them \$10,000. I have never posed here as a particular friend of the soldier in voting for pensions, but I have taken the ground that the widow of a private soldier ought to have identically the same amount of pension as the widow of an officer, and that to give one \$2,000 a year and to the other \$12 a month is absolute injustice and contrary to the spirit of the Government under which we live.

Mr. President, if this Government owes Mr. Henry \$1, if it owes him \$10,000, if it owes him any other sum of money, there is no man here who will vote it more cheerfully than I; but why, in this vast concourse of 63,000,000 of people, shall we select out individuals who are enabled by reason of their friends here to bring pressure to bear upon members of Congress, while thousands and tens of thousands equally deserving go without a dollar? Is that justice? Is it justice to those simply who can get a majority of the Senate on their side to say that we will take the people's money and give it to them,

while the thousands whose voices can not be heard here do not get one dollar, although they pay the taxes the same as everybody else, that go to make up the common fund?

It may be right, Mr. President, it may be just, it may be generous, but to me it is the most absolute injustice that was ever practiced by any Congress of the United States to take that which does not belong to them, to take that which belongs to others, and give it to favorites who can bring influence to bear upon us while the others go without a dollar. It can not get my vote. If the Senator calls that ungenerous, then I must submit to it, but I never have voted for such an appropriation and I never shall.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. C. F. MANDERSON). The question is on the amendment proposed by the committee.

Mr. BERRY. Mr. President, I am going to ask for the yeas and nays on agreeing to the amendment.

Mr. J. C. SPOONER. The Senator can get that by reserving the amendment.

Mr. BERRY. If the Senator from Iowa will agree that I can reserve the amendment and have a yea-and-nay vote on it in the Senate, of course that will be satisfactory.

Mr. SPOONER. The Senator has that right.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That is the right of the Senator, without an agreement.

Mr. ALLISON. I will see that the Senator has the right to have a yea-and-nay vote in the Senate on this amendment.

Mr. BERRY. Very well; that is all I ask.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It is the right of a Senator on demand. The question is on the amendment proposed by the committee.

The amendment was agreed to.

March 2, 1891—House.

Senate amendments to the sundry civil bill for 1892 (H. 13462) agreed to.

March 3, 1891.

Sundry civil act for 1892.

For payment to the daughters of the late Joseph Henry, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, for valuable public services rendered by him, \$10,000.

(Stat., XXVI, 963.)

SOCIETY OF SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

April 9, 1890—Senate.

Mr. G. F. HOAR introduced bill (S. 3471) to incorporate the Society of Sons of the American Revolution.

Be it enacted, etc., That David D. Porter, of the District of Columbia; William H. Arnoux, and James Otis, of New York; W. Seward Webb and Theodore S. Peck, of Vermont; Timothy Dwight, Lucius P. Deming, and J. Coddington Kinney, of Con-

necticut; Rutherford B. Hayes and Wilson L. Gill, of Ohio; Wade Hampton, of South Carolina; Simon B. Buckner, of Kentucky; John B. Gordon, of Georgia; Robert L. Taylor, of Tennessee; Robert S. Green and William O. McDowell, of New Jersey; Edwin S. Barrett and Luther L. Tarbell, of Massachusetts; John G. Morris, James C. Cresap, and W. Francis Cregar, of Maryland; A. S. Hubbard and Charles J. King, of California; Charles Edward Cheney, of Illinois; William H. English, of Indiana; Charles H. Denison, of Maine; William H. Brearley, of Michigan; John B. Sanburn, of Minnesota; D. R. Francis, of Missouri; Hiram E. Hall, of Washington; Atwood Violet, of Louisiana; Edmund de La Fayette, of France; Zebulon B. Vance, of North Carolina; William D. Hoard, of Wisconsin; Fitzhugh Lee, of Virginia; James A. Beaver, of Pennsylvania; John J. Jacobs, of West Virginia; Ebenezer B. Andrews, of Rhode Island; H. K. Slayton, of New Hampshire; Joseph F. Johnston and Goldsmith Bernard West, of Alabama; Samuel W. Williams, of Arkansas; Lyman E. Knapp, of Alaska; H. R. Wolcott, of Colorado; A. J. Woodman, of Delaware; William B. Allison, of Iowa; L. Bradford Prince, of New Mexico; George L. Miller, of Nebraska; W. F. Wheeler, of Montana; Charles E. Hooker, of Mississippi; William Kapal, of Oregon; George Pettigrew, of South Dakota, their associates and successors, are hereby created, in the District of Columbia, a body corporate and politic, by the name of the Sons of the American Revolution, to perpetuate the memory and the spirit of the men who achieved American independence, by the encouragement of historical research in relation to the Revolution, and the publication of its results, the preservation of documents and relics of the records of the individual services of Revolutionary soldiers and patriots, and the promotion of celebrations of all patriotic anniversaries; to carry out the injunction of Washington in his Farewell Address to the American people, "to promote, as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge," thus developing an enlightened public opinion, and affording to young and old such advantages as shall develop in them the largest capacity for performing the duties of American citizens; to cherish, maintain, and extend the institutions of American freedom, to foster true patriotism and love of country, and to aid in securing for mankind all the blessings of liberty. Said association is authorized to hold real and personal estate in the District of Columbia so far only as may be necessary to its lawful ends to an amount not exceeding \$500,000; to adopt a constitution, and to make by-laws not inconsistent with law. Said association shall have its principal office at Washington, in the District of Columbia, and may hold its annual meetings in such places as the said incorporators shall determine. Said association shall report annually to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution concerning its proceedings. Said Secretary shall communicate to Congress the whole of such reports, or such portion thereof as he shall see fit. The Regents of the Smithsonian Institution are authorized to permit said association to deposit its collections, manuscripts, books, pamphlets, and other material for history in the Smithsonian Institution or in the National Museum, at their discretion, upon such conditions and under such rules as they shall prescribe.

Referred to Committee on the Library.

April 10, 1890—House.

Mr. WILLIAM McADOO introduced bill (H. 9220) same as bill (S. 3471), April 9, 1890.

Referred to Committee on the Library.

April 14, 1890—Senate.

Mr. Z. B. VANCE introduced bill (S. 3509) same as S. 3471.

Referred to Committee on the Library.

April 23, 1890—Senate.

Mr. W. M. EVARTS reported S. 3471, amended by change of name of Ebenezer B. Andrews, of Rhode Island, to *Elisha* B. Andrews.

Mr. EVARTS, from Committee on the Library, submitted a report (to accompany S. 3471):

The Society of the Sons of the American Revolution was organized in California, July 4, 1876, on the occasion of the centennial of the Declaration of Independence, under the name of "The Sons of Revolutionary Sires." On the 30th of April, 1889, the centennial of the inauguration of George Washington as President of the United States, a national society was organized in Fraunce's tavern, New York City, in the "Long Room," in which Washington took leave of his officers at the close of the Revolution. On this occasion the name of Sons of the American Revolution was assumed by the society. At the same time the original California Society of Sons of Revolutionary Sires and 13 other State societies, which had since this organization become affiliated with it, changed their own designation to one which corresponded to that of the national society. Since that time societies have been organized in 28 States, and other State organizations are being formed, so that it is believed that before the 30th of April of the present year, every State, and possibly every Territory, will have an organization of his own, while organizations are also being formed in France and in the Sandwich Islands.

The society is purely patriotic in its object, its purposes being the following:

(1) To perpetuate the memory and the spirit of the men who achieved American independence, by the encouragement of historical research in relation to the Revolution and the publication of its results, the preservation of documents and relics and of the records of the individual services of Revolutionary soldiers and patriots, and the promotion of celebrations of all patriotic anniversaries.

(2) To carry out the injunction of Washington in his Farewell Address to the American people, "to promote, as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge," thus developing an enlightened public opinion and affording to young and old such advantages as shall develop in them the largest capacity for performing the duties of American citizens.

(3) To cherish, maintain, and extend the institutions of American freedom, to foster true patriotism and love of country, and to aid in securing for mankind all the blessings of liberty.

The bill is intended to incorporate this society, and is modeled after the bill which was introduced during the Fiftieth Congress to incorporate the American Historical Association, and which, in addition to giving the society its corporate existence, simply provides that it shall report its proceedings annually to Congress through the Smithsonian Institution, and authorizes the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution to permit the association to deposit its collections, manuscripts, books, pamphlets, and other material for history in the Smithsonian Institution or in the National Museum, in accordance with the provisions of the act of incorporation.

The organization seems to your committee in every way worthy of encouragement, and we therefore recommend the passage of the bill.

April 25, 1890—House.

Mr. CHARLES O'NEILL reported in favor of H. 9220 (same report as by Mr. W. M. Evarts in Senate April 23, 1890).

Referred to Calendar.

April 28, 1890—Senate.

S. 3471 considered, amended, and laid over.

UNIVERSITY OF THE UNITED STATES.

May 14, 1890—Senate.

Mr. G. F. EDMUNDS introduced bill (S. 3822):

Be it enacted, etc., That there shall be, and is hereby, established a corporation in the city of Washington to be known as the University of the United States.

SEC. 2. That the corporation shall consist of and be governed by a board of regents, composed of the President of the United States, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of War, the Attorney-General, the Secretary of the Navy, the Postmaster-General, the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Chief-Justice of the United States, and twelve citizens of the United States, no two of whom shall be residents of the same State, who shall be appointed by a concurrent resolution of the two Houses of Congress. Any vacancy occurring in the office of any regent appointed by the two Houses of Congress shall be filled by a concurrent resolution of the two Houses. The twelve citizens so appointed regents shall as soon as may be after their appointment be divided by the board of regents into three classes, of four each. The members of the first class shall hold office for three years, the members of the second class so divided shall hold office for six years, and the members of the third class so divided shall hold office for nine years; and when a new appointment is needful for the continuation of each of the classes, it shall be made for three years; and if a vacancy occur in any of the classes, it shall be filled by appointment for the remainder of the term only in respect of which the vacancy exists.

SEC. 3. That the said board of regents shall have a common seal and have perpetual succession, and be entitled to the rights and privileges of a public literary corporation. The university hereby established shall institute and carry on a course of education and research in all branches of learning and investigation that shall, in the opinion of the board of regents, from time to time, be most conducive to the advancement and to the increase and development of knowledge, and such as the usual course of education in the schools, colleges, and universities in the United States does not furnish the best means and facilities of doing. To the ends aforementioned the said board of regents may establish executive offices and appoint officers of said corporation and establish and support such professorships, fellowships, scholarships, and courses of instruction, study, investigation, and research as shall to them seem meet; and to these ends they may, from time to time, make such rules, regulations, ordinances, and orders as shall to them seem meet, so that the same be consistent with the provisions of this act.

SEC. 4. That the said board of regents shall hold their first meeting at Washington, in the District of Columbia, on such day as the President of the United States shall designate, on notice to be given by him of the time and place of such meeting.

SEC. 5. That the said board of regents shall in each year report to Congress a full and complete statement of its progress and operations, with an account of all moneys expended in the course of its operations.

SEC. 6. That the said board of regents shall have, and are hereby granted, authority to obtain the necessary ground and provide for the necessary buildings and conveniences required for the purposes of this act, and to fix the compensation and allowance of all officers, professors, fellows, scholars authorized by this act to be by them provided for, and to provide for all incidental expenses arising from the execution of this act; all of which expenses shall be reported to the proper accounting officers of the Treasury and passed upon according to the usual course of accounts for the public service, but no such expenses shall exceed the allowance in gross provided for in this act.

SEC. 7. That the sum of not exceeding \$500,000 is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the expenses of the procurement of the necessary grounds and the erection of the necessary buildings contemplated in this act.

SEC. 8. That the sum of \$5,000,000 of money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated is hereby permanently set apart in the Treasury of the United States as the principal of a perpetual fund, the necessary part of the income of which, and no more than such income, may be annually used for the purposes in this act mentioned. The said sum so set apart shall bear interest at the rate of four per centum per annum, out of which four per centum per annum all the expenses of said university, excepting the expenses provided for in the special appropriation for grounds and buildings hereinbefore mentioned, shall be paid.

SEC. 9. That the said board of regents may receive gifts and donations in aid of any of the objects in this act mentioned, and in such case they shall invest or otherwise deal with the same according to the will of the donor in each case.

SEC. 10. That no special sectarian belief or doctrine shall be taught or promoted in said university, but this prohibition shall not be deemed to exclude the study and consideration of Christian theology.

SEC. 11. That no person otherwise eligible according to the provisions of this act shall be excluded from the benefits thereof on account of race, color, citizenship, or religious belief.

SEC. 12. That Congress shall have power at all times, according to its judgment for the public good, to amend or repeal this act, and it shall have the power by any committee of either House of Congress appointed for that purpose to visit and inquire into and report upon all the operations of the corporation established by this act.

Referred to Select Committee of nine.

June 4, 1890—Senate.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore (Mr. J. J. INGALLS) appointed Mr. G. F. Edmunds, Mr. John Sherman, Mr. J. J. Ingalls, Mr. H. W. Blair, Mr. J. N. Dolph, Mr. I. G. Harris, Mr. M. C. Butler, Mr. R. L. Gibson, and Mr. J. S. Barbour on committee.

Mr. INGALLS explained that the members of the committee had been selected without consulting the Chair, hence the appointment of himself.

THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY.

June 7, 1890—House.

Mr. CHARLES O'NEILL (by request) introduced bill (H. 10816):

Whereas the Government of the United States of America has inaugurated a celebration of the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus to be held in the year 1892; and

Whereas it is proper that some permanent memorial of that great event should be erected at the capital of the nation; and

Whereas the experiment of a free republic, with a constitutional form of government and an indissoluble union of States, has been demonstrated in the first hundred years of its existence to be practicable and successful, and the principles of political freedom, equality, and justice have been guaranteed to all its citizens; and

Whereas the perpetuity of the Government and the guaranties of its Constitution are dependent on the virtue, intelligence, and patriotism of the people: Therefore, in order to the promotion of the broadest culture in literature, science, art, ethics, and political economy among the people, and as a light bearer to all nations of the principles of constitutional liberty upon which this Government is established,

Be it enacted, etc., That a university is hereby established in the District of Columbia to be called the American University.

SEC. 2. That ————— shall be and they and their successors in office are hereby created and constituted a body politic and corporate to be known as the curators of the American University and by that name shall have perpetual succession and a common seal, and by the aforesaid name and in their corporate capacity may sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, contract and be contracted with, answer and be answered in all courts of law and equity; and the same, in their corporate name, are hereby invested with a legal right to all the property and estate, real and personal, which may accrue to said university.

SEC. 3. That for the promotion of the cause of education in all its branches and extending the sphere of science, morality, and the principles of constitutional liberty throughout the world, the curators aforesaid and their successors shall have power to establish from time to time and endow any departments, colleges, schools, or professorships which they may deem necessary to carry out the aforesaid objects. They shall also have full power to select and employ any officers and agents they may deem proper; also such chancellors, presidents, professors, instructors, or tutors as they may from time to time deem necessary; also to make, ordain, establish, and execute or cause to be executed all such by-laws, rules, and ordinances, not inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States or the District of Columbia, as they may deem necessary for the welfare of said university, for their own government, the good government of the officers, agents, instructors, and students of the same, and generally to do all acts necessary and proper to promote the welfare and prosperity of said university.

SEC. 4. That they and their successors shall have full power in their corporate capacity to hold by gift, grant, devise, demise, or otherwise any lands, tenements, hereditaments, moneys, rents, goods, chattels, or interests of any kind whatsoever which may be given, granted, demised, or devised to or purchased by them for the use and benefit of said university; also may sell, lease, rent, and dispose of the same or any part thereof in any way whatsoever they may adjudge most useful to the interests of said university: *Provided*, That all lands, money, or other property which may by donation, devise, deed of gift, or otherwise be contributed to said university shall be strictly applied according to the instruction given by the owner or testator; and all moneys thus donated or devised as permanent endowment funds shall be principal, and as the same accrues shall be invested in United States bonds, which shall remain forever intact and the amount whereof is to be in no respect or any manner whatever diminished, subject, however, as necessity may demand, to investment or reinvestment in said United States bonds so long as they may be available for investment purposes, and only the interest on such invested funds shall be used for the current expenses of said university.

SEC. 5. That the board of curators of said university shall consist of twenty-one members. The President and Vice-President of the United States, the Chief Justice of the United States, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Attorney-General, the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, the Director of the Geological Survey, and the Superintendent of the Naval Observatory shall also be

members ex officio. All vacancies in said board, whether by death, resignation, removal, or otherwise, shall be filled at the annual meetings of the same by the ballots of not less than a majority of the whole board, and all vacancies occurring in said board after the year 1900 shall be filled from the rolls of the alumni of said university. Any donor to said university who shall have contributed to the endowment funds of the same to the amount of \$100,000 shall also be eligible as a member of said board.

SEC. 6. That in the management and control of said university no sectarian or anti-religious belief or doctrine shall be inculcated.

SEC. 7. That whenever the permanent endowment funds of said university shall reach the sum of — millions of dollars each State shall be entitled to send to said university one properly prepared and accredited student for each of its Senators and Representatives in Congress, free of all charges, for instruction in any of its departments, said students to be appointed by the Senators and Representatives thereof under a system of competitive examinations; also any properly accredited alumnus of any college or university in the United States having a permanent endowment of not less than \$100,000 shall be entitled to free tuition in any of the departments of said university; also, in order to promote the study of American institutions and the principles of a republican form of government as embodied in the Constitution of the United States, and to encourage reciprocity and fraternity among the Pan-American republics, five perpetual free scholarships shall be tendered to each of said republics in said university.

SEC. 8. That the officers, instructors, and students of said university shall be admitted free of all charges to all libraries, museums, lectures, and other sources of information and instruction belonging to the Smithsonian Institution, the Naval Observatory, the Geological Bureau, Department of Education, and all other institutions owned and controlled by the Government of the United States, in the District of Columbia, for the advancement of knowledge and investigation in the arts and sciences, subject, in all cases of admission, to the rules and regulations prescribed by the managing authorities of said institutions or departments of the Government. In like manner all libraries, museums, lectures, apparatus and collections in art and science, and other facilities for knowledge and instruction shall be open and accessible in said university, free of charge, to the officials of all institutions or departments of the Government, under the rules and regulations prescribed by the curators of the same.

SEC. 9. That the curators of said university shall have power from time to time to receive donations or bequests for the establishment of fellowships, scholarships, prize funds, or other special endowments, subject always to the wishes and instructions of the donors or testators.

SEC. 10. That no person otherwise eligible for admission into said university shall be excluded from the benefits thereof on account of race, color, sex, citizenship, or religious belief.

SEC. 11. That Congress shall have power at all times to examine into the condition and operations of said university for the public good, to report on the same, and to amend or repeal this act at pleasure.

SEC. 12. That in order to carry into effect this act the sum of \$500,000 is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, for the purchase of grounds and erection of buildings for said university; and the further sum of \$1,000,000 is hereby appropriated annually for the period of ten years from the passage of this act, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the permanent endowment of said university, the said total sum of \$10,000,000 to be invested in United States bonds drawing 4 per cent interest, payable quarterly to the curators of the said university.

Referred to Committee on the Library.

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION REPORT.

June 18, 1890—Senate.

The Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution (Mr. S. P. LANGLEY), transmitted the annual report of the American Historical Association for 1889.

Referred to Committee on the Library.

August 27, 1890—Senate.

Mr. C. F. MANDERSON, from Committee on Printing, submitted report (S. 1653) on Senate concurrent resolution.

The American Historical Society was incorporated by an act of Congress, approved January 4, 1889. This is the first report submitted by the society, and will make about 400 octavo pages. The subjects treated of in the report are: (1) General report of the proceedings of the annual meeting held in Washington, December 28 to 31, 1889; (2) inaugural address of President Charles Kendall Adams on "Recent historical work in the colleges and universities of Europe and America"; (3) "The spirit of historical research," by James Schouler, of Boston; (4) "The origin of the national scientific and educational institutions of the United States," by Dr. G. Brown Goode, Assistant Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, etc.; (5) Bibliography of the published works of the members of the American Historical Association, by Paul Leicester Ford, of Brooklyn, N. Y. The cost of printing and binding will be \$1,361.25.

The committee report the concurrent resolution back with the recommendation that it do pass.

Resolved, etc., That there be printed of the report of the American Historical Association for the year ending December 31, 1889, 4,500 extra copies, of which 1,000 copies shall be for the use of the Senate, 2,000 for the use of the House of Representatives, and 1,500 for the use of the Smithsonian Institution and the American Historical Association.

Mr. P. B. PLUMB. Will the Senator from Nebraska explain what that document is and how it comes to be proper to have it printed at the expense of the Treasury?

Mr. MANDERSON. By an act of Congress passed——

Mr. F. M. COCKRELL. I think we had better let that go over. I should like to look into it.

Mr. MANDERSON. The report accompanying the resolution presents quite fully the history of the American Historical Association. It was organized by an act of Congress by a provision in an appropriation bill in the year 1888. This is the first report of that association. The Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. Hoar] and the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. Hawley], I believe, are members of the society, and they are quite familiar with its work. It was considered well by the Committee on Printing, as the report contains so large an amount of important matter and the cost is not a very great one, that this number of their first report should be printed.

I have no objection, of course, to the resolution going over, and the report may be printed so that the subject may be examined.

Mr. PLUMB. I simply want to say that we have had before us various projects apparently of this same kind and I do not recall the provisions of the appropriation bill referred to. I am not prepared to say that I did not know of it at the time and have not known since what that provision was; but, however that may be, I think it is wise to go slowly in view of the number of organizations which are appealing to us now to give them a status by which they may secure the printing at the public expense of the results of their researches and of their lucubrations, and therefore I hope the resolution will go over.

Mr. J. R. HAWLEY. I concur with the general purport of the remarks of the Senator from Kansas. I think the Senate would act wisely by going slowly in such matters. It is quite fascinating, I believe, to organizations to get themselves recognized by the National Government and to be authorized to make an annual report, which of course is then printed at the expense of the Government, but I do not think we have yet done anything foolish in that regard.

There is a National Academy of Science which, without charge to anybody, takes any subject committed to it by any of the Departments of the Government and gives it a thoroughly scientific investigation in any branch of science, and has submitted a number of very valuable reports. Take, for instance, the examination of sugar which was committed to them and which they examined and made a very valuable report upon. There is one other that does not occur to me at this moment.

Then came the American Historical Society, formed by a body of capable and honorable gentlemen, and Mr. Bancroft was the first president of it. It proposed to devote itself expressly to American history, and it has already in its first year brought forth some good fruit, and it is thought that in the course of a series of years the papers prepared upon the minor chapters, if you choose, of American history, by some of the ablest historians in the country, will be put into an exceedingly valuable permanent form. Such reports as these and such reports as the Smithsonian Institution submits are worthy of being kept permanently in good shape. I think this society, on the whole, bids fair to be very useful, and it certainly is composed of men who deserve to be recognized in this way.

Mr. PLUMB. This consideration would naturally occur, that many of those facts which are gathered are the subjects of controversy. Of course there is no more illustrious name among American historians than that of Mr. Bancroft, and yet it might be that a good many people would take issue with him, and it is extremely important that the Government should not enter into that domain; and whatever else it may do it should not act in such a way as to give currency to any one set of facts as against some other set of facts or any particular idea in

regard to the early but disputed era of American history. In addition to that, I have observed that everything, so far as I have known, at any rate everything else of importance in regard to the history of this country, important in science, important in physics, important in any other branch of discovery, finds its way into print at private expense and I think to much greater advantage than if it came through the ordinary lumbering processes of the Government.

Mr. G. F. HOAR. This society is composed of the most eminent scholars in all parts of the country. It has been stated that Mr. Bancroft is its first president. Mr. Andrew D. White, of Cornell University, is one of its most valuable promoters; and Mr. Henry, of Virginia, grandson of Patrick Henry, is one of its historical investigators. They were authorized by their act of incorporation to meet annually here and to deposit their collections in the Smithsonian Institution as a report to the Smithsonian Institution. It is only so much of their reports or proceedings as the directors of the Smithsonian transmit to us; so that in reality this document is nothing but a little addition to the annual report of the Smithsonian Institution, which is always ordered to be printed as a matter of course, except that it comes separately. I understand it has been already printed and communicated to the Senate, and all that is necessary is to print a small number of additional copies.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore (Mr. J. J. INGALLS). The Chair understood the Senator from Missouri [Mr. Cockrell] to ask that the report lie over.

Mr. COCKRELL. I object to the present consideration of the resolution and ask that it may be placed on the Calendar and printed with the accompanying report. I want to look into it.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. That order will be made.

August 30, 1890—Senate.

Mr. JOSEPH R. HAWLEY. I ask the Senate to take up the report made by the Printing Committee about two days ago in favor of printing the annual report of the American Historical Society, which was laid over for some reason.

Mr. G. F. EDMUNDS. I wish the Senator from Connecticut would explain (as I believe the fact to be, but I should like it to go in the Record) whether this association has now by law some official connection with the Smithsonian Institution, so that it will appear, if it be true, that this is not providing for printing the documents of a mere private society having no relations with the Government.

Mr. HAWLEY. The Congressional act of incorporation was approved January 4, 1889. The society had been in existence for four or five years before. Its object is declared to be:

For the promotion of historical studies, the collection and preservation of historical manuscripts, and for kindred purposes in the interest of American history and of history in America. Said association is authorized to hold real and personal estate, etc.

That it is not necessary to read.

Said association shall report annually to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution concerning its proceedings and the condition of historical study in America. Said Secretary shall communicate to Congress the whole of such reports, or such portions thereof as he shall see fit. The Regents of the Smithsonian Institution are authorized to permit said association to deposit its collections, manuscripts, books, pamphlets, and other material for history in the Smithsonian Institution or in the National Museum at their discretion, upon such conditions and under such rules as they shall prescribe.

It will result in an exceedingly valuable collection of historical manuscripts, publications, etc., in the National Library. The association numbers hundreds of members, including every leading librarian or student of history in the United States, I think.

The concurrent resolution was agreed to.

August 30, 1890—House.

Concurrent resolution laid before House.

Referred to Committee on Printing.

February 27, 1891—Senate.

The VICE-PRESIDENT (Mr. LEVI P. MORTON) laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, transmitting, in accordance with law, the annual report of the American Historical Association for 1890.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The communication and accompanying report will be referred to the Committee on Printing, if there be no objection.

Mr. CHARLES F. MANDERSON. I suggest that that report be printed in the usual number as it is a regular report coming from the Secretary of the Institution. I think that the better course would be to make that order without reference to the Committee on Printing. The question whether a large number ought to be printed might be referred to the Committee on Printing.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. It will be so ordered.

OWEN STATUE.

June 30, 1890—House.

Mr. R. P. FLOWER introduced bill (H. 11208):

That the sum of \$20,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary to carry out the object of this resolution, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of erecting on the grounds or in the building of the Smithsonian Institution, in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, to be located under the direction of the Regents of the said Smithsonian Institution, a statue of the late Robert Dale Owen, a distinguished citizen and statesman of the United States and one of the principal promoters and architects of the building of said Institution: *Provided, however,* That the expenditure of said money shall be made under and by the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, the sculptor to be designated by the representatives of the family of the late Robert Dale Owen, with the concurrence and approval of the said Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

Referred to Committee on the Library.

H. Doc. 732—97

September 18, 1890—Senate.

Mr. D. W. VOORHEES introduced bill (S. 4409), same as H. 11208 of June 30, 1890; which was read the first time by its title.

Mr. VOORHEES. I beg the indulgence of the Senate, as it is very brief, to have the bill read as a tribute to a former distinguished citizen of my State.

The bill was read the second time at length.

Referred to Committee on the Library.

September 24, 1890—House.

Mr. CHARLES O'NEILL, from Committee on the Library, submitted report (H. 3179) on H. 11208:

The Committee on the Library, to whom was referred the bill (H. 11208) for the erection of a statue of Robert Dale Owen on the grounds of the Smithsonian Institution, having considered the same, submit the following report, adopting the report made May 11, 1888, by Hon. William G. Stahlnecker, chairman of the committee in the Fiftieth Congress. (See House Report No. 2091, 50th Cong., 1st sess.)

Your committee recommend that the bill do pass, with the following amendments, viz:

In line 9, after the word "Columbia," insert "to be located;" and in line 13, after the word "Institution," insert: "*Provided, however,* That the expenditure of said money shall be made under and by the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury."

Referred to Committee of the Whole.

December 9, 1890—Senate.

Mr. D. W. VOORHEES, from Committee on the Library, reported S. 4409 favorably, with an amendment to strike out the words "said Regents" and insert the word "Secretary," so as to read:

With the concurrence and approval of the said Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. F. M. COCKRELL. I should like to ask the Senator who reported the bill if he knows how many precedents there are where Congress has made a direct appropriation for the erection of a monument outside of any contributions or help from individual citizens?

Mr. VOORHEES. Mr. President, I can not tell how many, but there are a great many. This is not a monument exactly; it is a statue of the person. Abraham Lincoln's statue was provided for by act of Congress and paid for entirely. The statue of Farragut was the same, and a number of others.

Mr. Robert Dale Owen eminently and richly deserves this tribute. He is the founder of the Smithsonian Institution¹—a man of culture, a man of science, a man of progress, and of knowledge—and I feel it

¹[Mr. Owen was chiefly instrumental in the passage in the House of Representatives of the act of Congress organizing the Institution. He can not be considered its "founder."]

a pleasure and a privilege to pay this just and deserved tribute to his memory as the founder of the Smithsonian Institution and the first Regent. He was the first Regent under the law of that Institution, as recited in the preamble. I ask that the bill be put upon its passage.

Passed.

The preamble was agreed to.

December 10, 1890—House.

Mr. WILLIAM F. PARRETT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take up the Senate bill [S. 4409] for the erection of a statue of Robert Dale Owen in or on the grounds of the Smithsonian Institution.

The bill was read.

The SPEAKER (Mr. T. B. REED). Is there objection to the present consideration of this bill?

Mr. C. B. KILGORE. I object.

Referred to Committee on the Library.

March 2, 1891—House.

Mr. WILLIAM F. PARRETT. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill which I send to the desk, being the bill (S. 4409).

The question was taken on the motion of Mr. PARRETT; and the SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. NELSON DINGLEY, JR.,) declared that the yeas seemed to have it.

Mr. PARRETT asked for a division.

The House divided; and there were—ayes 70, noes 50.

Mr. BENTON McMILLIN. I ask for tellers.

Tellers were ordered; and the SPEAKER pro tempore appointed Mr. PARRETT and Mr. FARQUHAR.

The House again divided; and the tellers reported—ayes 78, noes 43; so (two-thirds not having voted in the affirmative) the motion was rejected.

BUREAU OF ETHNOLOGY.

July 16, 1890—Senate.

Mr. T. C. POWER submitted a resolution directing the Secretary of the Interior (Mr. John B. Noble) to furnish information to the Senate respecting the Geological Survey, and "by what authority the 'Bureau of Ethnology' was established, by whom J. W. Powell was appointed Director thereof, by whom the subordinates of said Bureau are appointed, the names of said subordinates, whence appointed, and their compensation on the 30th day of June, 1890."

Agreed to.

September 11, 1890—Senate.

Letter of the Secretary of the Interior (Ex. Doc. 226).

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

Washington, September 11, 1890.

SIR: In compliance with the resolution of the Senate of July 16, 1890, that the Secretary of the Interior be directed to furnish said body, as soon as practicable, certain information concerning the Geological Survey (and Bureau of Ethnology), I

have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of the report of the Director of the Geological Survey.

Very respectfully,
The PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

GEO. CHANDLER, *Acting Secretary.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY,
Washington, D. C., September 6, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Senate resolution of July 16, 1890, with instructions from the Secretary that a proper reply to the same be prepared:

* * * * *

Third. By what authority the "Bureau of Ethnology" was established, by whom J. W. Powell was appointed Director thereof, by whom the subordinates of said Bureau are appointed, the names of said subordinates, whence appointed, and their compensation on the 30th day of June, 1890.

* * * * *

The Bureau of Ethnology is a bureau in the Smithsonian Institution. J. W. Powell was appointed director of that bureau by the Secretary, Prof. Spencer F. Baird, under the authority of the Regents of the Institution. J. W. Powell held this position in the Smithsonian Institution at the time he was appointed Director of the Geological Survey, and he still supervises that work. The subordinates of the bureau are appointed by the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution on the recommendation of the director of the bureau. The following is a list of the employees, with the additional information called for in the resolution:

Name.	Designation.	Salary per mo.	Appointed.	Where employed.
Powell, J. W.	Director	None.	Illinois	Washington.
Pilling, J. C.	Chief clerk	None.	Dist. of Columbia...	Do.
McChesney, J. D.	Disbursing agent.....	None.	New York	Do.
Croftut, W. A.	Editor	None.	.....do	Do.
Wood, G. M.	Proof reader.....	None.	Maryland	Do.
Barron, K. H.	Copyist	\$60.00	Mississippi	Do.
Boas, F.	Assistant ethnologist.	150.00	New York	Washington and field.
Curtin, J.	Ethnologist	150.00	Vermont	Do.
Dinwiddle, W.	Ethnologist's aid	75.00	Iowa	Do.
Dorsey, J. O.	Ethnologist	150.00	Maryland	Do.
Gatechet, A. S. ....	.....do	150.00	New York	Do.
Halle, J. A.	Modeler	50.00	Maryland	Washington.
Henshaw, H. W.	Ethnologist	250.00	Massachusetts.....	Washington and field.
Hewitt, J. N. B.	Assistant ethnologist.	75.00	New Jersey	Do.
Hodge, F. W.	Stenographer.....	83.33	New Mexico.....	Washington.
Hoffman, W. J.	Assistant ethnologist.	100.00	Pennsylvania	Washington and field.
Holmes, W. H.	Archæologist	200.00	Ohio.....	Do.
Horan, H.	Modeler	40.00	Dist. of Columbia...	Washington.
Leary, E.	Copyist	75.00	New York	Do.
McChesney, A.	Clerk	50.00	Dist. of Columbia...	Do.
Mallery, G.	Ethnologist	250.00	Pennsylvania	Washington and field.

Name.	Designation.	Salary per mo.	Appointed.	Where employed.
Mindeleff, C.....	Assistant ethnologist.	116.66	Dist. of Columbia...	Washington and field.
Mindeleff, V.....	.....do.....	125.00	.....do.....	Do.
Mooney, J.....	.....do.....	116.66	Indiana.....	Do.
Reynolds, H. L.....	.....do.....	100.00	Connecticut.....	Do.
Stevenson, T. E.....	Ethnologist's aid.....	100.00	Dist. of Columbia...	Do.
Thomas, C.....	Ethnologist.....	200.00	Pennsylvania.....	Do.
Thomas, N.....	Clerk.....	50.00	.....do.....	Washington.
Van Velzer, L. E....	Copyist.....	60.00	New York.....	Do.
Walker, W.....	Messenger.....	50.00	Dist. of Columbia...	Do.
Walther, H.....	Modeler.....	60.00	.....do.....	Do.

J. W. POWELL, *Director*.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

ETHNOLOGY—ESTIMATES.

December 2, 1889—House.

Estimates for 1891.

For continuing ethnological researches among the American Indians, under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employees, \$50,000.

December 1, 1890—House.

Estimates for 1892.

For continuing ethnological researches among the American Indians, under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employees, \$50,000.

NOTE.—No explanation appears to be needed beyond those heretofore given.

ETHNOLOGY—APPROPRIATIONS.

July 9, 1890—Senate.

In considering the sundry civil bill for 1891:

Mr. O. H. PLATT. I should like to ask the chairman of the committee a question, even at the risk of betraying my own ignorance of something that I ought to know about. I see on page 32 there is an appropriation of \$40,000 "for continuing ethnological researches among the American Indians, under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution." Are all those ethnological studies and researches pursued under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution and paid for out of this appropriation, or has the Geological Survey an independent duty to perform in that respect? I ask because the contributions to ethnology are prepared by Major Powell, who is the Director of the Geological Survey, and I never understood exactly how the matter was arranged.

Mr. W. B. ALLISON. I understand that this is the appropriation under which Major Powell discharges whatever duty he performs in connection with the ethnological work. There is no other appropriation, I understand, for that work.

Mr. G. F. EDMUNDS. How much is there for the geological work?

Mr. ALLISON. For the work of Major Powell, various sums ranging from \$500,000 to \$800,000.

Mr. PLATT. But none of the appropriations for the Geological Survey are used for ethnological researches?

Mr. ALLISON. As I understand it, none.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment on page 33, line 11, to increase the appropriation from \$25,000 to \$30,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

August 30, 1890.

Sundry civil act for 1891.

For continuing ethnological researches among the American Indians, under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employees, \$40,000.

(Stat. XXVI, 383.)

February 23, 1891—Senate.

The sundry civil bill for 1892 (H. 13462) being under consideration, the next amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, on page 42, line 13, after the word "employees," to strike out "fifty" and insert "thirty;" and in line 14, after the word "dollars," to insert "of which sum not more than \$10,000 shall be expended in the payment of salaries and for services rendered in the city of Washington;" so as to make the clause read:

North American ethnology: For continuing ethnological researches among the American Indians, under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employees, \$30,000, of which sum not more than \$10,000 shall be expended in the payment of salaries and for services rendered in the city of Washington.

Mr. A. P. GORMAN. I suggest to the Senator to let this amendment be passed over.

Mr. W. B. ALLISON. Very well.

Mr. G. F. EDMUNDS. What amendment is that?

Mr. ALLISON. At the suggestion of the Senator from Maryland I will ask the Senate to pass over the amendment relating to North American ethnology.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. C. F. MANDERSON). It will be passed over for future consideration.

March 3, 1891.

Sundry civil act for 1892.

For continuing ethnological researches among the American Indians, under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employees, \$50,000.

(Stat. XXVI, 963.)

PERKINS COLLECTION OF COPPER IMPLEMENTS.

August 7, 1890—Senate.

Mr. PHILETUS SAWYER proposed an amendment to deficiency bill for 1890, etc. (H. 11459).

To pay Frederick S. Perkins, of the State of Wisconsin, for a large collection of prehistoric copper implements of Indian manufacture, collected by the said Frederick S. Perkins and sold to the Smithsonian Institution and now on exhibition in said Institution buildings, \$7,000.

Referred to Committee on Appropriations.

August 15, 1890—Senate.

Mr. EUGENE HALE, from Committee on Appropriations, submitted report (S. 1589), to accompany H. 11459.

[Extract.]

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION, U. S. NATIONAL MUSEUM,

Washington, August 13, 1890.

DEAR SIR: I have received a copy of the amendment to the bill (H. 11459) concerning the collection of prehistoric copper implements collected by Mr. Frederick S. Perkins, with your request for an expression of my views upon its subject matter.

From the wording of the amendment it might appear that the money asked for to secure the purchase of the collection represents a deficiency and that the collection has been already bought by the Smithsonian Institution. This is by no means the case. The Smithsonian Institution declined to buy the collection because it had no money available. Furthermore, as Acting Secretary of the Institution, I declined to ask for a special appropriation, for the reason that no such request for the purchase of specimens has ever been made. The collection is now on exhibition in the archaeological hall of the National Museum, but is still the property of Mr. Perkins. Since, however, you have requested my views upon the subject, I beg leave to make the following statements:

(1) The collection of American prehistoric copper implements belonging to Mr. Frederick S. Perkins consists of 422 specimens. The assemblage is unique, and is beyond all doubt the finest in existence. Mr. Perkins has been engaged in gathering it for twenty years or more. His home is in the richest locality for objects of this character, and he was the pioneer collector. Since he has set the example many others have followed it, and there are now a large number of small cabinets of a similar character in Wisconsin and elsewhere in the United States. It is doubtful, however, whether all of them combined would make one collection equal in scientific importance to that of Mr. Perkins.

(2) The price asked by Mr. Perkins for his collection (\$7,000) represents an average of about \$17 for each object. For several of the single objects he has paid \$100 or more. The price does not appear to be exorbitant, and it is certain that the collection could not be duplicated for double the amount, if indeed it were possible at any price. Specimens of this kind have of course no fixed commercial value, for there is no standard of comparison, most of the objects being unique.

(3) Special reference may be made to the importance of such collections to science in connection with the study of prehistoric archaeology in this country. The retention of the Perkins cabinet in a public museum in America seems to be essential to the proper study of the original inhabitants of the continent, and indeed it is probable that these very objects may afford a key to the solution of unsettled problems in American archaeology. Of especial importance is the light which they may throw upon the study of the use of metals by prehistoric man.

(4) There can be no question that it is desirable that this collection should become the property of the United States, in order that the Government archaeological museum may be a thoroughly representative one. It would be a misfortune to American science, and in future years would undoubtedly be regarded as a reflection upon this country, if the collection in question should become the property of some foreign government. The transfer of the famous Squier and Davis collection of stone implements to England, some twenty years ago, has ever since been a great regret to Americans.

Should you desire further information, Prof. Thomas Wilson, curator of the archaeological collection in the National Museum, will be glad to appear before the committee to explain in full the peculiar merits of the case.

I am, sir, yours, very respectfully,

G. BROWN GOODE,
Acting Secretary.

HON. WILLIAM B. ALLISON,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations, United States Senate.

September 30, 1890.

Deficiency act for 1890, etc.

To enable the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution to purchase from Frederick S. Perkins, of Wisconsin, his collection of prehistoric copper implements, \$7,000.

(Stat., XXVI, 507.)

PRINTING REPORTS FROM EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS.

August 30, 1890.

Sundry civil act for 1891.

The heads of the Executive Departments, before transmitting their annual reports to Congress, the printing of which is chargeable to this appropriation, shall cause the same to be carefully examined, and shall exclude therefrom all matter, including engravings, maps, drawings, and illustrations, except such as they shall certify in their letters transmitting such reports to be necessary and to relate entirely to the transaction of public business.

(Stat., XXVI, 411.)

ASTROPHYSICAL OBSERVATORY—ESTIMATES.

December 1, 1890—House.

Estimates for 1892.

For the maintenance of Astrophysical Observatory, under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution, within the limits of the National Zoological Park, including salaries of assistants and the purchase of additional apparatus, \$10,000.

NOTE.—An astrophysical observatory and laboratory exists now under every considerable civilized government but that of the United States, which has none, except that the Institution commenced one on the most modest scale in 1888, which now occupies a temporary structure on the grounds south of the Smithsonian building.

Private citizens have subscribed \$10,000 for an astrophysical observatory under the charge of the Regents, in the hope that Congress would maintain it, and the Smithsonian Institution proposes, in this case, to contribute the most recent apparatus, to the value of \$5,000 more.

The sum now asked is to be applied to the completion of the plant and to pay the current expenses, including the salaries of three assistants, to be engaged in researches of great scientific and economic value, wholly distinct in apparatus, methods, and objects from the quite otherwise important ones of those of the United States Naval Observatory.

It seems proper to state that the present appropriation is not asked for as an introduction to a larger one later, but that owing to the scale on which it is proposed to found and maintain this small establishment no larger appropriation is contemplated as necessary for many years at least.

Explanation by Mr. S. P. Langley, Secretary Smithsonian Institution, in a letter dated October 20, 1890.

In submitting an estimate of \$10,000 for the maintenance of a small astrophysical observatory and laboratory, to be situated in the National Zoological Park and under the immediate care of the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, Congress is asked for the first time to give aid in a comparatively recent field of research that has been considered of sufficient importance by the legislators of leading foreign nations to justify the establishment of costly special observatories and their maintenance with a staff of astronomers and physicists of wide reputation.

The class of work does not ordinarily involve the use of the telescope, and is distinct from that carried on at any other observatory in this country. It would conflict in no way with the work of the present United States Naval Observatory.

Briefly stated, the work for which the older government observatories at Greenwich, Paris, Berlin, and Washington were founded, and in which they are actually chiefly engaged, is the determination of relative positions of heavenly bodies and our own place with reference to them. Within the past twenty years all these governments but our own have created an addition to these, a distinct and additional class—astrophysical observatories, as they are called—that are engaged in the study of the constitution of the heavenly bodies as distinguished from their positions; in determining, for example, not so much the position of the sun in the sky as the relation that it bears to the earth and to our own daily wants.

Briefly, and to use the same instance, the old observatories, as regards their work on the sun, are chiefly occupied in determining where it is in the heavens daily, for the purpose of the navigator; the new astrophysical observatories, in determining what it is, how it affects terrestrial climate, and how it may best be studied for the purposes of the meteorologist and for other purposes of an immediately practical nature.

A partial instrumental outfit for a small astrophysical observatory has been procured by the Smithsonian Institution and placed in a temporary structure in the Smithsonian grounds, and, by private subscription, \$10,000 is now at the disposition of the Institution to aid in this research. The sum now asked for is to be applied to the completion of the plant and to the payment of current expenses, including the salaries of three assistants, and it seems proper to state that no larger appropriation is contemplated as necessary for at least many years.

ASTROPHYSICAL OBSERVATORY—APPROPRIATIONS.

February 3, 1891—House.

Mr. J. G. CANNON reported from Committee on Appropriations in sundry civil bill for 1892, \$10,000.

February 23, 1891—Senate.

The sundry civil bill for 1892 (H. 13462) being under consideration, the next amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was to strike out the clause from line 1 to line 4, inclusive, on page 42, as follows:

Astrophysical Observatory: For maintenance of astrophysical observatory, under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution, including salaries of assistants and the purchase of additional apparatus, \$10,000.

Mr. W. B. ALLISON. That was stricken out by the committee under a misapprehension of the actual condition. There is an astrophysical observatory in the Smithsonian grounds, but the committee were not aware of that fact when they struck the provision out. I hope the clause will remain in the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. C. F. MANDERSON). The question is on agreeing to the amendment proposed by the committee.

The amendment was rejected.

March 3, 1891.

Sundry civil act for 1892.

For maintenance of astro-physical observatory, under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution, including salaries of assistants and the purchase of additional apparatus, \$10,000.

(Stat., XXVI; 963.)

ETHNOLOGY REPORT.

December 14, 1890—House.

Mr. C. A. RUSSELL introduced concurrent resolution to print 15,500 copies of the tenth annual report of the Bureau of Ethnology.

Referred to Committee on Printing.

February 20, 1891—House.

Passed.

February 24, 1891—Senate.

Mr. C. F. MANDERSON, from Committee on Printing, submitted report (S. 2426), on Senate concurrent resolution authorizing the printing of 15,500 copies of the tenth annual report of the Bureau of Ethnology, with accompanying papers and illustrations, uniform with the preceding volumes of the series; 3,500 for the Senate, 7,000 for the House, and 5,000 for the Bureau of Ethnology.

The Committee on Printing, to whom the above resolution was referred, report it back with the recommendation that it be indefinitely postponed, and that the House concurrent resolution providing for the same printing, submitted herewith, be passed.

The report is the same in size and form, and the number proposed to be printed is the same as previous reports by the same Bureau.

The cost of the printing and binding will be \$27,841.

House resolution of February 20, 1891, was then passed.

PURCHASE OF COLLECTION OF INSECTS.

February 9, 1891—Senate.

Mr. W. CALL proposed an amendment to sundry civil bill for 1892 (H. 13462).

For the purchase of cabinet of rare specimens of prepared insects for the Smithsonian Institution for microscopic examination and for scientific purposes, \$300.

Referred to Committee on Appropriations.

FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS, 1891-1893.

SMITHSONIAN BUILDING—ESTIMATES.

December 7, 1891—House.

Estimates for 1893.

For completing the repairs upon the Smithsonian building, including necessary skylight in roof and such other work as is needed to protect the building from further deterioration, and to place it in proper sanitary condition; it being provided that any unexpended balance remaining to the credit of the appropriation for fire-proofing, etc., shall be available for the purposes above stated; this work to be done under the direction of the Architect of the Capitol and in accordance with the approval of the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, \$5,000.

December 5, 1892—House.

Estimates for 1894.

For continuing the repairs upon the Smithsonian building needed to protect the building from further deterioration, and to place it in proper sanitary condition; it being provided that any unexpended balance remaining to the credit of the appropriation for fireproofing, etc., shall be available for the purposes above stated; this work to be done under the direction of the Architect of the Capitol and in accordance with the approval of the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, \$5,000.

SMITHSONIAN BUILDING—APPROPRIATIONS.

March 3, 1893.

Sundry civil act for 1894.

For completing the repairs upon the Smithsonian building, and for such other work as is needed to protect the building from further deterioration, and to place it in proper sanitary condition, any unexpended balance remaining to the credit of the appropriation for fire-proofing, etc., shall be available for the purposes above stated; this work to be done under the direction of the Architect of the Capitol,

and in accordance with the approval of the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution.

(Stat., XXVII, 582.)

INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGES—ESTIMATES.

December 7, 1891—House.

Estimates for 1893.

For expenses of the system of international exchanges between the United States and foreign countries, under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employees, \$17,000.

(The Smithsonian Institution estimates for an increase in this item of \$6,000 over the present appropriation.)

NOTE.—An appropriation of \$17,000 is now made to the Institution to cover a portion of the expenses of the system of international exchanges, and from specific or contingent appropriations about \$3,000 more are paid by various Government departments to the Institution for the same purpose. Needless complication will be avoided by combining these appropriations in a single item.

Attention is earnestly called to the fact that no provision has yet been made for carrying out the treaty for the immediate exchange of parliamentary documents, for which \$2,000 is here included.

The aggregate of \$23,000 covers but a portion of the expense for freight, the Government still being under the obligation to many of the trans-Atlantic steamship companies for the privilege of free freight generously accorded to the exchange service at its inception.

December 5, 1892—House.

Estimates for 1894.

For expenses of the system of international exchanges between the United States and foreign countries, under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employees, \$23,000.

NOTE.—For 1891–92, \$17,000 were appropriated directly to the Institution, and \$2,561.31 were received from different government bureaus, leaving a deficiency of \$563.79.

The service has been curtailed on account of the reduced appropriation for 1892–93, but to continue the work throughout the year a deficiency of about \$4,000 is inevitable.

The aggregate of \$23,000 is intended to cover the expenses of carrying out a treaty for the immediate exchange of parliamentary documents, to which no effect has yet been given, and even this amount will not meet the entire expense of transportation, the Government still being under obligations to many steamship companies for the privilege of free freight.

December 9, 1892—House.

Deficiency estimates for 1893, etc.

For expenses of the system of international exchanges between the United States and foreign countries, under the direction of the Smith-

sonian Institution, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employees, being a deficiency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, \$5,000.

NOTE.—The reduction of the appropriation granted for the current year has rendered it necessary to drop from the rolls nearly one-half of the regular employees, and in consequence the records have fallen behind and the efficiency of the bureau is impaired. Further reduction of the employees will be necessary to meet the reduced appropriation, and it will be impossible to handle all of the documents forwarded to the Bureau for transmission unless early relief be afforded by Congress.

INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGES—APPROPRIATIONS.

July 16, 1892.

Legislative, executive, and judicial act for 1893.

Library of Congress: For compensation of * * * 8 [assistant librarians], at \$1,400 each, one of whom shall be in charge of international exchanges * * * .

For expenses of exchanging public documents for the publications of foreign governments, \$1,500.

[This pays 1 clerk at \$900 and 1 clerk at \$600.]

(Stat., XXVII, 189.)

Naval Observatory: For repairs [etc.], * * * freight, including transmission of public documents through the Smithsonian exchange, foreign postage, expressage, [etc.], \$2,500.

(Stat., XXVII, 211.)

Patent Office: For purchase of professional and scientific books and expenses of transporting publications of patents issued by the Patent Office to foreign governments, \$2,500.

(Stat., XXVII, 215.)

July 28, 1892.

Deficiency act for 1892, etc.

To pay amounts found due by the accounting officers of the Treasury on account of international exchange, Smithsonian Institution, being for the service of the fiscal year 1890, as follows:

To pay the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company \$0.67.

(Stat., XXVII, 283.)

August 5, 1892.

Sundry civil act for 1893.

For expenses of the system of international exchanges between the United States and foreign countries, under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employees, \$12,000.

(Stat., XXVII, 360.)

Geological Survey: For the purchase of necessary books for the

library, and the payment for the transmission of public documents through the Smithsonian exchange, \$2,000.

(Stat., XXVII, 371.)

War Department: For the transportation of reports and maps to foreign countries, through the Smithsonian Institution, \$100.

(Stat., XXVII, 378.)

March 3, 1893.

Sundry civil act for 1894.

For expenses of the system of international exchanges between the United States and foreign countries, under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employees, \$14,500.

(Stat., XXVII, 582.)

Geological Survey: For the purchase of necessary books for the library, and the payment of the transmission of public documents through the Smithsonian exchange, \$2,000.

(Stat., XXVII, 595.)

War Department: For the transportation of reports and maps to foreign countries through the Smithsonian Institution, \$100.

(Stat., XXVII, 600.)

March 3, 1893.

Deficiency act for 1893, etc.

For expenses of the system of international exchanges between the United States and foreign countries, under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employees, \$5,000.

(Stat., XXVII, 649.)

March 3, 1893.

Legislative, executive, and judicial act for 1894.

Library of Congress: For compensation of * * * 8 [assistant librarians], at \$1,400 each, one of whom shall be in charge of international exchanges * * * .

(Stat., XXVII, 680.)

For expenses of exchanging public documents for publications of foreign governments, \$1,500.

[This pays 1 clerk at \$900 and 1 clerk at \$600.]

(Stat., XXVII, 681.)

Naval Observatory: For repairs [etc.], * * * freight, including transmission of public documents through the Smithsonian exchange, foreign postage, expressage, [etc.], \$2,500.

(Stat., XXVII, 702.)

Patent Office: For purchase of professional and scientific books and expenses of transporting publications of patents issued by the Patent Office to foreign governments, \$2,000.

(Stat., XXVII, 706.)

ETHNOLOGY—ESTIMATES.

December 7, 1891—House.

Estimates for 1893.

For continuing ethnological researches among the American Indians, under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employees, \$50,000.

December 5, 1892—House.

Estimates for 1894.

For continuing ethnological researches among the American Indians, under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employees and office rent, \$50,000.

ETHNOLOGY—APPROPRIATIONS.

August 5, 1892.

Sundry civil act for 1893.

For continuing ethnological researches among the American Indians, under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employees, \$40,000.

(Stat., XXVII, 360.)

March 3, 1893.

Sundry civil act for 1894.

For continuing ethnological researches among the American Indians, under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employees, \$40,000, of which sum not exceeding \$1,000 may be used for rent of building.

(Stat., XXVII, 582.)

ASTROPHYSICAL OBSERVATORY—ESTIMATES.

December 7, 1891—House.

Estimates for 1893.

For maintenance of astrophysical observatory, under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution, including salaries of assistants, apparatus, and miscellaneous expenses, \$10,000.

NOTE.—An astrophysical observatory has been established under the Smithsonian Institution, in part from the Smithsonian fund and in part by subscriptions of private individuals. Its maintenance was provided for by Congress in an appropriation of \$10,000 for the year ending June 30, 1892.

Researches of great scientific and economic value are carried on by every considerable civilized government at well-equipped astrophysical observatories. The investigations here contemplated are not provided for at any other observatory. They conflict in no way with the work carried on by or proposed for the United States Naval Observatory.

December 5, 1892—House.

Estimates for 1894.

For maintenance of astrophysical observatory, under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution, including salaries of assistants, apparatus, and miscellaneous expenses, \$10,000.

NOTE.—(See estimates for 1893.)

ASTROPHYSICAL OBSERVATORY—APPROPRIATIONS.

August 5, 1892.

Sundry civil act for 1893.

For maintenance of astrophysical observatory, under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution, including salaries of assistants, apparatus, and miscellaneous expenses, \$10,000.

(Stat., XXVII, 360.)

March 3, 1893.

Sundry civil act for 1894.

For maintenance of astrophysical observatory, under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution, including salaries of assistants, apparatus, and miscellaneous expenses, \$9,000.

(Stat., XXVII, 582.)

OWEN STATUE.

December 10, 1891—Senate.

Mr. D. W. VOORHEES introduced bill (S. 316):

Whereas Robert Dale Owen, then a Representative in Congress from the State of Indiana, on the 19th of December, 1845, introduced in the Twenty-ninth Congress a bill "to establish the Smithsonian Institution for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men," and in the face of strong opposition secured its substantial enactment April 29, 1846; and

Whereas he was appointed chairman of the first Board of Regents of said Institution, and devoted many years of his life to its organization and success: Therefore,

Be it enacted, etc., That the sum of \$20,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of erecting on the grounds of the Smithsonian Institution, in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, under the direction of the Regents of the said Smithsonian Institution, a statue of the late Robert Dale Owen: *Provided, however,* That the expenditure of said money shall be made under and by the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury; the sculptor to be designated by the representatives of the family of the late Robert Dale Owen, with the concurrence and approval of the said Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

Referred to Committee on the Library.

March 29, 1892—Senate.

Reported by Mr. M. S. QUAY.

May 23, 1892—Senate.

The bill (S. 316) for the erection of a statue of the late Robert Dale Owen, of Indiana, was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. D. W. VOORHEES offered an amendment.

After the words "sculptor to be," it was proposed to strike out:

Designated by the representatives of the family of the late Robert Dale Owen, with the concurrence and approval of the said Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

And insert:

Chosen by a commission, consisting of the chairman of the Joint Committee on the Library of Congress, the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, and the member

of the House of Representatives in Congress from the First Congressional district of the State of Indiana; and said commission shall be governed in the choice of a sculptor by the merits of the models which may be submitted for their inspection.

The amendment was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

May 24, 1892—House.

The bill (S. 316) referred to Committee on the Library.

APPOINTMENT OF REGENTS

By the Vice-President.

December 15, 1891—Senate.

The VICE-PRESIDENT (Mr. LEVI P. MORTON) appointed Mr. Justin S. Morrill as Regent of the Smithsonian Institution, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the expiration of his own term.

December 20, 1892—Senate.

The VICE-PRESIDENT (Mr. LEVI P. MORTON). In this connection the Chair appoints the Senator from Delaware, Mr. George Gray, to fill the vacancy on the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution caused by the death of the late Senator Gibson, of Louisiana.

APPOINTMENT OF REGENTS

By the Speaker.

January 15, 1892—House.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BENTON McMILLIN). The Chair desires to announce at this time the appointment of several Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, and in this connection will state that vacancies in these positions have existed for some time, and this action is taken in accordance with the desire of the Speaker: Mr. Joseph Wheeler, of Alabama, Mr. W. C. P. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge, of Massachusetts.

APPOINTMENT OF REGENTS

By Joint Resolution.

December 14, 1891—Senate.

Mr. R. L. GIBSON introduced joint resolution (S. 12):

That the vacancies in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, of the class other than members of Congress, shall be filled by the appointment of William Preston Johnston, of Louisiana, in place of Noah Porter, of Connecticut, resigned, and by the reappointment of Henry Coppee, of Pennsylvania, and M. C. Meigs, of Washington City, whose terms of office expire on December 26, 1891.

Laid on the table.

December 15, 1891—Senate.

Mr. J. S. MORRILL introduced a joint resolution (S. 18) to fill vacancies in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution. (Same as S. 12.)

Passed.

January 6, 1892—House.

S. 18 referred to Committee on Library.

January 18, 1892—House.

Mr. JOSEPH WHEELER. I ask unanimous consent to take up a Senate resolution (S. 18) and pass it. It is for the purpose of appointing Regents to the Smithsonian Institution. Unless it is done to-day it will be impossible to get them here in time to have a quorum at the annual meeting on the 25th.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BENTON McMILLIN). The gentleman from Alabama [Mr. Wheeler] asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of the resolution, which the Clerk will report, after which the Chair will ask if there be objection. The Chair will inquire if this is the form in which the resolution passed the Senate?

Mr. WHEELER. It passed the Senate in the form in which it is printed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Does the gentleman introduce it as an original resolution?

Mr. WHEELER. No; I introduce it as a Senate resolution with an amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Then the House will have to act upon the engrossed bill.

Mr. WHEELER. There is no engrossed bill here. The Senate passed it in manuscript, because it was important to get it through, and the Senator who had charge of it has asked me to have it passed through the House. It is merely a formal matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. But as it is a joint resolution, if the House is to take action upon the matter acted upon by the Senate, the official copy of the resolution from the Senate will have to be before the House.

Mr. WHEELER. Then I ask to have it passed as an original House resolution, and then it can be sent back to the Senate for immediate action there.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the resolution, after which the Chair will ask if there be objection to the present consideration. The Chair will state to the gentleman from Alabama that as the Senate resolution is not before the House he can accomplish his object by asking the consideration of this as a House resolution.

Mr. WHEELER. That is what I do now.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama?

Mr. AMOS J. CUMMINGS. Mr. Speaker, I object. My objection is on the ground that the original resolution from the Senate has been referred to the Committee on the Library; and if the gentleman will allow me time I will report it to the House to-morrow with an amendment.

Mr. WHEELER. I would like to say to the House—

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from New York objects.

January 20, 1892—House.

Mr. AMOS J. CUMMINGS. I am directed by the Committee on the Library to report [H. 4] back with a substitute the joint resolution [S. 18] to fill vacancies in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution. I ask for the immediate consideration of this resolution.

The proposed substitute was read, as follows:

Strike out all after the resolving clause and insert the following:

"That the vacancies in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution of the class other than members of Congress shall be filled by the appointment of William Preston Johnston, of Louisiana, in place of Noah Porter, of Connecticut, resigned, and the appointment of John B. Henderson, a citizen of the District of Columbia, in place of Montgomery C. Meigs, deceased, and by the re-appointment of Henry Coppee, of Pennsylvania, whose term of office expired on December 26, 1891."

Mr. CUMMINGS. I will simply say that the substitute reported by our committee puts the name of John B. Henderson, of the District of Columbia, in the place of that of General Meigs, who has died since the passage of the original joint resolution of the Senate.

The substitute was agreed to.

January 21, 1892—Senate.

The VICE-PRESIDENT (Mr. LEVI P. MORTON) laid before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to the joint resolution (S. 18) to fill vacancies in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

Mr. R. L. GIBSON. I move that the Senate concur in the amendment of the House of Representatives.

The amendment was concurred in.

January 26, 1892.

Resolved, etc., That the vacancies in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, of the class other than members of Congress, shall be filled by the appointment of William Preston Johnston, of Louisiana, in place of Noah Porter, of Connecticut, resigned, and the appointment of John B. Henderson, a citizen of the District of Columbia, in place of Montgomery C. Meigs, deceased, and by the reappointment of Henry Coppee, of Pennsylvania, whose term of office expired on December 26, 1891.

(Stat., XXVII, 393.)

December 20, 1892—Senate.

Mr. J. S. MORRILL introduced joint resolution (S. 123):

That the vacancy in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution of the class other than members of Congress shall be filled by the reappointment of James B. Angell, of Michigan, whose term of office expires on January 19, 1893.

Passed.

December 21, 1892—House.

S. 123 referred to Committee on the Library.

December 22, 1892—House.

Communication from the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION,
Washington, December 16, 1892.

SIR: Permit me to say that the term of office, as Regent of the Smithsonian Institution, of Dr. James B. Angell, of Ann Arbor, Michigan, will expire on January 19, 1893, and that, as I believe it will be agreeable to the board to have him continue in that capacity, I beg, with your permission, to inclose a draft of the usual joint resolution providing for his reappointment, requesting your kind offices in placing it before the House.

I am, sir, very respectfully, yours,

S. P. LANGLEY,
Secretary.

HON. CHARLES F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

That the vacancy in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution of the class other than members of Congress shall be filled by the reappointment of James B. Angell, of Michigan, whose term of office expires on January 19, 1893.

Referred to Committee on the Library.

January 6, 1893—House.

Mr. AMOS J. CUMMINGS, from Committee on the Library, submitted report (H. 2200) on S. 123:

The Committee on the Library, to whom was referred the joint resolution (S. 123), report as follows:

The vacancy mentioned will occur on January 19, 1893, by reason of the expiration of the term of James B. Angell, of Michigan.

The resolution provides for the filling of said vacancy by the reappointment of said Angell; said resolution passed the Senate on December 20, 1892. President Angell's character and attainments are universally known and respected. It seems eminently fitting that the vacancy caused by the expiration of his term should be filled by his reappointment.

Your committee recommend that the joint resolution be passed.

The SPEAKER (Mr. CHARLES F. CRISP). Is there objection to the present consideration of this resolution?

Mr. W. S. HOLMAN. I did not understand its purport.

Mr. CUMMINGS. If the Clerk will read the report, it will be satisfactory to the gentleman, I think.

The SPEAKER. This is a joint resolution providing for the filling of a vacancy in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution. The Clerk will again report it, so that the House will understand it.

The Clerk again read the resolution.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the consideration of the resolution?

Mr. NELSON DINGLEY, Jr. Do I understand from the gentleman from New York that an amendment to the resolution is proposed?

Mr. CUMMINGS. No amendment whatever. This is the original Senate joint resolution.

The SPEAKER. The Chair hears no objection.

Passed.

January 9, 1893.

Resolved, etc., That the vacancy in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, of the class other than members of Congress, shall be filled by the reappointment of James B. Angell, of Michigan, whose term of office expires on January 19, 1893.

(Stat. XXVII, p. 752.)

STATUE OF SPENCER F. BAIRD.

December 15, 1891—Senate.

Mr. J. S. MORRILL introduced bill (S. 832):

That the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution be, and are hereby, authorized to contract for a statue in bronze of Spencer F. Baird, late Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, to be erected upon the grounds in front of the National Museum; and for this purpose, and for the entire expense of the foundation and pedestal of the monument, the sum of \$15,000, or so much of said sum as may be needed, is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Referred to Committee on the Library.

GEOGRAPHIC NAMES.

December 23, 1891—Senate.

Message from the President of the United States, Benjamin Harrison, in regard to the establishment of a Board on Geographic Names and designating representatives, viz:

Prof. Thomas C. Mendenhall, of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, chairman.

Andrew H. Allen, Department of State.

Capt. Henry L. Howison, Light-House Board, Treasury Department.

Capt. Thomas Turtle, Engineer Corps, War Department.

Lieut. Commander Richardson Clover, Hydrographic Office, Navy Department.

Pierson H. Bristow, Post-Office Department.

Otis T. Mason, Smithsonian Institution.

Herbert G. Ogden, United States Coast and Geodetic Survey.

Henry Gannett, United States Geological Survey.

Marcus Baker, United States Geological Survey.

A report of the Board also submitted.

Referred to Committee on Printing.

(Printed as H. Ex. Doc. No. 16, Fifty-second Cong., first session.)

January 5, 1892—House.

Message from the President of the United States, Benjamin Harrison, with a report of the United States Board on Geographic Names. (H. Ex. Doc. No. 16.)

Ordered to be printed.

Referred to Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The Board was organized, with Prof. T. C. Mendenhall as chairman, as provided for in the Executive order, the election of Lieut. Commander Richardson Clover as secretary, and the appointment of Messrs. Henry Gannett, Richardson Clover, and H. G. Ogden as executive committee.

January 11, 1892—Senate.

Mr. CHARLES F. MANDERSON, from Committee on Printing, submitted report (S. 8) on the message of the President, transmitting the report of the Board constituted to consider the advisability of establishing uniformity in geographic nomenclature and orthography:

The Committee on Printing, to whom was referred the above message and manuscript of the report, report the same back adversely, for the reason that the House of Representatives has ordered the same printed.

The cost of printing the report, as per the estimate of the Public Printer, will be \$275 for 1,000 copies.

January 13, 1892—House.

Mr. J. D. RICHARDSON offered concurrent resolution to print 10,000 extra copies of the Report of Board on Geographic Names.

Referred to Committee on Printing.

January 25, 1892—House.

Mr. J. D. RICHARDSON reported.

Passed.

February 10, 1892—Senate.

Mr. CHARLES F. MANDERSON, from Committee on Printing, submitted report (S. 210) on House concurrent resolution.

The cost of printing will be \$254. The report is now in type and hence the cost will be limited to presswork and paper. The chairman of the Board writes to the committee thus:

The Departments are required to comply with the decisions of this Board in all respects, and yet it is impossible, without the printing of these extra copies, for the various people interested to know what these decisions are. The total number estimated for—that is to say, 7,000 in addition to those assigned to the use of the House and Senate—will be required for this purpose without doubt, and I trust that you will find yourself able and willing to recommend concurrence in the resolution of the House.

Passed.

REPORTS ON EXPENDITURES.

January 5, 1892—House.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. B. McMILLIN) laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution (Mr. S. P. Langley), transmitting a statement of the expenditures for the fiscal year 1891, under the appropriations for "International exchanges," "National Museum," "North American ethnology," "National Zoological Park," "Perkins collection of prehistoric copper implements," "Daughters of the late Prof. Joseph Henry," "Capron col-

lection of Japanese works of art," and the "Repairs of the Smithsonian building."

Referred to Committee on Appropriations.

(Printed as House Misc. Doc. No. 28.)

December 5, 1892—House.

The SPEAKER (Mr. C. F. CRISP) laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, transmitting a detailed statement of expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892.

Referred to Committee on Appropriations.

Fifty-second Cong., second sess., Misc. Doc. No. 5.

VAIL ORIGINAL TELEGRAPHIC RECEIVER.

January 6, 1892—Senate.

Mr. J. R. MCPHERSON introduced bill (S. 1403):

Whereas Stephen Vail, of New York City, has in his possession the original telegraph instrument, or "recording receiver," invented by his father, Alfred Vail, used upon the first telegraph line ever constructed (that between Washington and Baltimore), and upon which was received the historic message "What hath God wrought" and

Whereas Mr. Vail has in his possession abundant evidence and satisfactory proof of its authenticity, and its possession by the Government would be most gratifying to the National Museum, where it now is on loan: Therefore,

Be it enacted, etc., That the sum of \$10,000 be, and the same is hereby, appropriated for the purchase of said telegraph instrument, or recording receiver, upon the production of such evidence of its authenticity as shall be satisfactory to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution.

Referred to Committee on the Library.

January 13, 1892—House.

Mr. AMOS J. CUMMINGS introduced bill, same as H. 3613.

Referred to Committee on the Library.

ETHNOLOGY REPORTS.

January 6, 1892—Senate.

Mr. O. H. PLATT introduced concurrent resolution to print 15,500 copies each of the eleventh and twelfth reports of the Bureau of Ethnology.

Referred to Committee on Printing.

January 11, 1892—House.

Mr. J. D. RICHARDSON submitted concurrent resolution to print 15,500 copies of the eleventh and twelfth annual reports of the Bureau of Ethnology.

April 5, 1892—Senate.

Mr. CHARLES F. MANDERSON, from Committee on Printing, reported (S. 511) favorably, with amendments, the concurrent resolution for printing the eleventh and twelfth annual reports of the Bureau of Ethnology:

That there be printed at the Government Printing Office 15,500 copies each of the eleventh and twelfth annual reports of the Director of the Bureau of Ethnology, with

accompanying papers and illustrations, and uniform with the preceding volumes of the series, of which 3,500 shall be for the use of the Senate, 7,000 for the use of the House of Representatives, and 5,000 for distribution by the Bureau of Ethnology.

I send the amendments that I propose to the desk, so as to make the concurrent resolution read:

That there be printed at the Government Printing Office 8,000 copies each of the eleventh and twelfth annual reports of the Director of the Bureau of Ethnology, with accompanying papers and illustrations, and uniform with the preceding volumes of the series, of which 1,000 shall be for the use of the Senate, 2,000 for the use of the House of Representatives, and 5,000 for distribution by the Bureau of Ethnology.

MR. MANDERSON. These amendments make the concurrent resolution conform to the public-printing bill that has passed the Senate. The cost of the printing and binding, as per estimate of the Public Printer, will be, for both reports, \$26,000.

The amendments were agreed to.

MR. F. M. COCKRELL. Was the number of those ethnological reports cut down to 1,000 for the Senate in the public-printing bill?

MR. MANDERSON. Yes; that was the provision of the general bill—1,000 for the Senate, 2,000 for the House, and 5,000 for the Bureau of Ethnology.

The concurrent resolution as amended was agreed to.

May 10, 1892—House.

MR. JAMES D. RICHARDSON, from Committee on Printing, submitted report (H. 1338):

The Committee on Printing have considered the Senate concurrent resolution, with the recommendation that it do pass.

The estimated cost of the same is about \$13,000 each.

The committee recommend that the House concurrent resolution on the same subject do lie on the table.

Senate resolution passed.

COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA.

January 7, 1892—House.

MR. J. J. LITTLE introduced bill (H. 1519) to incorporate the Society of Colonial Dames of America.

Referred to Committee on the Library.

February 10, 1892—House.

MR. A. J. CUMMINGS, from Committee on the Library, submitted report (H. 256) on H. 1519.

Referred to House Calendar.

February 18, 1892—Senate.

MR. J. R. HAWLEY introduced bill (S. 2297) to incorporate the Society of the Colonial Dames of America:

Be it enacted, etc., That Elizabeth Duer King (Mrs. Archibald Gracie King), of New Jersey; Elizabeth Coralie Gardiner (Mrs. John Lyon Gardiner), of Gardiner Island; Eleanor Van Rensselaer Fairfax (Mrs. Hamilton Fairfax), of New York;

May King Van Rensselaer (Mrs. John K. Van Rensselaer), of New York; Mary Van Wyck Church (Mrs. Benjamin Silliman Church), of Kentucky; Mrs. Martha J. Lamb, editor of the *Magazine of American History*; Miss Cornelia A. Beekman, of New York; Annie Townsend Lawrence (Mrs. Walter Bowne Lawrence), of Long Island; Charlotte Lloyd Schmidt (Mrs. Oscar Schmidt), of New York; Martha Bayard Dod Stevens (Mrs. Edwin Stevens), of New Jersey, trustees of said society, and their associates and successors, are hereby created a body corporate and politic by the name and title of the Colonial Dames of America, for patriotic, historical, and educational purposes. The particular business of said society is the collection and preservation of relics, manuscripts, traditions, and mementoes of the founders and builders of the thirteen original States of the Union, and of the heroes of the War for Independence, that the memory of their deeds and achievements may be perpetuated; also to promote celebrations of great historical events of national importance, to diffuse information on all subjects concerning American history, and cultivate the spirit of patriotism and reverence for the founders of American constitutional liberty.

Said society is authorized to hold real and personal estate in the city of New York, so far only as may be necessary to its lawful ends, to an amount not exceeding \$500,000; and it may adopt a constitution and make by-laws not inconsistent with law.

Said society shall have its principal office in New York City, and may hold its annual meetings in such places as the said incorporators may determine.

Said society shall report annually to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution concerning its proceedings, and said Secretary shall communicate to Congress the whole of such reports, or such portion thereof as he shall see fit.

Referred to Committee on the Library.

NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK—ZOO STREET RAILWAY.

January 7, 1892—Senate.

Mr. B. W. PERKINS introduced bill (S. 1450) to incorporate the Zoo Street Railway Company.

Referred to Committee on District of Columbia.

January 25, 1892—Senate.

Memorial against the railway presented.

February 8, 1892—Senate.

Mr. JAMES McMILLAN, from Committee on the District of Columbia, submitted report (S. 168) to accompany S. 1450:

The committee after having carefully considered the bill (S. 1450) entitled "A bill to incorporate the Zoo Street Railway Company of the District of Columbia," respectfully report the bill back to the Senate adversely, with the recommendation that it be indefinitely postponed.

The bill was referred to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, who, after due notice, gave a hearing to persons interested in the matter of a street railway on the streets named in the bill. At this hearing many persons appeared, and a number of written protests against the passage of the bill were filed, copies of which are appended to this report.

These written protests [the Commissioners say, in their report to the committee] were submitted with earnest verbal statements by attorneys and principals interested. After a careful consideration of

the subject, the Commissioners are of the opinion that this bill should not be passed. It would, in their judgment, be better to make connection with the Zoological Park and the suburbs which this road is intended to accommodate by a road or roads connecting with lines now chartered and in operation.

The committee concurs in the opinions expressed by the Commissioners. Obviously no street railway company should be chartered in opposition to the desire of the property owners along the proposed line, unless the public can not secure from existing lines the service to which it is entitled. In the present instance the lines that have been chartered by Congress appear to the committee to be ample for the present accommodation of the public, and to insure a cheaper and more expeditious service from all parts of the city than a new line could furnish. These reasons, and others set forth in the annexed protests, have convinced the committee that the charter asked for should not be granted to a line beginning within the city of Washington.

NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK—REPORT ON EXPENDITURES.

March 3, 1893.

Sundry civil act for 1894.

A report in detail of the expenses on account of the National Zoological Park shall be made to Congress at the beginning of each regular session.

(Stat., XXVII, 582.)

NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK—ESTIMATES.

December 7, 1891—House.

Estimates for 1893.

For continuing the construction of roads, walks, bridges, water supply, sewerage and drainage, and for grading, planting, and otherwise improving the grounds of the National Zoological Park, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employees, \$15,000.

For erecting and repairing buildings and inclosures for animals, and for administrative purposes, in the National Zoological Park, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employees, \$18,000.

For care, subsistence, and transportation of animals for the National Zoological Park, and for the purchase of rare specimens not otherwise obtainable, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employees, and general incidental expenses not otherwise sufficiently provided for, \$17,500.

(The Smithsonian Institution estimates for an increase of \$5,000 for improvements, \$9,000 for buildings, and \$8,500 for maintenance over the present appropriations.)

NOTE.—The appropriations asked for are less than the estimates of last year, and provide for actual requirements only, in the way of improvements to grounds, roadways, etc., and for the work of constructing or completing the buildings and inclos-

ures necessary to insure the safe-keeping of the animals, the maintenance and care of those already in the park and others likely to come into its possession during the year.

January 26, 1892—House.

Deficiency estimates for 1892, etc.

For continuing the construction of roads, walks, and bridges, and for grading, planting, and otherwise improving the grounds of the National Zoological Park, being a deficiency for the fiscal year 1892, \$4,870.81.

NOTE.—This appropriation is rendered necessary because of the storm of September 5, 1891, which greatly damaged the works of improvement in the park. The sum asked is for the purpose of reimbursing the appropriation for the amount actually expended in repairing those damages and preventing similar occurrences in the future.

For care, subsistence, and transportation of animals for the National Zoological Park, and for the purchase of rare specimens not otherwise obtainable, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employees and general incidental expenses not otherwise provided for, being a deficiency for the fiscal year 1892, \$4,434.

NOTE.—This sum includes:

Payment of extra watchmen on Sundays and holidays, necessary because of the great influx of visitors, 18 men, 19 days each, at \$2.....	\$684
Transportation of specimens already offered to and purchased by the park, viz:	
From Yellowstone Park.....	350
From South America.....	500
From Australia.....	500
Care and maintenance of the above animals.....	900
Care and maintenance of the elephants presented and lent to the park...	1,500

For repairs to the Holt mansion, to make the same suitable for occupancy, and for office furniture: To pay Devereux & Gaghan, plumbing and gas fitting, \$320.47; Julius Lansburgh, chairs, \$14; Barber & Ross, grates, \$46; George Breitharth, chairs, \$25.75; A. Eberly's Sons, stoves, \$20.35. Total, \$426.57.

NOTE.—The above liabilities were incurred under the supposition that they could properly be charged against other items of this appropriation. The First Comptroller is of the opinion that they should be charged against this item.

To reimburse the Smithsonian fund for assuming the expenses of labor and materials for repairs urgently necessary for the preservation of the Holt mansion, including the following: C. Burlew, concreting and pitching, \$60.48; Belt & Dyer, doors and moldings, \$37.11; H. C. Mounie, lathing and plastering, \$173.64; C. W. Dawes, carpentry, \$24; W. O. Stricker, carpentry, \$33; Church & Stephenson, lumber, \$116.22; O. L. Wolfsteiner & Co., skylight, \$55.

NOTE.—The amount appropriated by Congress for repairs to the Holt mansion was expended before the roof was covered in, and upon the decision of the Comptroller that it could not be covered in from the item for "expenditures not otherwise provided for," the Smithsonian Institution advanced this sum from its private funds to prevent the destruction by the weather of what had already been done.

To pay Melville Lindsay for rubber boots furnished to employees engaged to work in water in the National Zoological Park, \$38.

NOTE.—These boots were issued to the men each morning and taken from them at night, being worn only while on duty. The First Comptroller holds that the sum can not properly be paid without special legislation.

January 27, 1892—House.

Estimates for 1893.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January 25, 1892.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the consideration of Congress, a communication from the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, of the 23d instant, in relation to the estimates on page 231 of the Book of Estimates for the fiscal year 1893, submitted for the improvement, maintenance, etc., of the National Zoological Park, District of Columbia, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893.

Respectfully, yours,

O. L. SPAULDING,
Acting Secretary.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION,
Washington, D. C., January 23, 1892.

SIR: I beg leave to invite your attention to the estimates under the Smithsonian Institution for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, duly submitted to you October 7, 1891, and to the modified form in which these estimates were transmitted to Congress, whereby it would seem to be recommended that no increase be made over the amounts appropriated for the current year.

While feeling that all the amounts asked for by the Institution have been only such as are adequate with the strictest economy, I have to ask your especial attention to the three items for the National Zoological Park, i. e., improvements, buildings, and maintenance. Disasters from floods and like contingencies for which no provision was made by Congress in the appropriations for the present year emphasize the necessity of securing the full amount estimated under the headings Improvements and Buildings, while there exists exceptional necessity in the item for Maintenance, which is essentially for the food and care of the living animals.

The appropriations made by the act of March 3, 1891, for "maintenance" during the present fiscal year (for which \$35,000 was asked) was \$17,500, but the sum of \$5,122.71 from the appropriation of April 30, 1890, was available and has been used for this purpose; and even with this addition it has been necessary to ask for a deficiency appropriation of \$4,434, chiefly to cover expenditures which were found to be absolutely necessary to prevent loss to the Government.

The minimum expenditures for the present year under this item will therefore be \$22,622.71; the expenses for the first six months being \$14,269.73, or at the rate of \$28,539.46 per annum. I trust, therefore, that it is made sufficiently clear that with an appropriation of \$17,500 it will be impossible to properly care for and feed the animals now on hand.

The past expenditures would have been still larger but that the work on the accounts for the Treasury has in part been done gratuitously by the Institution, which has also supplied free of cost office rooms, as well as the aid and supervision of unpaid naturalists. This can not be reckoned upon for the future, but has been sanctioned by the Regents as a means to meet the exigency until the need of a larger appropriation can be represented to Congress, and in the meantime the working force has been reduced to an extreme degree, the policing, for instance, being now done by one watchman, aided by two employees who are largely engaged with other duties; and these three men are required to maintain order over an area of 167 acres, visited during each day by thousands of people. These details are mentioned in connection with the fact that (unless some small purchases of animals made at the

outset be excepted) it is under like stringencies of economy in every branch of the administration, that the expenses have already amounted, as shown above, to more than \$14,000 in six months.

I can not too emphatically represent the peculiar difficulties that must arise in administering an insufficient appropriation for the care of living wild animals, unable to care for themselves where they are, if no provision has been made by Congress for disposing of them elsewhere.

In view of increased expenses since the estimates were prepared, due directly to the unexpectedly great popular interest manifested in the park, and to the extraordinary increase of visitors, I now feel compelled either to increase the estimate for maintenance to \$30,000 to cover further contingencies, or to ask that the total appropriation requested for the park be made in such form as to allow a certain discretionary power to meet them. If, under the circumstances stated, the latter would in your judgment be the more advisable course, I would respectfully ask that you recommend to Congress that the three items of improvements (\$20,000), buildings (\$27,000), and maintenance (\$26,000) be appropriated in one sum of \$73,000, as follows:

“National Zoological Park, Smithsonian Institution: Continuing the construction of roads, walks, bridges, water supply, sewerage, and drainage, and for grading, planting, and otherwise improving the grounds; erecting and repairing buildings and inclosures for animals, and for administrative purposes, care, subsistence, and transportation of animals, and for the purchase or exchange of specimens not otherwise obtainable, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employees, and general incidental expenses not otherwise provided for, \$73,000.”

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, yours,

S. P. LANGLEY, *Secretary*.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

Washington, D. C.

Referred to Committee on Appropriations.

December 5, 1892—House.

Estimates for 1894.

For continuing the construction of roads, walks, bridges, water supply, sewerage, and drainage, and for grading, planting, and otherwise improving the grounds; for erecting and repairing buildings and inclosures; and for care, subsistence, transportation, and purchase of animals, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employees, and general incidental expenses not otherwise provided for, \$75,000.

NOTE.—The actual cost of maintenance of the park, including the feeding, care, and transportation of the animals now there, but excluding any purchase of animals, has been proved by two years' experience to be nearly \$30,000 per year.

To complete the buildings, inclosures, and roads which have been begun under previous appropriations, about \$85,000 is still needed, and it is recommended that \$45,000 of this sum be appropriated for this fiscal year.

January 18, 1893—House.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

January 17, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the consideration of Congress, an estimate of deficiency in the appropriation for the National Zoological Park for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1891, \$926.02, as submitted by the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution on the 16th instant.

Respectfully, yours,

CHARLES FOSTER, *Secretary*.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION,
Washington, D. C., January 16, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith an estimate of the appropriation required by the Smithsonian Institution to cover deficiencies that occurred under the act of April 30, 1890, making provision for the organization of the Zoological Park.

Very respectfully, yours,

S. P. LANGLEY, *Secretary*.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,
Washington, D. C.

*Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1891,
by the Smithsonian Institution.*

General object. (Title of appropriation.) Detailed objects of expenditure, and explanations.	Estimated amount which will be required for each detailed object of expenditure.	Total amount to be appropriated under each head of appropriation.
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.		
National Zoological Park: Organization, improvement, and maintenance—		
For repairs to the Holt mansion to make the same suitable for occupancy, and for office furniture (Apr. 30, 1890, vol. 26, p. 78, sec. 1):		
To pay Devereux & Gaghan, plumbing and gas fitting.....	\$320.47	
To pay Julius Lansburgh, chairs.....	14.00	
To pay Barber & Ross, grates.....	46.00	
To pay George Breitbarth, chairs.....	25.75	
To pay A. Eberly's Sons, stoves.....	20.35	
Total		\$426.57
NOTE.—The above liabilities were incurred under the supposition that they could properly be charged against other items of this appropriation. The First Comptroller is of the opinion that they should be charged against this item.		
To reimburse the Smithsonian fund for assuming the expenses of labor and materials for repairs urgently necessary for the preservation of the Holt mansion, including the following (Apr. 30, 1890, vol. 26, p. 78, sec. 1):		
C. Burlaw, concreting and pitching.....	60.48	
Belt & Dyer, doors and moldings.....	37.11	
H. C. Mounie, lathing and plastering	173.64	
C. W. Dawes, carpentry	24.00	
W. O. Stricker, carpentry.....	33.00	
Church & Stephenson, lumber	116.22	
O. L. Wolfsteiner & Co., skylight	55.00	
Total		499.45
NOTE.—The amount appropriated by Congress for repairs to the Holt mansion was expended before the roof was covered in, and upon the decision of the Comptroller that it could not be covered in from the item for "expenditures not otherwise provided for," the Smithsonian Institution advanced this sum from its private funds to prevent the destruction by the weather of what had already been done.		
Total		926.02

Referred to Committee on Appropriations.

NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK—APPROPRIATIONS.

February 16, 1892—Senate.

Mr. JOHN SHERMAN. Before the bill [urgent deficiency bill (H. 5399)] is reported to the Senate there is one provision in it that I should like to have read, that in relation to the Zoological Garden, and to call the attention of the Senate to it.

The VICE-PRESIDENT (Mr. LEVI P. MORTON). The part referred to by the Senator from Ohio will be read.

National Zoological Park: For care, subsistence, and transportation of animals for the National Zoological Park, and for the purchase of rare specimens not otherwise obtainable, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employees and general incidental expenses not otherwise provided for, being a deficiency for the fiscal year 1892, \$4,434; to reimburse the Smithsonian fund for assuming the expenses of labor and materials for repairs urgently necessary for the preservation of the Holt mansion, \$499.45; in all, \$4,933.45; one-half of which sum shall be paid from the revenues of the District of Columbia and the other half from the Treasury of the United States.

Mr. SHERMAN. Does the provision about the payment of one-half the expenses apply to the Zoological Garden?

Mr. EUGENE HALE. Yes, that applies to the Zoological Garden.

Mr. SHERMAN. That question ought to be met, and I think it ought to be met now. It seems to me it is an act of gross injustice to the people of this District, who are getting to be pretty heavily taxed, to have to pay one-half of the expenses of the Zoological Garden. I think this is about as good a time as any to make the question whether it is right and just that the expenses of the Zoological Garden, the creature of the United States, belonging as much to the people of one State as another, certainly as much as to the people of the District of Columbia, should be required to be paid one-half by the people of the District. I have no doubt it will be a somewhat expensive toy to the people of the United States, but is it right, is it just, to take from the limited means of the people of the District of Columbia to pay for this thing?

It is not in any sense a part of the government of this District. It is admitted on all hands that the city of Washington, a city of 200,000 inhabitants, is totally unable to maintain a zoological garden. The city of London can do it, the city of Paris can do it, and some other cities have undertaken the task, but most of them have made failures. The great cities of the world which maintain zoological gardens for the instruction and for the interest of the inhabitants of the empire to which those cities belong are very large and very wealthy; but to charge one-half of this expense—and an expense constantly growing and increasing—upon the District is unjust. The Government establishes this entirely under its own management. The Commissioners of the District have nothing to do with it. We have an organized force for the purpose of maintaining and caring for it. I hope now the Senate will at least take the ground that it will not put this expense

upon the District of Columbia, upon the few people here. Let it be borne by the people of the United States, where it will be a very small addition to their burden, while to the people of the District it might be a very serious one before it goes very far.

Mr. HALE. Does the Senator from Ohio move to strike out the clause?

Mr. SHERMAN. I move to strike out so much as relates to the District of Columbia paying one-half for the Zoological Garden.

Mr. HALE. The committee in reporting this bill has taken no new ground on the subject.

The provision that is found at the end of the amendment which obliges the District to pay half of the bills for the running of the Zoological Garden is the present law, the present rule, and all action in regard to that park was taken deliberately in the last Congress. It was discussed most fully.

Mr. SHERMAN. This is a mere limitation in an appropriation bill.

Mr. HALE. Of course it can be changed at any time. It is law so far as appropriations have been made heretofore and which did not pass sub silentio. It was thoroughly debated here and in the other branch during the Fifty-first Congress, and the deliberate decision of Congress was that this park was so largely for the benefit of citizens of Washington, for the benefit of the taxpayers of Washington and their families, that the most which should be asked of the General Government was that it should pay one-half of the bills and the District the other half.

I suppose, Mr. President, that the agitation for the purchase of this property, the movement which resulted finally in its purchase, and the setting it up as a great institution and a great feature of Washington, came largely from the citizens of the District.

But I do not choose to go largely into that question now, only saying to the Senate that the Committee on Appropriations has simply followed in the line that was set for it in the last Congress, and it is for the Senate to decide now. It is a question upon which a good deal, as Roger de Coverley remarked, can be said on both sides, and which side has the better of the bargain I am not certain, for one, but we do not want to open it, we do not want to attempt to countervail what the House of Representatives has done, and the Senate has done, and the law has done, and raise a conflict upon it, and therefore it seems to me that under present conditions it is better to let the clause stand as it is. If the question is to come up, let it be investigated by the District committee or whatever other committee can give more time to it, and make a fixed policy, if any new policy is needed.

Mr. J. S. MORRILL. Mr. President, I desire to correct a statement of the Senator from Maine in one respect. The bill for the establishment of the Zoological Park was reported from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and so far as I know no citizen of this District appeared before that committee or any of its members in

relation to it. It was a conception of the late Senator from Kentucky, Mr. Beck, and the Senator from Vermont, Mr. Edmunds, who originated the idea of having a park, and neither of them, I am very sure, ever expected that it would be anything but a national park.

Mr. HALE. This is what was done last year:

For care, subsistence, and transportation of animals for the National Zoological Park, and for the purchase of rare specimens not otherwise obtainable, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employees, and general incidental expenses not otherwise provided for, \$17,500—

Including previous appropriations for this purpose—

in all, \$50,500, one-half of which sum shall be paid from the revenues of the District of Columbia and the other half from the Treasury of the United States.

The Committee on Appropriations has simply followed that language in terms in describing the appropriations, the objects for which they are made, and the sources from which the money shall be derived.

Mr. WILLIAM M. STEWART. I fully concur with the views expressed by the Senator from Ohio, and also with the views expressed by the Senator from Vermont, that this park was originated as a national park and should be maintained by the General Government. But I will suggest to them that this is an urgent deficiency bill, and the items charged to the District are very small in this bill. It is very necessary to have the money appropriated by this bill for use at the earliest possible moment, as there are animals there that must be fed.

To raise this question now, which has been so much debated in both Houses of Congress, will delay the bill and defeat its object. I think we had better let it pass and take up that question when it can be considered more deliberately and considered on some other bill where the question will properly come up.

Mr. HALE. On a general bill making larger appropriations?

Mr. STEWART. Yes; this is an urgent deficiency bill for immediate use. I do not think it is worth while to delay its passage to dispose of this question.

Mr. WILLIAM A. PEPPER. Is there an amendment proposed to a particular clause in the bill now?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair understood the Senator from Ohio to move an amendment.

Mr. PEPPER. I thought it was a mere suggestion. I wish to offer an amendment to another part of the bill.

Mr. J. H. BERRY. I should like to hear read the amendment offered by the Senator from Ohio.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment will be stated.

The Secretary. On page 4, line 17, after the word "cents," it is proposed to strike out:

One-half of which sum shall be paid from the revenues of the District of Columbia, and the other half from the Treasury of the United States.

Mr. SHERMAN. In view of what has been said by the Senator from Nevada [Mr. Stewart], I do not wish to delay the passage of this bill, which I know is very important and urgent on account of the deficiency in regard to the Census Bureau, etc. I withdraw the amendment for the present. The question may be raised when the regular appropriation bill comes up, but I hope the Committee on the District of Columbia, which ought to take charge of this matter now—the park hitherto has come from some of the other committees—will be charged with the care and just limitations of the expenses imposed upon the people of this District. I hope that that committee will take it into early consideration whether the whole of this ought not to be stricken out of the law before the regular bill comes before us toward the close of the session. It seems to me that this is a charge that will be growing more and more every year, as the Zoological Park grows in importance, and the maintenance of this garden may become one of the large charges on the Government. I hope the committee will take that matter into consideration and determine once for all whether this is a just charge against the people of this District. I withdraw the amendment.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment is withdrawn.

March 8, 1892.

Deficiency act (special).

For care and subsistence of animals for the National Zoological Park, fiscal year 1892, \$1,000, one-half of which sum shall be paid from the revenues of the District of Columbia, and the other half from the Treasury of the United States.

(Stat., XXVII, 6.)

April 4, 1892—Senate.

The VICE-PRESIDENT (Mr. L. P. MORTON) presented a letter from the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution (Mis. Doc. 114):

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION,

Washington, April 2, 1892.

SIR: In accordance with the instruction of the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, I have the honor to transmit a resolution passed by them on the 29th of March, 1892, together with the following preliminary statement of the considerations on which it is based:

The National Zoological Park was placed under the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution by the act of April 30, 1890, to be administered by them, first, "for the advancement of science" and, second, "for the instruction and recreation of the people."

The necessity of protecting the unexpectedly large crowd of people that have been attracted to the park and of providing for their access to the animals, as well as for the protection of the latter, has made it necessary to assign to this secondary object a disproportionate share of the appropriations, and it seems unavoidable that this subordinate feature should thus claim the larger portion of the expenses, as long as the collections are open to the public, as in ordinary zoological gardens.

The appropriations for the fiscal year 1891-92 were made under three heads: Improvements and care of grounds, \$15,000; buildings, \$18,000; and maintenance,

\$17,500, these amounts being about one-half those that were submitted to Congress as necessary to make preliminary provision for the security and accessibility of the collections and to administer their trust with safety to the public.

The Regents recognized the impossibility of doing this with such means; but, considering that the animals were already in the park, in view of this public safety, and regarding the act as mandatory upon them, they, with the aid of a balance economized in anticipation from the original appropriation made for the organization of the park, and a deficiency item of \$1,000, to meet urgent needs, have endeavored to get through the year until relief could be had from Congress. In doing so they have been obliged to reduce the number of watchmen and employees of the park in every grade till the public safety threatens to be endangered, while yet a considerable part of these watchmen have been called on to labor continuously through Sundays and holidays ten to twelve hours a day without extra compensation, and have in other respects felt obliged to carry economy to a degree which would have been unjustifiable, except upon compulsion under such circumstances.

They would, in their opinion, have been unable to administer the park to the close of the fiscal year, even under these conditions, had they not, in view of the emergency, also given without charge the services of officials and employees paid from the private Smithsonian fund. The total expenditure for maintenance during the current year may, under these conditions, be expected to be \$23,600. These facts were represented by them through the Secretary of the Institution in a letter dated January 23, 1892, to the Secretary of the Treasury (a copy of which is appended) and by him transmitted to Congress.

For the year 1892-93 the following estimates were sent to the Treasury Department: Improvements, \$20,000; buildings, \$27,000, and maintenance, \$26,000.

In the sundry civil bill (H. 7520) as now reported to the House of Representatives, there is appropriated for improvements \$9,000, for buildings \$10,000, and for maintenance \$10,000; in all, \$29,000. If the Regents considered, as they must, \$9,000 as inadequate for a year's expenditure in laying out the roads and grounds in a new park of 167 acres, they yet would not have felt compelled to make this present representation, since such improvements may await the action of a future Congress; but, under the appropriation for "buildings," the security of the animals must be provided for without delay, while under "maintenance" come not only their food and warmth, but the protection of the public; and that the case of animals which are helpless to provide for themselves and dangerous if not guarded can not wait future action, has been a pressing consideration to them.

The Regents think it proper to remark that the roads of the park in the vicinity of the cages have been crowded with visitors, to the number of as many as 10,000 in a day, before there was time to make any means for the permanent care of the animals, or provide proper roads to get to them, even had the means for these been appropriated, and that there is, in their judgment, every reason to expect during the coming summer the visit of still larger throngs, composed not only of adults but of children.

The Regents feel desirous to represent that they can not be held responsible for the imminent danger which must result, under the contemplated withdrawal even of these means for protection which experience has already shown to be absolutely insufficient. They would also ask attention to the fact that small as the appropriation is, it is in several items, and that under no emergency is any discretion allowed them as to their relative amounts, although the whole matter of expenditure is here for a novel purpose, on which only experience could decide the relative exigency of each part.

If Congress intended that the park must be maintained on the appropriation under which the Regents have been unable to administer it the last year (improvement, \$15,000; buildings, \$18,000; maintenance, \$17,500), they deem it reasonable to bring the attention of Congress to the fact that a discretion might properly be exercised by them as to what proportion they should apply to the imminent needs of the

public safety and what to matters of less urgency, and that they should either be allowed to expend on the part upon which the safety of the public and the existence of the animals especially depends, that which their experience has shown to be indispensable, or that they should be relieved of responsibility for the consequences.

They desire to add in further explanation that they do not suppose that with the total appropriation of \$50,000, of which \$26,000 is for "maintenance" (mentioned in the resolution), the park can be properly conducted, and that they believe this sum to be in fact inadequate for such conduct, their intent being to state to Congress the sum below which, according to their experience, it is impossible to undertake that the park shall be carried on another year, though not creditably, yet without most probable danger.

The resolutions are as follows:

Resolved, That the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution would respectfully represent to Congress the impossibility of maintaining the United States National Zoological Park, required by the act of Congress of April 30, 1890, with a less total appropriation than \$50,000, of which at least \$26,000 will be required for maintenance.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Institution be requested to communicate this resolution to the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House, with a preliminary statement of the reasons and considerations on which it is based.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

S. P. LANGLEY, *Secretary*.

Hon. LEVI P. MORTON,

President of the Senate.

Referred to Committee on Appropriations.

July 28, 1892.

Deficiency act for 1892, etc.

To pay Melville Lindsay for rubber boots furnished to employees engaged to work in water in the National Zoological Park, being a deficiency for the fiscal year 1891, \$38.

(Stat., XXVII, 284.)

August 5, 1892.

Sundry civil act for 1893.

For continuing the construction of roads, walks, bridges, water supply, sewerage, and drainage; and for grading, planting, and otherwise improving the grounds; erecting, and repairing buildings and inclosures for animals; and for administrative purposes, care, subsistence, and transportation of animals, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employees, and general incidental expenses not otherwise provided for, \$50,000, one-half of which sum shall be paid from the revenues of the District of Columbia and the other half from the Treasury of the United States; and a report in detail of the expenses on account of the National Zoological Park shall be made to Congress at the beginning of each regular session.

(Stat., XXVII, 360.)

January 28, 1893—House.

The sundry civil bill for 1894 (H. 10238) under consideration:

Mr. WILLIAM S. HOLMAN. Mr. Chairman, only a word. I sympa-

thize with my friend from Mississippi generally. I do not like to appropriate money when it does not inure to the benefit of all the people. I admit that there is a very large portion of the population of the United States who will never see the Yellowstone Park; but there has been some sentiment about this matter. I am in favor of keeping up the Botanical Garden. I have spent very many pleasant hours in going through these trees and shrubs, and I never knew a gentleman on the floor of this House with a flower in his lapel that did not conduct himself properly.

I never saw anyone cavorting up and down the aisles with a flower in his coat. I say that there is some sentiment about this matter. I have often visited that park myself, along with other people, and it is necessary that we should have good roads in that park so that visitors can get through it.

Mr. THOMAS R. STOCKDALE. I would like to ask the gentleman from Indiana a question, if he will permit me.

Mr. HOLMAN. Certainly.

Mr. STOCKDALE. Is this appropriation of \$40,000 a good sentiment?

Mr. HOLMAN. Oh, I will come to that. I am coming to the sentiment of the proposition I am going to make.

To enable people to visit those curiosities, the Upper Geyser, the Yellowstone Falls, and other objects of extraordinary interest, the roads have to be kept up. When we commenced the appropriations, as I remarked a while ago, the whole amount expended for the roads was about \$19,000 a year. Then we had a body of civilians, a superintendent, and nineteen watchmen to guard the park. Now we have the military there upon the ground with a company or two of cavalry. So that my friend misapprehends. This money is not for the purpose of protecting those objects of extraordinary interest, perhaps the most remarkable in the world, but for the purpose of constructing and keeping in repair the roads through the park.

Mr. BENTON McMILLIN. Are the troops kept there for the purpose of virtually policing the park?

Mr. HOLMAN. Yes; that is what they are there for.

Mr. McMILLIN. Does not my friend think that that is rather an unsoldierly business?

Mr. HOLMAN. Oh, it is a very pleasant duty. They are not there very long each year. And, Mr. Chairman, instead of this Zoological Park here in Washington buying elephants and other foreign animals, why should we not keep up this great natural park and preserve from utter extinction specimens of the animals, natives of this continent, that once roamed over the plains and hid themselves in the rocks and mountains? Instead of importing and trying to keep alive at great expense these animals from remote regions, let us have a collection of the American animals which are now rapidly disappearing—the bear, the buffalo, the elk——

Mr. J. SIMPSON. The mugwump.

Mr. HOLMAN. A place where these and other animals can be preserved. Let us have a park for that purpose, which shall be really national in its character. To that end I believe that an appropriation of \$20,000 at this time will be sufficient. I therefore move to strike out "forty" and insert "twenty."

Mr. J. H. BANKHEAD. Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the gentleman a question. I have no desire to destroy the beauties of this national park, but I will ask the gentleman whether he has any intimation as to what amount of money is now to the credit of the commissioner for the benefit of these improvements?

March 3, 1893.

Sundry civil act for 1894.

For continuing the construction of roads, walks, bridges, water supply, sewerage, and drainage; and for grading, planting, and otherwise improving the grounds; erecting, and repairing buildings and inclosures for animals; and for administrative purposes, care, subsistence, and transportation of animals, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employees, and general incidental expenses not otherwise provided for, \$50,000; one half of which sum shall be paid from the revenues of the District of Columbia and the other half from the Treasury of the United States.

(Stat., XXVII, 582.)

NATIONAL MUSEUM—NIGHT OPENING.

January 11, 1892—House.

Mr. W. H. CRAIN introduced bill (H. 2762):

Be it enacted, etc., That the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution be, and are hereby, authorized to provide, as soon as possible, for the opening of the National Museum building and the Museum halls in the Smithsonian Institution until sunset on every day and until 10 postmeridian on at least two days in every week throughout the year; and the sum of \$60,000, or such portion thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to carry out the provisions of this act, said sum to be expended as follows:

For an electric-light plant with engines of at least 225 horsepower and a lighting capacity equivalent to at least 100 2,000-candlepower arc lights and 1,000 16-candlepower glow lights, \$50,000; the same to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, who is authorized to appoint a commission to select engines, dynamos, and other machinery, and to have wiring, construction of engine power, and other permanent work done by day labor, if deemed by him desirable.

For the maintenance of the lighting system during the last six months of the fiscal year of 1891, with necessary additional attendance, policing, and heating of the buildings, including all necessary services, \$10,000.

Referred to Committee on the Library.

NATIONAL MUSEUM—NEW BUILDING.

January 21, 1892—Senate.

Mr. J. S. MORRILL introduced bill (S. 1758):

That for an additional fireproof building for the use of the National Museum, 300 feet square, with two stories and a basement, to be erected under the direction of the Architect of the Capitol, with the approval of the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, in accordance with plans now on file with the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, on the southwestern portion of the grounds of the Smithsonian Institution, there shall be appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$500,000; said building to be placed west of the Smithsonian Institution, leaving a roadway between it and the latter of not less than 50 feet, with its north front on a line with the south face of the Agricultural Department and of the Smithsonian Institution, and constructed as far as practicable, after proper advertisement, by contract or contracts awarded to the lowest responsible bidder; and all expenditures for the purposes herein mentioned shall be audited by the proper officers of the Treasury Department.

Referred to Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

February 26, 1892—Senate.

Mr. J. S. MORRILL reported, without amendment, bill (S. 1758).

April 13, 1892—Senate.

The bill (S. 1758) was announced as next in order.

Mr. F. M. COCKRELL. The Senator reporting and introducing that bill is not here. Let it be passed over without prejudice, retaining its place on the present Calendar.

The VICE-PRESIDENT (Mr. LEVI P. MORTON). The bill will be passed over without prejudice.

April 14, 1892—Senate.

S. 1758 passed.

April 16, 1892—House.

S. 1758 referred to Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

NATIONAL MUSEUM—ESTIMATES.

December 7, 1891—House.

Estimates for 1893.

For printing labels and blanks, and for the bulletins and annual volumes of the proceedings of the National Museum, \$18,000.

NOTE.—The sum of \$18,000 was asked for last year for the purpose of enlarging the mailing list so as to include in it the more important public libraries and educational institutions, and to render it possible, in response to urgent requests, to send the publications of the Museum to individuals who need them for use in connection with scientific investigations.

The sum appropriated (\$15,000) enabled the Museum to enlarge considerably its mailing list, but the full amount estimated for will be necessary to insure a satisfactory distribution.

For continuing the preservation, exhibition, and increase of the collections from the surveying and exploring expeditions of the Government, and from other sources, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employees, \$145,000.

(The Smithsonian Institution estimates for an increase in this item of \$35,000 over the present appropriation.)

NOTE.—The constant growth of the collections, the steady increase in the number of visitors, and the yearly extending demands of educational institutions and of the public upon the Museum render the appropriations of last year insufficient, although expended with the strictest economy.

A small amount of money is also essential for the purchase of specimens which can not be obtained otherwise, and which are indispensable for completing series in the collections.

It is desirable that the number of persons in the paid scientific staff should be increased. At present much of the scientific work is performed by volunteers without compensation—a system which is found advantageous to a limited extent only. Even with this aid from scientists not connected with the Museum, it is impossible for the curators and their assistants to perform the urgent work of their departments. This is attributable in a degree to the growing frequency of the demands of educational institutions and the outside public upon the staff for information and aid.

The salaries paid the scientific staff should be greater, their compensation being at present less for actual service than that of teachers of the higher grades in the public schools.

The salaries of clerks and other administrative employees are much smaller than the compensation for similar services in the Executive Departments of the Government.

A greater number of watchmen is required to insure the safe-keeping of the valuable collections, and, in order that the number of hours of service of the laboring force may not be increased, more laborers and cleaners are necessary for the care and arrangement of the cases and collections and for keeping the buildings in proper condition.

To meet customs-duties on glass, tin, and other dutiable articles and supplies imported for the National Museum, \$1,000.

(The Smithsonian Institution estimates for an increase in this item of \$1,000 over the present appropriation.)

NOTE.—Rendered necessary under the provisions of the act of October 1, 1890, "to reduce the revenue," etc.

For cases, furniture, fixtures, and appliances required for the exhibition and safe-keeping of the collections of the National Museum, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employees, \$25,000.

(The Smithsonian Institution estimates for an increase in this item of \$5,000 over the present appropriation.)

NOTE.—To keep pace with the constant increase in the number of objects, especially in the educational and study series, and with the growing demands of the public, and to care properly for the valuable objects now in the custody of the Museum and constantly being added to the series, provision must be made for the construction of additional cases; especially is this true of the valuable lay figures illustrating the characteristics of the races of mankind, many of which it has so far been necessary to leave unprotected. About one-half the amount heretofore appropriated has

been needed year by year to pay for the services of constructors, carpenters, engineer of property, and two clerks, leaving only about \$12,000 for other purposes. It is therefore hoped that the entire amount asked for will be appropriated.

For expense of heating, lighting, electrical, telegraphic, and telephonic service for the National Museum, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employees, \$12,000.

(The Smithsonian Institution estimates for an increase in this item of \$3,000 over the present appropriation.)

NOTE.—It is necessary to keep the buildings at a nearly uniform temperature throughout the twenty-four hours. Unless this course is followed, as stated last year, the safety of the collections will be endangered. Should the winter prove a severe one, unless the entire amount asked for is appropriated, a deficiency estimate will be found necessary.)

For increasing the electric-light plant of the National Museum by the addition of one engine, two dynamos, and complement of arc and incandescent lamps, including all necessary expenses of installation, \$5,000.

NOTE.—There is at present in use in the Museum building twenty-five arc lights, but this number is not sufficient to illuminate the entire building, there being no lights in the courts and an insufficient number in the halls. It is thought that with this additional plant the building may be so lighted that it can be thrown open occasionally to the public at night, to the advantage of those persons who are unable to avail themselves of the regular hours of exhibition. The purchase of an additional engine will also render it possible to provide against the contingency of total darkness in case of damage to dynamo, line, or motor.

For the erection of two galleries, one in the southwest court, the other in the southeast range, National Museum building; said galleries to be constructed of iron beams, supported by iron pillars, and protected by iron railings, and provided with suitable staircases; the work to be done under the direction of the Architect of the Capitol, and in accordance with the approval of the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, \$8,000.

NOTE.—The erection of these galleries will add materially to the area now available for exhibition purposes. The space needed for their construction can be used without disadvantage to the exhibits already in the halls.

For postage stamps and foreign postal cards and postage for the Smithsonian Institution, National Museum, and international exchanges, \$500.

January 26, 1892—House.

Deficiency estimates for 1892, etc.

To meet customs duties on glass imported for the National Museum, being for the service of the fiscal year 1892, \$500.

NOTE.—Rendered necessary under the provisions of the act of October 1, 1890, "to reduce the revenue," etc.

May 10, 1892—House.

MR. WILLIAM COGSWELL. The National Museum has been cut down from the estimate \$25,000, notwithstanding the estimate states that "a greater number of watchmen is required to insure the safe-keeping of the valuable collections; and in order that the number of hours of service of the laboring force may not be increased, more laborers and cleaners are necessary for the care and arrangement of the cases and collections, and for keeping the building in proper condition."

For "cases, permanent fixtures, and appliances" required for the exhibition and safe-keeping of the collections of the Museum, the estimate has been cut \$15,000, although the fact that it was required for the safe-keeping of the collections is emphasized; and, notwithstanding it is necessary to keep the temperature uniform throughout the twenty-four hours, the appropriation for heating, lighting, etc., for the Museum has been cut \$2,000 less than it was last year.

December 5, 1892—House.

Estimates for 1894.

For printing and binding for the National Museum, to be executed under the direction of the Public Printer, as follows:

Printing labels and blanks, and for the Bulletins and annual volumes of the Proceedings of the National Museum, \$18,000.

Binding scientific books and pamphlets presented to and acquired by the National Museum Library, \$1,000.

NOTE.—The Proceedings and Bulletins of the National Museum, printed under this appropriation, are not "public documents," hence no part of the edition is regularly apportioned for distribution by the Senate and House, or to the legal depositories. The edition of 3,000 copies now printed is only sufficient to supply, in limited measure, the very urgent requests from public libraries, educational institutions, and scientific investigators in the United States and throughout the world. One of the principal objects in asking for a larger appropriation is to enable the Museum to place a full series of its publications in representative libraries in different parts of each State. It is not the intention that the annual number of issues of the Proceedings and Bulletins should be increased, but that a larger edition of each should be printed. On account of the small edition the Museum fails to receive in exchange the valuable publications of many scientific institutions.

The amounts hitherto appropriated, though expended with strict economy, have been found inadequate.

For postage stamps and foreign postal cards and postage for the Smithsonian Institution, National Museum, Bureau of International Exchanges, Bureau of Ethnology, and National Zoological Park, \$500.

For continuing the preservation, exhibition, and increase of the collections from the surveying and exploring expeditions of the Government and from other sources, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employees, \$180,000.

NOTE.—The growth of the collections, the increase in the number of visitors, and in the number and variety of the demands of educational institutions and the public render it extremely desirable that the appropriation for the Museum should be larger.

The appropriations for 1893 were not only less than for the preceding year, but scarcely exceeded those for 1887, although the collections have increased, chiefly through donations, by nearly a million specimens since that time. On account of the reduction in the appropriations for 1893, it is impossible to meet the increased demands of the year, and no attention can be given to many important matters lying over from preceding years. For these reasons, and others of equal moment, it is greatly to be hoped that the entire sum of \$180,000, which has twice been estimated for, but not received, may now be granted. For the welfare of the Museum it is desirable that an increase should be made in the number of paid assistants on the scientific staff. Much work is performed by volunteers, without compensation, but this system has only a limited usefulness. Even with this assistance it is impossible, in many departments, to keep pace with the growth of the collections, and the constantly increasing demand of educational establishments and the public for information and aid. Many of the salaries are too low to secure efficient service. The compensation of the members of the scientific staff is less than that of teachers in the higher public schools, although the service rendered is of a very special character. The clerical employees are paid less than in the Executive Departments; hence many leave after a short period of service, to the serious detriment of the Museum, which is constantly compelled to train new employees. For the safe-keeping of the collections, which have greatly increased in intrinsic value as well as extent, a larger number of watchmen is necessary. The force is now so small that it is difficult to grant the usual leaves of absence without exposing the collections to danger. It is also with difficulty that the cleanliness of the floors and cases is maintained, on account of the limited number of laborers and cleaners which the present appropriation will permit the Museum to employ.

For cases, furniture, fixtures, and appliances required for the exhibition and safe-keeping of the collections of the National Museum, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employees, \$30,000.

NOTE.—Although the Museum halls are already in a crowded condition, it is necessary, without regard to the width of aisles and the established arrangement of exhibits, to find room for the collections which are constantly received by donation. Many valuable objects are still exposed to dust and vandalism from the lack of sufficient money to procure the necessary cases. Collections, such as the great Lacoe collection of fossil plants, received in 1892, are frequently offered, with the condition that suitable cases be provided.

Judging by the experience of the Museum in connection with the Philadelphia, London, New Orleans, and Cincinnati exhibitions, it will be necessary during 1893 to make provision for the large number of collections which will be presented to the Government at the close of the World's Columbian Exposition. For the safe-keeping of these objects numerous storage and exhibition cases will be required, and it is therefore hoped that the sum of \$30,000 will be appropriated.

For expense of heating, lighting, electrical, telegraphic, and telephonic service for the National Museum, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employees, \$15,000.

NOTE.—The larger part of this appropriation is expended for fuel and gas. As has been explained in connection with the estimates for previous years, it is necessary for the safety of the collections that the building should be kept at a nearly even temperature day and night throughout the winter. The reduction of this appropriation in 1893 below the minimum of \$12,000 makes a deficiency for that year necessary. From lack of fuel required to maintain the proper temperature, some of the offices had to be abandoned on several occasions during the winter of 1892.

The longer the heating apparatus is used the less effective it becomes, and of late it has been necessary each successive year to expend a larger sum for replacing worn-out parts.

The wires of the burglar alarms, watchmen's call boxes, and other electrical apparatus have deteriorated from long use. Some of these have already been renewed, and others need immediate attention.

For the erection of two galleries, one in the southwest court, the other in the southeast range, National Museum building; said galleries to be constructed of iron beams, supported by iron pillars, and protected by iron railings, and provided with suitable staircases; the work to be done under the direction of the Architect of the Capitol and in accordance with the approval of the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, \$8,000.

NOTE.—The erection of these galleries will add materially to the area available in the present Museum building for exhibition purposes. Such galleries were provided for in the original plans of the building. They can be supported in such a manner as not to detract from the appearance of the halls or to interfere with the present installation of the collections.

December 9, 1892—House.

Deficiency estimates for 1893, etc.

For continuing the preservation, exhibition, and increase of the collections from the surveying and exploring expeditions of the Government, and from other sources, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employees, being a deficiency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, \$14,770.

NOTE.—The reduction of the force of taxidermists and other preparators, rendered necessary by the smaller appropriations granted for the current year, has made it impossible to properly care for the numerous collections which have been given to the Government with the understanding that they should be preserved. Unless relief is afforded it is feared that much material, valuable to science and educational institutions, will go to destruction.

Unexpected emergencies have arisen, such as the necessity for replacing the entire outfit of fire hose in the two buildings.

The present force of employees is insufficient to properly carry on the work of the Museum, since reductions detrimental to the service have been made in order to obviate the necessity for a larger deficiency estimate. More watchmen are required in order to insure the safety of the collections, and more laborers and cleaners to keep the exhibition halls in a presentable condition. The regular clerical work of the Museum has fallen in arrears, owing to the fact that it has been necessary for the clerks to devote much of their time to matters connected with the World's Columbian Exposition. It will be necessary, about February 1, to restore to the Museum roll the names of at least nine employees temporarily engaged in work for the Exposition, and now paid from the Exposition appropriation.

For expenses of heating the U. S. National Museum for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, \$2,000. For rent of eight telephones, \$240.

NOTE.—It will be impossible to heat the buildings properly throughout the winter unless additional fuel is provided. Last year, when the appropriation was \$1,000 more than this year, and the greatest care was used to prevent waste, it was found

necessary to close the offices on several occasions, on account of lack of fuel to heat the building. A deficiency of \$2,000 is therefore asked for.

It was necessary to reduce the number of telephones in order that money should be available to renew the wires, which, from long use, had become entirely worn out.

January 7, 1893—House.

Supplemental deficiency estimates for 1893 by the U. S. Fish Commission, etc.

Office building, U. S. Fish Commission (Armory building): For new roof, construction of annex for boiler room, coal vault, and fireproof storage room; the purchase and introduction of new boilers for heating and the necessary connections, and for miscellaneous repairs and equipment, \$2,500; and the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution is hereby directed to vacate the rooms under his charge in said building. For fitting up said rooms as offices for the U. S. Fish Commission, \$1,400; in all, \$3,900.

NATIONAL MUSEUM—APPROPRIATIONS.

July 28, 1892.

Deficiency act for 1892, etc.

To pay amounts found due by the accounting officers of the Treasury on account of preservation of collections, National Museum, being for the services of the fiscal year 1890, as follows: To pay the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, \$4.47; to pay the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, \$2.50; in all, \$6.97.

(Stat., XXVII, 283.)

For preservation of collections, National Museum, \$1.34.

(Stat. XXVII, 309.)

(To cover claim reported in House Ex. Doc. No. 199, Fifty-second Congress, first session.)

August 5, 1892.

Sundry civil act for 1893.

For continuing the preservation, exhibition, and increase of the collection from the surveying and exploring expeditions of the Government, and from other sources, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employees, \$132,500.

For cases, furniture, fixtures, and appliances required for the exhibition and safe-keeping of the collections of the National Museum, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employees, \$15,000.

For expense of heating, lighting, electrical, telegraphic and telephonic service for the National Museum, \$11,000.

For postage stamps and foreign postal cards for the National Museum, \$500.

(Stat., XXVII, 360.)

For the Smithsonian Institution, for printing labels and blanks and for the "Bulletins" and annual volumes of the "Proceedings" of the National Museum, \$12,000.

(Stat., XXVII, 388.)

March 3, 1893.

Sundry civil act for 1894.

For continuing the preservation, exhibition, and increase of the collections from the surveying and exploring expeditions of the Government, and from other sources, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employees, \$132,500.

(Stat., XXVII, 581.)

For cases, furniture, fixtures, and appliances required for the exhibition and safe-keeping of the collections of the National Museum, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employees, \$10,000.

For expense of heating, lighting, electrical, telegraphic, and telephonic service for the National Museum, \$11,000.

For postage stamps and foreign postal cards for the National Museum, \$500.

(Stat., XXVII, 582.)

For the Smithsonian Institution, for printing labels and blanks and for the "Bulletins" and annual volumes of the "Proceedings" of the National Museum, \$12,000.

(Stat., XXVII, 611.)

March 3, 1893.

Deficiency act for 1893, etc.

For expenses of heating the United States National Museum, \$2,000.

For continuing the preservation, exhibition, and increase of the collection from the surveying and exploring expeditions of the Government, and from other sources, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employees, \$2,000.

(Stat., XXVII, 649.)

Under Smithsonian Institution: For preservation of collections, National Museum, \$1.37.

(Stat., XXVII, 668.)

EXPOSITIONS.

Madrid Exposition.

February 8, 1892—Senate.

Mr. JOHN SHERMAN presented a communication from the Secretary of State:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, D. C., February 3, 1892.

SIR: I desire to suggest that the bill providing for the appointment of representatives from the United States to the Columbian Historical Exposition at Madrid in 1892, introduced in the Senate through your courtesy, be amended so that the first section will read: "That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is, authorized and requested to appoint a commissioner-general and two assistant commissioners, who shall serve without compensation," etc.

This is to be an historical exposition, and only the United States and the other republics and colonies of America have been invited to participate. It is proposed

therefore to confine the exhibit from this country to such appropriate archaeological, ethnological, and historical objects and articles as are now in the museums and archives of the Government, or may be contributed or loaned by private individuals. It may be found practicable also to include in the exhibit some portion of the collections that are now being made by the Executive Departments of the Government for the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago in 1893.

At the request of the minister of Spain at this capital voluntary committees have already been formed in Washington, New York, and other States of the Union to promote an interest in the Spanish exposition, and to secure collections for exhibition there. These committees have already made gratifying progress, and it is believed that under the direction of an experienced and competent commissioner-general an excellent display may be made.

As Spain was one of the first of the foreign governments to accept the invitation of the United States to participate in the proposed exposition at Chicago, it would only be ordinary courtesy to a friendly nation for us to do all in our power to promote the success of the plans she has formed to commemorate an event in which we are equally interested.

I would call your attention especially to the fact that the Madrid Exposition opens on the 12th of September next, and that early action by Congress is therefore desirable. It will be necessary only to provide the means to pay the expenses of the commissioners, and also the expense of preparing, packing, transporting, and installing the exhibit at Madrid and its return to the United States.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

JAMES G. BLAINE.

HON. JOHN SHERMAN,

Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, United States Senate.

May 13, 1892.

Urgent deficiency act for 1892.

For the expense of representation of the United States at the Columbian Historical Exposition to be held in Madrid in 1892 in commemoration of the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America, \$15,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be expended under the direction and in the discretion of the Secretary of State; and the President is hereby authorized to appoint a commissioner-general and two assistant commissioners, who may, in his discretion, be selected from the active or retired list of the Army or Navy, and shall serve without other compensation than that to which they are now entitled by law, to represent the United States at said exposition; that it shall be the duty of such commissioners to select from the archives of the United States, from the National Museum, and from the various Executive Departments of the Government such pictures, books, papers, documents, and other articles as may relate to the discovery and early settlement of America and the aboriginal inhabitants thereof; and they shall be authorized to secure the loan of similar articles from other museums and private collections, and arrange, classify, and install them as the exhibit of the United States at the said exposition; that the President is authorized to cause the detail of officers from the active or retired list of the Army and Navy, to serve without compensation other than that to which they are now entitled by law, as assist-

ants to said commissioners; and the said commissioners shall be authorized to employ such clerical and other assistance as may be necessary, subject to the approval of the Secretary of State.

(Stat., XXVII, 34.)

[NOTE.—In accordance with this act the following-named gentlemen were appointed: Rear-Admiral S. B. Luce, United States Navy (retired), commissioner-general; James C. Welling, LL. D., president Columbian University, and George Brown Goode, LL. D., assistant secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, commissioners; Lieut. John C. Colwell, United States Navy, special disbursing officer; Mr. William E. Curtis and Prof. Thomas Wilson, assistants; Mr. Stewart Culin, secretary, and Mr. Walter Hough, assistant.]

August 5, 1892.

Sundry civil act for 1893.

Columbian Historical Exposition at Madrid: For expenses of representation of the United States at said exposition, \$10,000.

(Stat., XXVII, 350.)

Chicago Exposition.

March 11, 1892—House.

MR. JAMES B. REILLY introduced joint resolution (H. 106) that the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution send exhibit illustrative of industries of women to Woman's Building, Chicago Exposition.

Referred to Select Committee on the Columbian Exposition.

February 8, 1893—Senate.

S. 148 introduced by MR. R. F. PETTIGREW.

February 17, 1893—Senate.

S. 148 passed.

March 3, 1893—House.

S. 148 passed.

March 3, 1893.

Resolved, etc., That the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution be, and he hereby is, authorized to prepare and send, for exhibition in the Woman's Building of the World's Columbian Exposition, any article now in his custody, or on exhibition in the National Museum, illustrative of the life and development of the industries of women.

(Stat., XXVII, 757.)

March 18, 1892.

Be it enacted, etc., That the act of the sixteenth legislative assembly of the Territory of Arizona, approved March 19, 1891, making an appropriation of \$30,000 for the collection and display of the products of Arizona at the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893, and made dependent on ratification by Congress, is hereby approved and ratified.

(Stat., XXVII, 7.)

March 24, 1892.

Resolved, etc., That the Librarian of Congress be, and he hereby is, authorized to exhibit at the World's Columbian Exposition such books,

papers, documents, and other articles from the Library of Congress as may relate to Christopher Columbus and the discovery and early history of America.

(Stat., XXVII, 394.)

April 6, 1892.

Be it enacted, etc., That no citizen of any other country shall be held liable for the infringement of any patent granted by the United States, or of any trade-mark or label registered in the United States, where the act complained of is or shall be performed in connection with the exhibition of any article or thing at the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago.

(Stat., XXVII, 14.)

May 12, 1892.

Be it enacted, etc., That any national bank located in the city of Chicago and State of Illinois may be designated by the World's Columbian Exposition to conduct a banking office upon the exposition grounds, and upon such designation being approved by the Comptroller of the Currency said bank is hereby authorized to open and conduct such office as a branch of the bank, subject to the same restrictions and having the same rights as the bank to which it belongs: *Provided,* That the branch office authorized hereby shall not be operated for a longer period than two years, beginning not earlier than July 1, 1892, and closing not later than July 1, 1894.

(Stat., XXVII, 33.)

July 13, 1892.

Post-Office act for 1893.

SEC. 4. That the Postmaster-General is hereby authorized to establish in the Government building, upon the ground of the World's Columbian Exposition, a branch station of the Chicago, Ill., post-office; and there is hereby appropriated the sum of \$40,000 for clerks, letter carriers, and incidental expenses necessary to maintain the same, and a further sum of \$23,000 for transportation of mails by railroad and mail-messenger service, the branch office herein provided to begin not earlier than January 1, 1893.

(Stat., XXVII, 148.)

July 19, 1892.

Naval act for 1893.

Toward the expenses of the international naval rendezvous and review, as provided in section 8 of the act creating the World's Columbian Exposition, including pay and drill of seamen temporarily enlisted and used for said review in addition to the regular number of enlisted men and including the construction by the Secretary of the Navy of reproductions in Spain of two of the caravels, the *Pinta* and the *Nina*, which composed the fleet of Columbus on his voyage of

discovery, to be taken after the review to Chicago as a part of the Government exhibit, \$50,000.

(Stat., XXVII, 250.)

July 23, 1892.

Resolved, etc., That the President be, and he hereby is, authorized to request of the Government of Her Majesty the Queen Regent of Spain, of the municipal government of Genoa, of the Duke of Veragua, the descendants of Columbus, and of such other persons or corporations as may be thought proper, the loan of articles, papers, books, maps, documents, and other relics of Christopher Columbus and those who were associated with him or with the discovery and early settlement of America, for exhibition at the World's Columbian Exposition; that the Secretary of State shall make such provision as may be necessary for their reception, exhibition, safe custody, and return; and that the Secretary of the Navy shall have authority, if necessary, to detail one or more vessels for their transportation.

(Stat., XXVII, 399.)

July 26, 1892.

Resolved, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he hereby is, authorized to prepare and send for exhibition in the Woman's Building of the World's Columbian Exposition any articles, models, or drawings now in his custody, or deposited in the Patent Office, prepared or invented by women.

(Stat., XXVII, 400.)

August 4, 1892.

Be it enacted, etc., That the date for the dedication of the buildings of the World's Columbian Exposition is hereby changed from the 12th day of October, 1892, to the 21st day of October, 1892.

(Stat., XXVII, 347.)

August 5, 1892.

Sundry civil act for 1893.

For establishing new life-saving stations and lifeboat stations on the sea and lake coasts of the United States, authorized by law, \$45,000: *Provided,* That no part of this sum, or of the sums heretofore appropriated for establishing life-saving stations, shall be used for erecting a life-saving station on the grounds of the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago, Ill., unless the right to use and occupy the site selected therefor so long as the Government may desire to maintain a life-saving station thereon shall first have been donated to the United States, in which case so much of this appropriation or of the sums heretofore appropriated for establishing life-saving stations as may be necessary shall be available for the purpose; and such station shall take the place of the existing Chicago station, the crew of which shall be transferred to the new station.

(Stat., XXVII, 354.)

To make offshore soundings along the Atlantic coast, and current and temperature observations in the Gulf Stream, and to transport the steamer *Blake* to Chicago and keep her there during the Columbian Exposition, for the purpose of exhibiting the instruments and methods of deep-sea sounding, \$6,400.

(Stat., XXVII, 356).

Government Exhibit: For the selection, purchase, preparation, transportation, installation, care and custody, and arrangement of such articles and materials as the heads of the several Executive Departments, the Smithsonian Institution, and National Museum, and the U. S. Fish Commission may decide shall be embraced in the Government exhibit, and such additional articles as the President may designate for said Exposition, and for the employment of proper persons as officers and assistants to the Board of Control and Management of the Government exhibit, appointed by the President, of which not exceeding \$5,000 may be expended by said board for clerical services, \$408,250: *Provided*, That all expenditures for the purposes and from the appropriation specified herein shall be subject to the approval of the said Board of Control and Management and of the Secretary of the Treasury, as now provided by law.

World's Columbian Commission: For the World's Columbian Commission, \$230,000, of which sum \$110,000 shall be used for the Board of Lady Managers: *Provided*, That all expense of administration and installation in the Woman's Building shall be paid by the World's Columbian Exposition: *Provided*, That the salaries of the Director-General and Secretary of the Commission shall not exceed \$8,000 and \$3,000, respectively, per annum, and a sum not exceeding \$5,000 may be used by the Director-General in his discretion for incidental and contingent expenses of his office, and there shall not be more than two meetings of the World's Columbian Commission or of the Board of Lady Managers during the fiscal year 1893.

And the sums herein appropriated for the World's Columbian Exposition shall be in full of the liability of the United States on account thereof: *Provided*, That the Government exhibits at the World's Columbian Exposition shall not be opened to the public on Sundays.

That the Secretary of War be, and he hereby is, authorized at his discretion to detail for special duty, in connection with the World's Columbian Exposition, such officers of the Army as may be required, to report to the general commanding the Department of the Missouri, and the officers thus detailed shall not be subject to loss of pay or rank on account of such detail, nor shall any officer or employee of the United States receive additional pay or compensation because of service connected with said Exposition from the United States or from said Exposition.

(Stat., XXVII, 362.)

Public printing and binding: SEC. 2. And it is hereby declared that all appropriations herein made for, or pertaining to, the World's Columbian Exposition are made upon the condition that the said Exposition shall not be opened to the public on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday; and if the said appropriations be accepted by the corporation of the State of Illinois, known as the World's Columbian Exposition, upon that condition, it shall be, and it is hereby, made the duty of the World's Columbian Commission, created by act of Congress of April 25th, 1890, to make such rules or modification of the rules of said corporation as shall require the closing of the Exposition on the said first day of the week, commonly called Sunday.

(Stat., XXVII, 388.)

August 5, 1892.

Be it enacted, etc., That for the purpose of aiding in defraying the cost of completing in a suitable manner the work of preparation for inaugurating the World's Columbian Exposition, authorized by the act of Congress approved April 25th, anno Domini 1890, to be held at the city of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, there shall be coined at the mints of the United States silver half-dollars of the legal weight and fineness, not to exceed five million pieces, to be known as the Columbian half-dollar, struck in commemoration of the World's Columbian Exposition, the devices and designs upon which shall be prescribed by the Director of the Mint, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury; and said silver coins shall be manufactured from uncurrent subsidiary silver coins now in the Treasury, and all provisions of law relative to the coinage, legal-tender quality, and redemption of the present subsidiary silver coins shall be applicable to the coins issued under this act, and when so recoined there is hereby appropriated from the Treasury the said five millions of souvenir half-dollars, and the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to pay the same to the World's Columbian Exposition, upon estimates and vouchers certified by the president of the World's Columbian Exposition, or in his absence or inability to act, by the vice-president, and by the director-general of the World's Columbian Commission, or in his absence or inability to act, by the president thereof, and the Secretary of the Treasury, for labor done, materials furnished, and services performed in prosecuting said work of preparing said Exposition for opening as provided by said act approved April 25th, 1890; and all such estimates and vouchers shall be made in duplicate, one to be filed with the Secretary of the Treasury, the other to be retained by the World's Columbian Exposition: *Provided, however,* That before the Secretary of the Treasury shall pay to the World's Columbian Exposition any part of the said five million silver coins, satisfactory evidence shall be furnished him showing that the sum of at least \$10,000,000 has been collected and disbursed as required by said act: *And provided,* That the said World's

Columbian Exposition shall furnish a satisfactory guaranty to the Secretary of the Treasury that any further sum actually necessary to complete the work of said Exposition to the opening thereof has been or will be provided by said World's Columbian Exposition; but nothing herein shall be so construed as to delay or postpone the preparation of the souvenir coins hereinbefore provided for. And there is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$50,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to reimburse the Treasury for loss on the recoinage herein authorized.

SEC. 2. That the appropriation provided in section one of this act shall be upon condition that the said World's Columbian Exposition maintain and pay all the expenses, costs, and charges of the great departments organized for the purpose of conducting the work of the Exposition, said expenses, costs, and charges to be paid out of the funds of the said World's Columbian Exposition.

SEC. 3. That fifty thousand bronze medals and the necessary dies therefor, with appropriate devices, emblems, and inscriptions commemorative of said Exposition celebrating the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus, shall be prepared under the supervision of the Secretary of the Treasury at a cost not to exceed \$60,000, and the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, under the supervision of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall prepare plates and make therefrom fifty thousand vellum impressions for diplomas at a cost not to exceed \$43,000. Said medals and diplomas shall be delivered to the World's Columbian Commission, to be awarded to exhibitors in accordance with the provisions of said act of Congress approved April 25th, 1890, and there is hereby appropriated, from any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$103,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to pay the expenditures authorized by this section; and authority may be granted by the Secretary of the Treasury to the holder of a medal, properly awarded to him, to have duplicates thereof made at any of the mints of the United States from gold, or silver, or bronze, at the expense of the person desiring the same.

SEC. 4. That it is hereby declared that all appropriations herein made for, or pertaining to, the World's Columbian Exposition are made upon the condition that the said Exposition shall not be opened to the public on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday; and if the said appropriations be accepted by the corporation of the State of Illinois, known as the World's Columbian Exposition, upon that condition, it shall be, and it is hereby, made the duty of the World's Columbian Commission, created by the act of Congress of April 25th, 1890, to make such rules or modification of the rules of said corporation as shall require the closing of the Exposition on the said first day of the week, commonly called Sunday.

SEC. 5. That nothing contained in this act shall be construed to supersede or in any manner alter or impair the force or validity of the provisions of section 15 of the act of Congress approved April 25th, anno Domini 1890.

(Stat., XXVII, 389.)

August 5, 1892.

Resolved, etc., That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is, authorized and requested to extend to His Majesty Alfonso Thirteenth, to Her Majesty the Queen Regent of Spain, and to Cristobal Colon de la Cerda, the Duke of Veragua; second, the Marquis de Barboles, his brother, and, third, Don Cristobal de Larreategui y Aguilar, his son, their wives and children, if any, the living descendants of Christopher Columbus, an invitation to attend the opening ceremonies of the World's Columbian Exposition as the guests of the Government and people of the United States; and that under his direction the Secretary of State shall make suitable arrangements for their reception and entertainment.

(Stat., XXVII, 401.)

August 5, 1892.

Whereas, under and in pursuance of the act approved April 25th, anno Domini 1890, the President of the United States has invited the governments and citizens of foreign nations to participate in the international exhibition authorized by the act above recited; and

Whereas the invitations so extended have been accepted by the several nations, and space for installing foreign exhibits has been applied for and duly apportioned, and concessions and privileges granted by the Exposition management to the citizens and subjects of foreign nations; and

Whereas, for the purpose of securing the production upon the Exposition grounds of scenes illustrative of the architecture, dress, habits, and modes of life, occupation, industries, means of locomotion and transportation, amusements, entertainments, etc., of the natives of foreign countries, it has been necessary for the World's Columbian Exposition to grant concessions and privileges to certain firms and corporations conceding the right to make such productions: Therefore,

Resolved, etc., That the act of Congress approved February 26th, 1885, prohibiting the importation of foreigners under contract to perform labor, and the acts of Congress prohibiting the coming of Chinese persons into the United States, and the acts amendatory of these acts, shall not be so construed nor shall anything therein operate to prevent, hinder, or in any wise restrict any foreign exhibitor, representative, or citizen of a foreign nation or the holder who is a citizen of a foreign

nation of any concession or privilege from the World's Columbian Exposition, from bringing into the United States, under contract, such mechanics, artisans, agents, or other employees, natives of their respective foreign countries, as they, or any of them, may deem necessary for the purpose of making preparation for installing or conducting their exhibits or of preparing for installing or conducting any business authorized or permitted under or by virtue of or pertaining to any concession or privilege which may have been granted by the World's Columbian Exposition in connection with such Exposition: *Provided, however,* That no alien shall by virtue of this act enter the United States under contract to perform labor except by express permission, naming such alien, of the Secretary of the Treasury; and any such alien who may remain in the United States for more than one year after the close of said Exposition shall thereafter be subject to all the processes and penalties applicable to aliens coming in violation of the alien contract labor laws aforesaid.

(Stat., XXVII, 402.)

December 22, 1892—Senate.

Mr. LYMAN R. CASEY introduced joint resolution (S. 127):

That the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution be, and he hereby is, authorized to loan to the World's Fair Commission of the State of North Dakota for use as part of its exhibit at the Columbian Exposition the Red River cart now in the National Museum, and originally received from Pembina, Dakota, in 1882: *Provided,* That such loan be made entirely on the responsibility of said North Dakota Commission, and shall be returned to the Smithsonian Institution in good order, and without expense to the Government, within one month after the close of the said Columbian Exposition.

Passed.

January 5, 1893—House.

The joint resolution (S. 127) referred to Committee on the Library.

January 17, 1893—House.

Mr. AMOS J. CUMMINGS, from Committee on the Library, reported back favorably joint resolution (S. 127).

Referred to the House Calendar.

February 13, 1893.

Resolved, etc., That the Architect of the Capitol be, and he hereby is, authorized to loan to the Department of State the picture in the Capitol entitled "The Recall of Columbus," by Augustus G. Heaton, for exhibition at the World's Columbian Exposition.

(Stat., XXVII, 754.)

February 13, 1893—Senate.

Mr. WILLIAM B. ALLISON, from Committee on Appropriations, submitted report (S. 1287):

[Extract.]

[By Prof. G. Brown Goode, Assistant Secretary, representing Smithsonian Institution and National Museum, February 6, 1893.]

* * * * *

The plan and estimates submitted to you on June 30, 1892, was largely reduced from the original plan furnished to the Secretary of the Treasury on March 12, 1890, which was by no means an extravagant one to have undertaken, in view of the importance of the occasion and the great expectations of the people who will attend the exposition. Indeed, the exhibition of the Institution, as at that time limited, would not have been so extensive as that made at the exhibition of 1876, though in nearly every respect a better one. As we are at present situated, unless Congress should appropriate the additional sum for which we have been hoping, a still further reduction will be necessary. We shall, of course, send the objects which have been prepared at the expense of the appropriation, but many very conspicuous gaps exist in the series which we had hoped to exhibit. These can not be filled without additional money, and, furthermore, many objects from the Museum itself, which we had hoped to be able to send, can not go owing to the lack of money to provide suitable cases and to pay the expenses of transportation. The charges imposed by the railroads and by the people in Chicago for the storage of packing boxes are so enormous in comparison with what has been paid by the Government on previous occasions, that it is evident that the incidental expenses will be very much larger than ever before, and that in order to carry out, with present resources and without incurring a deficiency, even the modified plan will necessitate the closest economy and a very considerable diminution of the effect of the exhibition in every direction. In the matter of the decoration of the walls of the exhibition halls with striking objects in keeping with the collection on the floor below, it will be impossible for us to do anything except in the most meager way.

With rigid economy an additional \$30,000 to our allotment, such as I understand would come to us if Congress grants the sum asked for, would enable us to make a creditable exhibition. The effect of any diminution of this amount will, in spite of our best efforts, undoubtedly be perceptible to visitors, and will prevent the sending of things which would add much to the effect and value of our display.

March 3, 1893.

Sundry civil act for 1894.

Government Exhibit: For the selection, purchase, preparation, transportation, installation, care and custody, and return of such articles and materials as the heads of the several Executive Departments, the Smithsonian Institution and National Museum, and the United States Fish Commission may decide shall be embraced in the Government exhibit, and such additional articles as the President may designate for said exposition, and for the employment of proper persons as officers and assistants to the Board of Control and Management of the Government exhibit, appointed by the President, of which not exceeding \$10,000 may be expended by said board for clerical services \$150,750; of which sum \$50,000 shall be immediately available: *Provided*, That the sum of \$8,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, may be expended under the supervision of the Board of Control of

the United States Government exhibit in the collection, preparation, packing, transportation, installation, and care while exhibited of articles loaned or donated by the colleges of agriculture and mechanic arts in the several States for the display in the agricultural building of the exposition, of the means and methods of giving instruction in the so-called land-grant college of the United States, and for repacking and returning this property at the close of the exposition, the same to be taken from the sum apportioned to the Agricultural Department; and \$10,000 additional for special expenses attending the naval exhibit of the model of a battle ship.

World's Columbian Commission: For the World's Columbian Commission, \$211,375, of which sum \$93,190 shall be used for the Board of Lady Managers; and \$25,000 of the last sum is hereby made immediately available; and \$10,000 of the appropriation for the Board of Lady Managers shall be paid in souvenir coins of the denomination of 25 cents, and for that purpose there shall be coined at the mints of the United States silver quarter dollars of the legal weight and fineness, not to exceed forty thousand pieces, the devices and designs upon which shall be prescribed by the Director of the Mint, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury; and said silver coins shall be manufactured from uncurrent subsidiary silver coins now in the Treasury; and all provisions of law relative to the coinage, legal-tender quality, and redemption of the present subsidiary silver coins shall be applicable to the coins herein authorized to be issued; and a sum not exceeding \$5,000 may be used by the Director-General in his discretion for incidental and contingent expenses of his office.

To enable said commission and the Board of Lady Managers to give effect to and execute the provisions of section 6 of the act of Congress approved April 25, 1890, authorizing the World's Columbian Exposition, and appropriating money therefor, relating to committees, judges, and examiners for the exposition, and the granting of awards, \$570,880, or so much thereof as in the judgment of the Lady Managers may be necessary, of which sum \$25,000 shall be immediately available: *Provided*, That of this sum \$100,000 shall be devoted to the payment of judges, examiners, and members of committees to be appointed by the Board of Lady Managers, as authorized by said section. *And provided further*, That said sum of \$570,880 shall be a charge against the World's Columbian Exposition, and that of the moneys appropriated for the benefit of the World's Columbian Exposition, amounting to \$2,500,000, under the act of August 5, 1892, \$570,880 shall be retained by the Secretary of the Treasury until said World's Columbian Exposition shall have furnished, to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury, full and adequate security for the return and repayment, by said World's Columbian Exposition to the Treasury, of the sum of \$570,880, on or before October 1, 1893;

and until such security shall have been furnished by said World's Columbian Exposition, this appropriation, or any portion thereof, shall not be available.

That section 3 of the act in aid of the Columbian Exposition, approved August 5, 1892, is hereby amended to read as follows:

SEC. 3. That not to exceed fifty thousand bronze medals and the necessary dies therefor, with appropriate devices, emblems, and inscriptions commemorative of the said exposition celebrating the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus, shall be prepared under the supervision of the Secretary of the Treasury; and the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, under the supervision of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall prepare plates and make therefrom not to exceed fifty thousand impressions for diplomas, at a total cost not to exceed \$103,000. Said medals and diplomas shall be delivered to the World's Columbian Commission, to be awarded to exhibitors in accordance with the provisions of said act of Congress approved April 25, 1890, and there is hereby appropriated from any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$103,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to pay the expenditures authorized by this section.

And every person who within the United States or any Territory thereof, without lawful authority, makes, or willingly aids or assists in making, or causes or procures to be made, any dies, hub, plate, or mold, either in steel or of plaster, or any other substance whatsoever, in the likeness or similitude as to the design, or inscription thereon, of any die, hub, plate, or mold, designated for the striking of the medals and diplomas of award for the World's Columbian Exposition, as provided in section 3 of the act approved August 5, 1892, or conceals or shall have in his possession, any such die, hub, plate, or mold hereinbefore mentioned, with intent to fraudulently or unlawfully use the same for counterfeiting the medals and diplomas hereinbefore mentioned, or who shall fraudulently or unlawfully have in his possession or cause to be circulated any duplicate or counterfeit medal or diploma not authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury, shall upon conviction thereof be punished by a fine of not more than \$5,000, and be imprisoned at hard labor not more than ten years, or both, at the discretion of the court.

(Stat., XXVII, 585.)

March 3, 1893.

Indian act for 1894.

To enable the Commissioner of Indian Affairs under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior to complete a suitable Indian exhibit at the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago, \$25,000, to be immediately available.

(Stat., XXVII, 634.)

March 3, 1893.

Post-Office act for 1894.

That so much of the appropriation of \$40,000 made by section 4 of the act of Congress approved June 13, 1892, making appropriations for the postal service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, for

clerks, letter-carriers, and incidental expenses necessary to maintain a branch station of the Chicago (Illinois) post-office in the Government building upon the ground of the World's Columbian Exposition.

(Stat., XXVII, 734.)

March 3, 1893.

Resolved, etc., That the Architect of the Capitol, with the approval of the Chief Justice, is hereby authorized to loan to the Department of Justice the portraits of the Chief Justices of the United States, for exhibition at the World's Columbian Exposition.

(Stat., XXVII, 757.)

Philadelphia Centennial Exposition.

June 6, 1892.

Act approved to enable the Centennial Board of Finance, incorporated by act of June 1, 1872, to close its affairs and dissolve the corporation, any unclaimed money to be paid to the Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art, in Philadelphia.

(Stat., XXVII, 45.)

USE OF GOVERNMENT COLLECTIONS IN WASHINGTON BY STUDENTS.

February 25, 1892—House.

Mr. J. J. HEMPHILL introduced a joint resolution (H. 92).

February 26, 1892—Senate.

Mr. JAMES McMILLAN introduced a joint resolution (S. 55).

March 28, 1892—House.

H. 92 passed.

March 31, 1892—Senate.

H. 92 passed.

April 12, 1892.

Joint resolution.

Whereas large collections illustrative of the various arts and sciences and facilitating literary and scientific-research have been accumulated by the action of Congress through a series of years at the national capital; and

Whereas it was the original purpose of the Government thereby to promote research and the diffusion of knowledge, and is now the settled policy and present practice of those charged with the care of these collections specially to encourage students who devote their time to the investigation and study of any branch of knowledge by allowing them all proper use thereof; and

Whereas it is represented that the enumeration of these facilities and the formal statement of this policy will encourage the establishment and endowment of institutions of learning at the seat of Government, and promote the work of education by attracting students to avail themselves of the advantages aforesaid under the direction of competent instructors: Therefore,

Resolved, etc., That the facilities for research and illustration in the following and any other Governmental collections now existing or hereafter to be established in the city of Washington for the promotion of knowledge shall be accessible, under such rules and restrictions as the officers in charge of each collection may prescribe, subject to such authority as is now or may hereafter be permitted by law, to the scientific investigators and to students of any institution of higher education now incorporated or hereafter to be incorporated under the laws of Congress or of the District of Columbia, to wit:

1. Of the Library of Congress.
 2. Of the National Museum.
 3. Of the Patent Office.
 4. Of the Bureau of Education.
 5. Of the Bureau of Ethnology.
 6. Of the Army Medical Museum.
 7. Of the Department of Agriculture.
 8. Of the Fish Commission.
 9. Of the Botanic Gardens.
 10. Of the Coast and Geodetic Survey
 11. Of the Geological Survey.
 12. Of the Naval Observatory.
- (Stat., XXVII, 395).

LIST OF EMPLOYEES.

March 23, 1892—Senate.

Mr. E. O. WOLCOTT submitted resolution directing heads of several Departments and of the other branches of public service in Washington to transmit lists of all their subordinates, names, legal residences, compensation, and duties, who were on the 1st of March, 1892, employed in Washington, not as laborers or workmen, nor as members of the classified civil service, and were not specifically authorized or appropriated for by law, but were appointed or employed according to the discretion of the official appointing or employing them, and paid from some general or special fund subject to his control, and lists of all persons employed or paid as laborers or workmen who have performed clerical or other higher duty.

March 24, 1892—Senate.

Mr. E. O. WOLCOTT modified his resolution offered March 23, to insert after the word "workmen" the words "or as printers, binders, or pieceworkers."

Adopted.

April 5, 1892—Senate.

The VICE-PRESIDENT (Mr. LEVI P. MORTON) presented a communication from the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution (S. Misc. Doc. 116):

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION,
Washington, D. C., April 5, 1892.

SIR: In response to the Senate resolution of March 24, I beg leave to inclose herewith lists of the subordinates employed under the Smithsonian Institution on the 1st day of March, 1892, giving the State from which each was appointed or legal residence, the compensation per month, and nature of the duties. Persons employed as laborers are not included.

There are none employed under the Smithsonian Institution and paid as laborers who have performed clerical or other higher duty.

Very respectfully, yours,

S. P. LANGLEY, *Secretary.*

HON. LEVI P. MORTON,
President of the United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

List of persons employed in Washington, D. C., except laborers and workmen; as called for by Senate resolution of March 24, 1892.

BY THE ASTROPHYSICAL OBSERVATORY.

Names.	Whence appointed.	Compensation per month.	Duties.
Hallock, William	Connecticut	\$200.00	Senior assistant.
Saunders, C. A	Maryland	45.00	Assistant.

BY THE BUREAU OF INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGES.

Winlock, W. C	Massachusetts	\$225.00	Curator.
Bochmer, G. H	Kansas	160.00	Chief clerk.
Berry, F. V	District of Columbia ..	120.00	Clerk.
Shoemaker, C. W .....	.....do	85.00	Do.
Tolson, M. A .....	.....do	80.00	Do.
Parker, H. A .....	.....do	75.00	Do.
Pollock, J. S .....	.....do	75.00	Do.
Snider, G. L	Kentucky	65.00	Do.
Hine, O. C	District of Columbia ..	45.00	Stenographer.
French, G. C .....	.....do	45.00	Clerk.
Fountain, Miss M. R	Virginia	40.00	Copyist.

IN THE NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK.

Baker, Frank	New York	\$208.33	Acting manager of park.
Baker, A. B	Kansas	100.00	Property clerk.
Beall, F. D	District of Columbia ..	50.00	Clerk engaged on accounts.
Traylor, J. G .....	.....do	62.50	Stenographer employed in correspondence.
Pollock, H. M	Maryland	25.00	Office messenger.
Blackburn, W. H	Connecticut	75.00	Keeper of animals.
Kramer, W. V	Pennsylvania	50.00	Watchman.
Anderson, J. H	District of Columbia ..	50.00	Foreman in charge of laborers.

List of persons employed in Washington, D. C., except laborers and workmen; as called for by Senate resolution of March 24, 1892—Continued.

BY THE NATIONAL MUSEUM.

Names.	Whence appointed.	Compensation per month.	Duties.
Adams, A. F.	Iowa	\$83.33	Clerk.
Adler, Cyrus	Maryland	50.00	Assistant curator.
Ashley, W. M.	District of Columbia	65.00	Chief, third watch.
Atkinson, Miss S. S.	do	55.00	Clerk.
Bean, B. A.	Pennsylvania	100.00	Assistant curator.
Beard, Miss N. C.	District of Columbia	35.00	Copyist.
Benedict, J. E.	Minnesota	140.00	Assistant curator.
Berres, Joseph	District of Columbia	45.00	Watchman.
Bond, S. H.	Virginia	40.00	Copyist.
Boyle, John	District of Columbia	20.00	Messenger.
Brelsford, W. H.	do	50.00	Watchman.
Brockett, Paul	Illinois	50.00	Messenger.
Brown, A. H.	Iowa	40.00	Aid.
Brown, J. H.	District of Columbia	50.00	Watchman.
Brown, S. C.	Ohio	158.33	Registrar.
Burnside, Mrs. H. W.	Illinois	75.00	Clerk.
Clark, A. Howard	Massachusetts	150.00	Editor.
Cornell, Miss C.	New York	40.00	Copyist.
Cox, W. V.	Ohio	187.50	Chief clerk.
De Rouceray, Miss M. E.	District of Columbia	55.00	Clerk.
Desmond, J. J.	Virginia	50.00	Watchman.
Diggs, C. W.	District of Columbia	30.00	Messenger.
Diggs, M. S.	do	55.00	Clerk.
Dolan, J. J.	West Virginia	45.00	Watchman.
Dunne, Peter	District of Columbia	50.00	Do.
Dyer, Miss M. C.	do	35.00	Clerk.
Field, G. W.	do	50.00	Watchman.
Gallaher, Miss K. A.	Iowa	55.00	Copyist.
Gallaher, Miss L. B.	New York	60.00	Clerk.
Gant, James	District of Columbia	65.00	Watchman.
Geare, R. I.	do	175.00	Chief of correspondence.
Goldsmith, J. S.	do	90.00	Clerk.
Hinrichs, Oscar	do	40.00	Aid.
Holm, Th.	do	60.00	Do.
Holmead, C. H.	do	50.00	Watchman.
Hoover, J. E.	do	50.00	Do.
Horan, Henry	Pennsylvania	137.50	Superintendent of buildings.
Horan, J. H.	Pennsylvania	50.00	Watchman.
Hough, Walter	West Virginia	83.33	Aid.
Hurlbut, Miss C. L.	Wisconsin	40.00	Copyist.
Irvine, A. C.	District of Columbia	30.00	Do.
James, C. H.	do	115.00	Clerk.
Karr, W. W.	do	100.00	Disbursing clerk.
Kimball, W. H.	Connecticut	100.00	Clerk.
King, George S.	District of Columbia	45.00	Watchman.
Latham, Miss S. E.	Virginia	55.00	Clerk.
Linnell, M. L.	New York	100.00	Aid.
Lucas, F. A.	do	166.66	Assistant curator.
Macfarland, Miss A.	District of Columbia	30.00	Copyist.

List of persons employed in Washington, D. C., except laborers and workmen; as called for by Senate resolution of March 24, 1892—Continued.

BY THE NATIONAL MUSEUM—Continued.

Names.	Whence appointed.	Compensation per month.	Duties.
Malone, Mrs. F. E.	Connecticut	40.00	Copyist.
Marbury, Miss E. M.	Maryland	50.00	Do.
Marron, Thomas	District of Columbia	50.00	Do.
Mason, O. T.	do	200.00	Curator.
Merrill, George P.	Maine	200.00	Do.
Montis, Mrs. E. C.	Ohio	40.00	Copyist.
Moore, G. C.	North Carolina	25.00	Messenger
Newhall, W. H.	Pennsylvania	100.00	Clerk.
Noah, J. M.	Iowa	125.00	Do.
Parkhurst, J. H.	District of Columbia	115.00	Engineer.
Perry, Miss Edith	New York	60.00	Clerk.
Pollock, M. B.	Virginia	45.00	Watchman.
Queen, F. D.	District of Columbia	50.00	Do.
Rathbun, Miss M. J.	New York	60.00	Clerk.
Rhees, W. J.	District of Columbia	50.00	Do.
Ridgway, R.	Illinois	200.00	Curator.
Rosenbusch, Miss C.	District of Columbia	45.00	Copyist.
Scudder, N. P.	New York	100.00	Clerk.
Searsford, J. S.	District of Columbia	50.00	Do.
Sheriff, A. R.	do	60.00	Do.
Shindler, A. Z.	New York	110.00	Artist.
Simpson, C. T.	Missouri	80.00	Aid.
Skinner, A.	District of Columbia	65.00	Chief of second watch.
Smilie, T. W.	do	158.33	Photographer.
Smith, Miss N. H.	Connecticut	60.00	Clerk.
Soh, Pom K.	District of Columbia	50.00	Aid.
Spottswood, H. N.	do	35.00	Copyist.
Stejneger, L.	do	140.00	Acting curator.
Steuart, C. A.	do	90.00	Assistant superintendent of buildings.
Stimpson, H. B.	Maryland	50.00	Copyist.
Stone, Miss M. L.	District of Columbia	60.00	Clerk.
Tabler, Miss L. D.	do	50.00	Do.
Terflinger, G. W.	Ohio	50.00	Do.
Test, Fred C.	Indiana	60.00	Aid.
Todd, E. R.	Maryland	70.00	Clerk.
True, F. W.	New York	225.00	Curator in charge.
Turnbull, T. R.	do	90.00	Clerk.
Twine, David	District of Columbia	45.00	Messenger.
Upham, E. P.	Massachusetts	115.00	Clerk.
Vail, Benjamin	Indiana	80.00	Do.
Wallingsford, W. W.	District of Columbia	50.00	Watchman.
Watkins, J. E.	New Jersey	175.00	Chief of property.
Weeden, W. C.	District of Columbia	65.00	Chief of first watch.
Wells, A. C.	Pennsylvania	15.00	Messenger.
Westfall, J. W.	New York	50.00	Watchman.
Whiting, E. E.	District of Columbia	70.00	Clerk.
Willge, J. L.	do	60.00	Do.
Wilson, J. F.	Minnesota	50.00	Watchman.
Wilson, Thomas	District of Columbia	175.00	Curator.

List of persons employed in Washington, D. C., except laborers and workmen; as called for by Senate resolution of March 24, 1892—Continued.

BY THE NATIONAL MUSEUM—Continued.

Names.	Whence appointed.	Compensation per month.	Duties.
Wingate, J. F.	Maryland	20.00	Messenger.
Woltz, G. W.	District of Columbia..	50.00	Watchman.
Wright, C. S.	do	30.00	Messenger.
Yeates, W. S.	North Carolina.....	133.33	Assistant curator.
Yeatman, Miss M. A.	District of Columbia..	30.00	Copyist.

EXPLANATORY NOTE.—A curator is a scientific expert, and as such is the head of one of the scientific departments of the Museum. An assistant curator is an officer of scientific attainments, who assists the curator in the scientific and administrative work of the department to which he may be assigned, and who, during the absence of a curator, is called upon to act as the head of the department. An aid assists a curator in minor scientific and administrative work.

List of employees of the National Museum on March 1, 1892, paid as laborers or workmen, but performing higher duty, as called for by Senate resolution of March 24, 1892.

Name.	Whence appointed.	Rating and pay.	Nature of service rendered.
Bannister, W. F.	District of Columbia.....	Laborer at \$10	Temporary watchman.

Referred to Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

April 5, 1892—House.

Mr. W. L. WILSON, of West Virginia, introduced a bill (H. 7889) to incorporate National Society of Daughters of the American Revolution.

Referred to Committee on the Judiciary.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

April 8, 1892—House.

Mr. JOSEPH WHEELER introduced resolution:

That a select committee consisting of three members be appointed by the Speaker, to be called the Committee on the Smithsonian Institution, to which committee all bills will be referred which refer to the Smithsonian Institution.

Referred to Committee on Rules.

PERKINS COLLECTION OF COPPER IMPLEMENTS.

April 26, 1892—Senate.

Mr. PHILETUS SAWYER proposed an amendment to sundry civil bill for 1893 (H. 7520):

To enable the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution to purchase from Frederick S. Perkins, of Wisconsin, for the United States National Museum, his collection of prehistoric copper implements, 422 in number, and his collection of 1,000 water-color

drawings of prehistoric copper objects, and 1,000 pen and pencil drawings, with the records and written descriptions of these things, for the sum of \$17,000; and in the event the said drawings and drawings and descriptions should be printed and published by the Smithsonian Institution 50 copies thereof shall be furnished and delivered to the said Frederick S. Perkins without charge.

Referred to Committee on Appropriations.

APPROPRIATIONS DISCUSSED.

May 12, 1892—House.

The sundry civil bill for 1893 under consideration:

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. J. H. BLOUNT). The Chair regrets very much that he can not depart from the order of the committee.

Mr. B. A. ENLOE. The Chair did not submit to the Committee of the Whole the question of passing these paragraphs over.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman is mistaken.

Mr. ENLOE. I did not hear it. I certainly should not have consented. I adjourned the special investigating committee in order to be here to offer amendments to this part of the bill at this time.

Mr. W. S. HOLMAN. You will have the opportunity hereafter.

Mr. ENLOE. I do not know whether I shall have an opportunity to be in the House when this part of the bill is taken up hereafter.

Mr. HOLMAN. There will be no trouble about that. I suggest that if the gentleman has the amendment prepared the committee may consent now that it be printed.

Mr. ENLOE. I would be very glad to have this matter settled now.

The Clerk resumed the reading of the bill:

UNDER SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

National Museum: For continuing the preservation, exhibition, and increase of the collections from the surveying and exploring expeditions of the Government and from other sources, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employees, \$120,000: *Provided*, That all articles imported for the permanent use of the National Museum shall be admitted without the payment of duties.

Mr. WILLIAM COGSWELL. I desire to submit a point of order on the proviso just read. The ruling of the Chair upon a similar provision, attached to the appropriation for the Light-House Establishment, was that it was not germane; that it changed existing law, and therefore was not in order. I make the same point upon this proviso.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair sustains the point of order.

Mr. COGSWELL. I now move to amend so as to make the amount of this appropriation \$145,000 instead of \$120,000. This increase in the appropriation is made necessary by the fact that in the item as reported the estimate is cut down \$15,000, and the ruling of the Chair striking out the proviso makes an additional reduction below the sum absolutely necessary, as the officers of the Museum contend, for the

safe-keeping of the valuable collections already there. I hope the amendment will be adopted.

Mr. HOLMAN and others. Vote! Vote!

The question being taken, the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

For cases, furniture, fixtures, and appliances required for the exhibition and safe-keeping of the collections of the National Museum, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employees, \$10,000.

Mr. COGSWELL. I move to amend so as to make the amount of this appropriation \$25,000 instead of \$10,000. [Cries of "Vote!" "Vote!"]

The question being taken, the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

For expense of heating, lighting, electrical, telegraphic, and telephonic service for the National Museum, \$10,000.

Mr. COGSWELL. I move to amend by striking out "\$10,000" and inserting "\$12,000." I read a note in regard to this matter from the Book of Estimates:

This is a provision for the heating and lighting of this Institution. It is necessary to keep the buildings at nearly a uniform temperature throughout the twenty-four hours. Unless this course is followed, as stated last year, the safety of the collections will be endangered. Should the winter prove severe, unless the entire amount asked for is appropriated a deficiency estimate will be found necessary.

Now, this is a small matter upon which the estimate can be easily and correctly made. The last bill carried \$12,000 for this purpose; that appropriation was used because it was found necessary. In this bill we have a cut of \$2,000 in the matter of the coal bill and gas bill of this Institution. I hope the amendment will prevail.

Mr. H. H. BINGHAM. Mr. Chairman, I am in receipt of a communication from Professor Langley on this very point, and I think it emphasizes the remarks just made by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. Cogswell]. Professor Langley, whose judgment is, of course, entitled to great weight, writes on this subject as a practical every-day question, and says:

The amount under this head in the Book of Estimates is \$12,000; in the sundry civil bill it is reduced to \$10,000. With the latter amount it will be impossible to heat and light the buildings properly during the coming year. With the most stringent economy, the sum of \$12,000 has been found inadequate during the present year, and on several occasions some of the employees have been unable to work in their rooms. The number of firemen now employed is four, which is less than it should be for the most efficient management of the heating apparatus; and, with a smaller amount of coal, it will be impossible, as has already been stated, to heat the buildings to a proper temperature.

If it is the purpose of the committee to make appropriations for the conduct of this Institution, they can cut as much as they see proper

on what they call the subordinate force of the building, cut as much as they see proper as to the compensation of the employees; but in the name of humanity give men who work there at least the conveniences and the comforts that the humblest workingman demands in his own home.

Mr. HOLMAN. We will make that all right.

The question was taken, and on a division (demanded by Mr. Bingham) there were—ayes 33, noes 127.

Mr. T. B. REED. I think if they can not give us explanations they had better give us a quorum.

Mr. COGSWELL. I demand tellers.

Mr. H. C. LODGE. I make the point that no quorum has voted, and demand tellers.

The CHAIRMAN appointed Mr. Lodge and Mr. Holman as tellers.

The committee again divided, and the tellers reported—ayes 6, noes 143.

Mr. LODGE. No quorum.

Mr. REED. Let us have the regular order.

The CHAIRMAN. The tellers will continue the count until it is completed. Gentlemen who have not voted will please come forward.

Mr. REED. But the vote has been announced. The rule provides what shall be done.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair understands the rule. The tellers have not completed the count.

The tellers reported—ayes 8, noes 160.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

National Zoological Park: For continuing the construction of roads, walks, bridges, water supply, sewerage, and drainage, and for grading, planting, and otherwise improving the grounds of the National Zoological Park, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employees, \$9,000.

Mr. COGSWELL. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out in the eighth line, on page 24, the word "nine" and insert "fifteen;" so that it will read "\$15,000."

Now, there is no disposition whatever on this side of the House to delay the passage of this bill; but all along the line we find that large cuts have been made in the estimates, and from the appropriations of last year; and this House and this country is entitled to learn from the majority of this committee, when a member of the minority in good faith offers an amendment to increase the appropriation to what he honestly believes is the living limit of these Departments, the object of these reductions.

We should be told the reasons for these extraordinary cuts. But if they desire to be mute for reasons or purposes of their own, and remain in their seats silent in response to such amendments, or simply ask for

a vote on such amendments, not made for any other purposes than those of good faith, why then I suppose they will not expedite the bill as rapidly as they expect.

Now, here in this half dozen following items on this page are reductions which to my mind are not justified except upon the theory that you intend to annihilate the Zoological Park. If that is the purpose of the majority of the House then let it come up manfully and repeal the act establishing the park, and not by piecemeal, with mouths closed, attempt to starve and bleed this institution to death.

My amendment carries up this appropriation to the amount estimated as necessary by the officer of that institution, and I hope it will be adopted by the committee.

MR. J. W. BAILEY. If in order, Mr. Chairman, I move to amend the motion of the gentleman from Massachusetts by striking out the entire paragraph.

THE CHAIRMAN. The motion to strike out would not be in order until the text of the paragraph is perfected.

The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the gentleman from Massachusetts.

The question was taken; and on a division there were—ayes 37, noes 161.

MR. BINGHAM. I demand tellers. As long as there is no explanation of these items of reduction we will call for tellers.

Tellers were ordered.

MR. BINGHAM and MR. HOLMAN were appointed tellers.

The committee again divided, and the tellers reported—ayes 4, noes 163.

So the amendment was rejected.

THE CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read the next paragraph.

MR. REED. I understand there is a motion to strike out the paragraph pending somewhere in space.

MR. BAILEY. I move to amend by striking out all the paragraph which has been read, beginning with line 3 and ending with line 8, on page 24 of this bill.

I make that motion, Mr. Chairman, because it does not appear to me that the Federal Government ought ever to have engaged in the business of establishing parks, and providing this or like places of entertainment for the people. But I make it at this particular time in view of the frequently repeated declaration on this floor that there will be a deficiency in the present fiscal year. Not only once, but several times, from members on both sides of this House has this declaration come.

MR. N. DINGLEY, JR. I beg the gentleman's pardon, not from this side of the House. No gentleman here has made such a statement.

MR. BAILEY. And I beg the gentleman's pardon. There are some Democrats on that side of the House.

Mr. DINGLEY. But when you use the term "both sides of the House" the meaning is obvious that it means the political sides.

Mr. BAILEY. So far as I am concerned I do not believe that it is ever proper to tax men and women to support monkeys and bears, and if the Treasury vaults were bursting open with the money that had already been wrongfully taken from the people, I should say, rather than misspend it after this fashion, let us emancipate the people from taxation. In view of this deficiency, I have prepared and shall offer, at the conclusion of this bill, an amendment designed to cover it. In order that it may be before the members of this House and that it may be read by them in the Record to-morrow morning, I will ask the Clerk to read the amendment which, in its proper order, I shall propose. I send the amendment to the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read:

That in order to provide for the expenditures authorized by this act, the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause to be engraved and printed an amount of legal-tender Treasury notes, in addition to the amount now authorized by law, equal to the sum of all appropriations herein made, and with said legal-tender Treasury notes he shall pay all charges, obligations, and expenses which may arise under this act. The said legal-tender Treasury notes shall be engraved and printed and be redeemable and be reissued when taken up in the Treasury in all respects as now provided by law for legal-tender Treasury notes.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Chairman, we have reached a point where this has become necessary, or at least it is much the best course open to us. I am not one of those who believe that the Government can or ought to stamp everything and make it money. I do believe, however, that when we find ourselves confronted with a condition where we must either increase our taxes or our interest-bearing debt, or issue Treasury notes, which can not possibly produce the slightest inflation, it is infinitely better that we increase the circulation, thus giving the people at least some benefit from these burdens. And when we do find ourselves confronted with such a condition it is indeed time to call a halt and to relieve the people from burdens so useless as this. This and the subsequent paragraphs in this bill provide for a tax of \$29,000 upon the people with no corresponding benefit, unless they will be benefited to know that their public servants are spending their money to support parks and animals.

Mr. J. A. PICKLER. Why do you not abolish the Smithsonian Institution while you are about it, too?

Mr. COGSWELL. I understand that the gentleman from Texas [Mr. Bailey] has moved to strike out several of these paragraphs.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Texas [Mr. Bailey] moves to strike out the whole paragraph.

Mr. COGSWELL. Now, I will ask if there is not a parliamentary difficulty in moving to strike out certain portions of the bill which have not yet been read? As the gentleman's motion includes several para-

graphs, no opportunity will be given to amend those paragraphs. We should have the right to do that.

Mr. BAILEY. If the Chair will permit me, I will say to the gentleman that my present motion only covers the paragraph which has just been read, but I have indicated that the cost of the garden will be \$29,000, and I say that, pursuing the same line, I shall move to strike out each paragraph as it is reached.

Mr. B. McMILLIN. I would suggest that all the paragraphs be read to which this motion is to apply.

The CHAIRMAN. The motion of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. Cogswell] was to strike out \$9,000 and insert \$15,000, which amendment was lost. Now the gentleman from Texas [Mr. Bailey] moves to strike out that whole paragraph.

Mr. McMILLIN. I suggest, as the purpose which the gentleman from Texas seeks to accomplish applies to the two succeeding paragraphs, that they be read through. Then if there is a design to offer amendments to them, let that be done and let the motion apply to all.

Mr. REED. Some gentlemen may want to strike out some parts and not others. Different persons have different views of the Constitution.

Mr. McMILLIN. If my friend from Maine [Mr. Reed] thinks the Constitution is in peril and that this proposition increases that peril, I shall not insist. Nothing is further from me than to discourage any disposition that he may manifest to revere the Constitution.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Texas insist on his motion to strike out?

Mr. BAILEY. I do.

The CHAIRMAN. Then the question is on the motion of the gentleman from Texas to strike out.

Mr. W. H. BUTLER. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Massachusetts said just before the last vote was taken that the Republicans in this House had no desire to delay this bill. Of course he understands exactly what the Republican side of this House desire, and I know that he would not state it otherwise than truthfully.

We know also that the Republicans of this House pride themselves in their obedience to the constitutional provision, as they call it, and especially the ex-Speaker has often said that we do not harmonize with the Constitution in the matter of a quorum; but here we have provided in the Constitution that each House may make the rules for its own government, and we have adopted a rule which says—

It shall be the duty of each member to be present and vote upon each question put.

Now, as the Republican members of this House are always ready to obey the rules, and the gentleman from Massachusetts says they have no desire to delay the bill, then it comes as a matter of fact that every

Republican in the House must have voted on this question. I find that on the last vote but three of them voted, and I want the people of this country to know that there are but three Republicans present in this House by their own declaration, and a record of it by vote.

Mr. REED. Now, that is a very touching statement.

I think my friend from Massachusetts [Mr. Cogswell] is not at all right in the position which he has taken; that is, that the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. Holman] should afford an explanation to this House for his action. He has not any. That is the reason why he is silent. The only explanation that can really be given is a simple one, and he does not like to present it; but I am going to suggest to the House precisely what it is. I am going to do it simply because I have had experience, and have seen this thing time and again. If we could only attract in some way or other the attention of the people of this country to performances like this, I think we would get rid of them; but, unfortunately, if there is anything that this country does not care about, it is the House of Representatives and the Senate.

Mr. W. H. CATE. That is a fact.

Mr. REED. You can see that by the hands they have recently put it in.

Now, I have seen this performance—at least ten times—a great many times under the leadership of a very great man, whose tactics to-day are being imitated by the present chairman of the Committee on Appropriations. Having no reasons to give except the reason of brute force, he gives that. Three to one—that is the argument in favor of these appropriations.

Mr. BUTLER. It counts just the same.

Mr. REED. There are three of you to one of us. There is no other reason on the face of the earth except that. Now, what is the purpose demonstrated here? The object, the purpose is, to deceive the people of the United States as to the action of the Democratic party.

Mr. J. H. WALKER. That is what I said.

Mr. REED. It is an attempt to obtain the good will of the American people upon their economic side, without actually benefiting them the least in the world. Nobody knows better than the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, at this minute, that all these appropriations that we are going through now have to be revised, and have got to be added to by the Senate of the United States in accordance with their official duty, which they will have to perform. He knows the Government will not be starved, because the Senate will put on the amendments; and after a decent little performance, with a natural coyness, he will accept many of them—almost all of them. Then he will go to the country and say: "Look! see what a virtuous House we had, and what a profligate Senate."

This is the tenth repetition within my recollection of this kind of

business. Is it not too bad for grown men to be doing this? These appropriations come in here with the approval of the Committee on Appropriations. A portion was stricken out under the rules of the House, and they decline to offer the amendment necessary in order to bring them up to the standard they set up themselves. They stand condemned out of their own mouths, and yet here they are. What is the object of it? The object of it is to go to the country with a false token; to charge the Senate of the United States, and the political party which it represents, with extravagance that these men themselves have justified by their own votes and hands. And you are all going to follow him. This exposition of it would not make any difference, nor have I the slightest hope that I shall attract the attention of the country to it.

Mr. G. D. WISE. You have never said anything more truthful than that.

Mr. REED. I have never said anything more truthful, and I have said a great many truthful things in this House, as the gentleman from Virginia knows.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I think we had better go into particulars to show this thing. I sincerely hope the gentleman from Indiana will attempt something that for decency's sake looks like an explanation.

Mr. HOLMAN. Now, Mr. Chairman, I hope we will have a vote.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. Bailey].

The amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

For erecting and repairing buildings and inclosures for animals, and for administrative purposes, in the National Zoological Park, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employees, \$10,000.

Mr. COGSWELL. Mr. Chairman, I offer the amendment which I send to the desk.

The amendment was read, as follows:

Strike out from line 12 the word "ten" and insert "eighteen;" so that it will read "\$18,000."

Mr. COGSWELL. Mr. Chairman, this additional appropriation is required to erect the necessary structures for the collection that has already been made for this park. The committee have cut the estimate far below what is necessary to properly provide for and protect the collection, and I again express the hope that some explanation will be given of this extraordinary cut.

The question was taken on the amendment of Mr. Cogswell; and the Chairman declared that the noes seemed to have it.

Mr. COGSWELL. I ask for a division.

The committee divided; and there were—ayes 41, noes 160.

Mr. COGSWELL. I ask for tellers.

Tellers were ordered; and the Chairman appointed Mr. COGSWELL and Mr. HOLMAN.

The committee again divided; and the tellers reported—ayes 14, noes 163.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the whole paragraph beginning with line 9 and ending with line 12. I suppose it is useless to ask the House to strike out this paragraph, inasmuch as they have just refused to strike out the preceding one, but I desire to remind Democrats who were in the last Congress that nearly all of them voted then against establishing this park, yet to-day they are refusing to strike out this appropriation for its maintenance. I submit to my friend from Georgia [Mr. Livingston] that it is precisely like voting to tax his constituents and mine to establish a bear garden in the District of Columbia.

Mr. L. F. LIVINGSTON. I am with the gentleman entirely.

Mr. BAILEY. I know you are, and I am glad that it is so. But I want to ask the Democrats of this House how they can justify themselves to their constituents for having voted away the public money for such an improper and indefensible object of expenditure as this? Mr. Chairman, so long as we continue this kind of legislation, just so long will the distinguished gentleman from Maine and his associates be justified in standing here and deriding our professions of economy.

I am one of those who believe that when you make a declaration you ought to live up to it like men or publicly retract it; and if you fail to do that here, the people will compel you when you go home to answer them why in your resolution you pronounce in favor of economy while by your votes you sustain extravagant appropriations. If Democrats here believe that the Federal Government can not only go a distance of 2,000 miles and establish the great Yellowstone Park as a pleasure resort for the people of the Old World and the wealthy people of this, and spend \$75,000 a year on it, producing scandals in the administration of the Government, but also can come to the District of Columbia and take the people's money, a sacred trust fund, and devote it to such uses as this, then, indeed, we have passed the line that separates our private pleasures from our public affairs.

Mr. HOLMAN. Just a single word, Mr. Chairman. The Committee on Appropriations recommended these items of appropriation purely, I think, upon the ground that the law of the last Congress had provided for these expenditures—

Mr. BAILEY. Will the gentleman permit me to ask him a question?

Mr. HOLMAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. BAILEY. If the animals that are out in this park belong to the people of the country, and if the case is put on that ground, then I say if you submit the question to the people, ninety-nine out of a hundred

of them would rather give the animals away than expend another dollar in maintaining them.

Mr. HOLMAN. I think that is probably true. The provision which the gentleman now moves to strike out is somewhat different from the one on which the committee voted a while ago. That had relation to the improvement of the grounds, but the paragraph which the gentleman now proposes to strike out goes to the heart of this matter, because it is the appropriation for buildings, etc., required for the actual administration of the park. The question of striking out this paragraph stands, therefore, upon an entirely different footing from the question in the other case. This and the succeeding paragraph are the ones that are of vital consequence to this Zoological Garden. Congress ought never to have established this garden. The Federal Government ought not to undertake such enterprises. The State governments do not do it. Parks of this kind are always designed for the embellishment of cities, and the Federal Government ought to have shrunk from entering upon a kind of expenditure of the public money which every State has virtually condemned by refraining from it. Great cities establish these parks.

The city of Washington at her own expense might well have afforded to establish a park of this kind, but it is a matter with which the Federal Government has nothing to do, and which it ought not have entered into. I ask for a vote.

Mr. C. T. BOATNER. One question before the gentleman takes his seat. Does he think we are justified in refusing to make an appropriation to execute a law, a valid law of the United States?

Mr. HOLMAN. Hardly, until it is repealed.

Mr. BOATNER. I thought the gentleman must concede that.

A MEMBER. Is not this one way to repeal the law?

Mr. H. C. SNODGRASS. Mr. Chairman, I do not propose to speak more than a moment on this question. As I understand the Constitution of our country, Congress has no right to appropriate the money of the people for a purpose of this kind. I voted for the motion of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. Bailey] to strike out the preceding clause, and I shall vote to strike out this, because I believe it is fundamentally wrong. I do not believe the American people, hundreds and thousands of whom are to-day without homes, ought to be taxed to afford shelter and erect homes for snakes, raccoons, opossums, bears, and all the creeping and slimy things of the earth. Mr. Chairman, we would have no right under the Constitution to tax the whole people to build even a home for the homeless or the thousands of shelterless human beings of this country; and I want to know with what propriety this House can claim the right to lay the heavy hand of taxation upon the whole people for the purpose of affording shelter for bears, raccoons, snakes, and all the nasty things that can be gathered together for the edification of the élite of the District of Columbia.

Mr. PICKLER. Are you in favor of perpetuating the Smithsonian Institution?

Mr. SNODGRASS. I am in favor of abolishing the institution now under consideration, and abolishing it at once. When we take up the Smithsonian Institution I will give you an answer as to that.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. Chairman, as one of the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution appointed by this House, I wish to say a word in regard to the treatment which the appropriations for the support of that Institution, and also these special appropriations for the park, have received at the hands of the committee. If we are going to do anything about the Zoological Park it is just as well to come squarely up to the question, as the gentleman from Texas [Mr. Bailey] proposes, and kill the institution, as it is to starve it to death with the pretense of giving it an appropriation. On the whole, I prefer the plan of the gentleman from Texas, who would refuse all appropriations to the park, to that of the gentleman from Indiana. I think it is a more honest one.

But, Mr. Chairman, a word as to the merits of this question. This great park was established by the Fiftieth Congress, when there was a Democratic House. It was continued and maintained by the Fifty-first Congress. It is in line with the general character of the appropriations which have been made by this Government in the interest of education and science, and I think from some of the observations that I have heard here in regard to these appropriations the cause of education needs promotion.

The Smithsonian Institution was founded by the bequest of a private individual. Within the last year it has received another bequest of \$200,000. The income of those great bequests is spent for the benefit of the people of the United States. The Government of the United States has always helped the Smithsonian Institution in its work in the interest of science and education, and I have never heard or read an adverse criticism upon the appropriations so made. Scientific collections are part of their work, and among them comes properly a collection of the wild animals of our country, many of which are disappearing. If this collection of animals, established in a suitable park, furnishes pleasure and amusement to the people of Washington and to thousands of other people who come here from all over the country, I am heartily glad of it, and I believe the American people thoroughly approve of it.

When this park was established it was placed by Congress under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution. The officers of that Institution did not seek this duty; they did not ask to be intrusted with it; but the park was put in their hands by Congress. It has been administered honestly and economically. But the appropriations as proposed in this bill would make it impossible to continue this work. It would be unsafe to undertake to maintain it on such appropriations as this committee now offers. Not only would the animals starve, but they

could not be properly guarded, and persons visiting the park would be in danger.

I submit, Mr. Chairman, that unless we are prepared to abandon all appropriations in the interest of education and science, which it has been the settled policy of the Government to promote, there is no reason for slaughtering this institution. When this House, which within a week has passed a river and harbor bill carrying millions upon millions of dollars, turns round and without a word, in order, I suppose, to compensate for such expenditures, undertakes to cut down a beggarly appropriation of a few thousands to be expended in the interest of science and popular education, it is guilty of hypocrisy of the meanest kind.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Chairman, in reply to the suggestion of the gentleman from Massachusetts that somebody needs to be educated, I have this to say: That the crying need in this House is not for education in books, but for an education that would enable members to distinguish between what is ours and what we hold in trust. If I desire to give for the pleasure or the profit or the education of people in this District something belonging to myself—if I desire to make a benevolent or charitable gift, as was done in the bequest of the Smithsonian Institution, there can be no ground for objection or question; but when a great Government puts its hands in my pocket and against my will exacts tribute for the mere amusement and gratification of others, it is downright robbery and injustice.

I want to say to him, besides, that I sat here and saw this House vote down a proposition to buy schoolbooks for the children of the public schools, and now, for the sake of education, as they claim, they propose to maintain a bear garden! I voted with the majority on that occasion, and I regret that the majority does not vote with me on this.

I submit, Mr. Chairman, that if we must enter upon the work of educating the people—if the Federal Government is to become a great eleemosynary and educational institution—let us go about it in a proper manner and establish schools and send teachers to take charge of them and teach the children. Sir, what man will be wiser because you maintain bears and monkeys and snakes in a public park here? What woman will derive refinement or grace from such an institution? What child will be taught to tread the path of virtue our fathers trod before us by this particular process of education? Let us meet the matter directly and openly, and determine, first, if the Federal Government should support this institution for the purpose which gentlemen claim.

[Here the hammer fell.]

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the motion to strike out the paragraph.

The question was taken; and on a division there were—ayes 48, noes 88.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read:

For care, subsistence, and transportation of animals for the National Zoological Park, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employees and general incidental expenses not otherwise provided for, \$10,000; in all, \$29,000, one-half of which sum shall be paid from the revenues of the District of Columbia and the other half from the Treasury of the United States; and hereafter all estimates for the National Zoological Park shall, each year, be submitted in the annual estimates for the expenses of the Government of the District of Columbia.

Mr. COGSWELL. I move to strike out, in line 16, "\$10,000" and insert "\$17,500."

The question was taken; and on a division there were—ayes 30, noes 141.

Mr. COGSWELL. I demand tellers.

Tellers were not ordered, there being 27 members only voting in favor thereof.

So the amendment was rejected.

May 16, 1892—House.

The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole for the purpose of further considering the sundry civil bill for 1893, with Mr. R. E. LESTER in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN. The House is in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, and the clerk will read the next paragraph.

The clerk read:

International exchanges: For expenses of the system of international exchanges between the United States and foreign countries, under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employees, \$12,000.

Mr. H. H. BINGHAM. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment to that clause.

The Clerk read:

On page 25, line 7, strike out "twelve thousand" and insert "seventeen thousand."

Mr. BINGHAM. On that, Mr. Chairman, I desire to say a few words.

In the discussion of this bill I have no desire in any way to retard or delay its consideration and passage; but having been a member of the subcommittee, and having listened daily for almost a month to hearings on the part of the heads of the various bureaus of the Government, with no disposition to delay, I feel it is due, that the Committee on Appropriations having fully considered these items, the Committee of the Whole should also have some knowledge upon them, and if you see proper to reduce or adhere to the reduction recommended in the bill, I, of course, can enter no demurrer.

The item of international exchanges between this and other countries is an item of some dignity and some character. It is part and parcel of treaty stipulations with many governments of the world, signed in 1886 by the President, and heretofore carried out in accordance with the provisions of the statute. I have in my district many distinguished professional and scientific men, who for a generation have had relations with the Smithsonian Institution, knowing fully its value and its worth to the scientific world, as well as to the higher conditions of general education. I hold in my hand a letter from Professor Langley, the head of that Institution, wherein he says to me:

I can not express to you too emphatically the injury that will result to the public interests intrusted to the Smithsonian Institution if the serious reductions contemplated in the bill as now reported shall be effected. The estimates have been made with care, not with the idea of asking for sums necessary to accomplish at once all that is desired, but to provide for maintaining the present efficiency and adequate care of these Government interests upon the most economical basis possible, and with but little allowance for natural growth and improvement. The necessary expenses are, moreover, retained at a low figure by reason of the fact that a large portion of the Smithsonian Institution is occupied by the Government, and at the expense of the private funds of the Institution.

The Smithsonian Institution having established in 1852 an international exchange service for the purpose of facilitating the exchange of scientific writings between governmental departments, societies, and individuals in different parts of the world, carried on this service for many years at the expense of its own private fund, transmitting publications of the United States Government as well as those purely scientific. It is now more formally charged with this duty in carrying out the provisions of a treaty ratified by the President of the United States in 1886, and is chiefly engaged in transporting purely governmental and not scientific documents.

An appropriation is made by Congress direct to the Smithsonian Institution, and a portion of the expense is also met from specific or contingent appropriations, paid by various Government bureaus to the Institution. This does not cover the entire cost of the service as the Institution is under obligations to most of the trans-Atlantic steamship companies for the privilege of free freight, accorded in the early history of the exchange in recognition of its disinterested services to science.

[From letter of Secretary Langley to Mr. Bingham, under date of April 2, 1892.]

[The appropriation for the year 1890-91 was \$17,000, the total cost of the service \$20,400—the pay roll of necessary employees being over \$14,000—and this I repeat does not allow for the full payment of freight. For the current year, 1891-92, the same appropriation of \$17,000 was made and the expenses will be restricted to the same scale as in previous years.

The items of expenditure for the year 1890-91 are contained in the following clipping from the report of the secretary:

It has been urged that the entire exchange appropriation be included in one item, instead of being contained in different bills, and that a provision be made for carrying out a second treaty, proclaimed by the President of the United States on January 15, 1889, for the immediate exchange of Official Journals, etc., for which no appropriation has yet been made, and for which purpose it is estimated that \$2,000 would be sufficient. The estimate submitted therefore for the year 1891-92 was \$23,000, omitting the increase in freight facilities desired. The sundry civil bill (H. 7520), now reported, allows \$12,000. With this sum it is evident that the exchange service can not be carried on even in its present limited scope, and it should also be remembered that the expense is far below what would be required for the independent conduct of such a service, not only on account of the freight privilege, but because the experience and facilities of the Institution, perhaps the most extensive in the world, are given together with the service of its officials without charge, and also because the exchange offices occupy a very considerable portion of the Smithsonian building, without consideration of rent, heating, lighting, etc. Not only has no profit accrued to the Institution for that portion of the service which has been for the exchange of purely Government publications, such as the Congressional Record, and which is not connected with its scientific work, but it has in past years advanced from its private funds the sum of \$45,175.82 for such Government exchanges for which it has never been reimbursed.]

The sundry civil bill now reported allows \$12,000.

I do not know, sir, whether this committee, in its judgment and conclusion upon this bill, is antagonistic to all the scientific works that the Government in the past has determined to aid, assist, and advance; but from the conclusion you have reached when you have struck \$71,000 from the appropriation for the Coast and Geodetic Survey, when you have struck upwards of \$200,000 from the Geological Survey, when you have struck radically at the Fish Commission, also light-houses and beacons, and when you now strike at this other scientific Institution which the Government has been aiding for a generation, the Smithsonian Institution, it does seem to me that it is well for the scientific world to know that you have no sympathy with those scientific labors which the Government has been wisely aiding for many years, built up and developed to the highest conditions of efficiency and usefulness.

We hear a great deal in this House about the agricultural sections of the country. The agriculturists of this country know that the highest and safest growth and development of agriculture goes hand in hand with science; science always leading, and agriculture following, reaping benefit and wealth. Let it be known, then, that in this Democratic House of Representatives consideration of the Smithsonian Institution as in the consideration of coordinate questions of science connected with the Government, this bill radically, almost from the root up, has destroyed and weakened the proper administration of not only one but all of these scientific bureaus of the Government.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. Bingham].

Mr. W. S. HOLMAN. Mr. Chairman, I only wish to say to my friend

from Pennsylvania [Mr. Bingham] that this appropriation of \$12,000 is quite a reasonable one. My friend must bear in mind that we are dealing now with a state of things the like of which has not existed in this country for many years; we have not got the money in sufficient quantity to justify a larger appropriation. That is the only answer I have to make.

The amendment of Mr. Bingham was rejected.

The Clerk read:

North American Ethnology: For continuing ethnological researches among the American Indians, under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employes, \$35,000.

MR. C. L. MOSES. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the paragraph which has just been read, and I ask the members of the House to read for themselves that paragraph, which proposes to appropriate \$35,000 "for continuing ethnological researches among the American Indians." I move, sir, to strike the paragraph from the bill, because I know that if the people, not only of my district, but of the entire country, were here to-day, they would vote ten to one that they were not willing to tax themselves \$35,000 per annum to hold inquests over the bones of Indians who died before Columbus landed on the shores of America. I understand that we have already appropriated, or squandered, about \$150,000 for these "researches."

Let us respect the will of the people who sent us here, and vote down such appropriations. I suppose that the gentleman from Maine [Mr. Reed] or "the scholar in politics" from Massachusetts [Mr. Lodge] will demand of us, according to their custom, a better reason why this appropriation should be stricken out. They seem to assume that the House is responsible to them and not to the people.

The distinguished gentleman from Harvard University will doubtless again charge that we are opposed to education because we are opposed to voting such appropriations as this. On last Thursday, when the gentleman from Texas [Mr. Bailey] moved to strike out the appropriation of \$29,000 to maintain a zoological park for the benefit of the people of Washington, he raised his hands in holy horror, and said that such speeches showed that there were some sections of the country where the cause of education needed promotion. If that is the way we are to educate our people, why not take your bears and your elephants and put them in the hands of Barnum or Bailey and send them all over the country so that the people of the entire country may receive the benefits of your glorious "education?"

Mr. Chairman, we are told that we should not strike out these "beggarly" sums. That is the cry upon every item. Take the value of the entire wheat crop of the North and the cotton crop of the South, and you will still lack \$100,000,000 to pay the aggregate of these "beggarly sums." You spend \$16 per capita of population. Georgia's

pro rata of the tax is thirty-two millions. Her cotton crop does not sell for that much money. I am opposed to voting one dollar to sustain the Smithsonian Institution above the income which actually belongs to it from the fund provided by the donor.

Now, sir, where are we to begin cutting down these beggarly amounts if we do not begin at such things as this? Why not begin here? Where can there be a more appropriate place? We have already expended \$140,000 for the purpose of this ethnological investigation; we have \$140,000 worth of ethnological knowledge, and surely that is enough until we can digest the information already obtained.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. BINGHAM was recognized.

Mr. MOSES. I move to strike out the last word.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair has recognized the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. MOSES. I would like to complete my remarks.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will recognize the gentleman hereafter.

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. Chairman, this is another one of the provisions for what may be called a part of the scientific work of the Government. I have in my hand a telegram from the Public Printer in reply to my inquiries addressed to him a few days ago in order to ascertain to what degree of popularity the reports of the Bureau of Ethnology had reached before the people, as well as to ascertain the action of Congress heretofore on that subject. Of the reports published I find that there have been 15,000 copies, in addition to the usual number, which is 1,734, published for distribution. I shall address myself to this subject briefly, because I have little hope of changing the view of the committee in regard to this appropriation. It would seem that the popular expression of the policy in Committee of the Whole has been to cut out of the bill rather than to insert anything in it.

The work of the Bureau of Ethnology is practically confined to the United States, and right in connection with that I desire to state that the appropriation in this bill of \$35,000 is the lowest sum of money appropriated for this service at any date since 1885. In 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, and 1891 the appropriations were \$40,000, and for the present year—the current year—it was \$50,000. This bill cuts lower than you cut during those years when you had control of the Government not only in this House but in the administration of the Executive chair. You cut this bill, without rhyme or reason, \$5,000 lower than during the four years of your administration in this House and in the Executive chair.

Mr. J. D. SAYERS. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. BINGHAM. Certainly.

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Mr. SAYERS. Can the gentleman point to a period when the public funds have ever been so small as they are to-day, in comparison with the expenditures?

Mr. BINGHAM. The gentleman from Texas well knows that there is no trouble to-day with the appropriations with reference to the future or the next fiscal year. That question has been fully debated on this floor.

Mr. SAYERS. A very distinguished member of your party in the other branch of Congress does not believe that the danger is imminent or threatening.

Mr. BINGHAM. Well, the Senate will keep within the limits. There was an intimation given out in that body a few days ago, I know.

But I submit this, as I have given the matter some considerable attention, with a view to placing this question clearly before the committee.

The work of the Bureau of Ethnology is practically confined to the United States. When America was discovered the Indians or aboriginal inhabitants of the United States were organized in many hundreds of tribes, speaking many hundreds of languages; but these languages belong to a little more than sixty radically distinct stocks. The arts, the languages, the institutions, the mythologies, and religions of these peoples were various, and prove on investigation to be of intense interest to the scholars of America and to the world. These peoples are rapidly disappearing as tribes. • Their arts are almost wholly transformed; their institutions by which tribal society was maintained are almost lost; their languages are rapidly disappearing—some are lost; their mythologies and religions are vanishing. If any consistent, truthful, and thorough account of these peoples is ever obtained it must be obtained now; already much is gone and much is obscured, and with every year more and more disappears.

These are the sibylline leaves of American history, in which all the people are interested. The discoveries made by the Bureau of Ethnology are rapidly diffused into the literature of the country, and its reports become standard works in all the schools, from the lowest to the highest. It may be fairly said that universally the people are interested in the preservation of this historic material. The appropriation of \$50,000 made for the current year is inadequate to properly carry on these investigations, and to cut the work down is greatly to cripple it.

To cut the work down temporarily is to lose the services of trained men, which is necessarily a serious loss.

I am free to say I do not expect this appropriation to be added to, but I must repeat that my constituents are largely interested in this kind of work, and in their behalf I protest against cutting down this appropriation to a figure which is lower than at any period since 1885.

The Committee of the Whole resumed its session.

Mr. H. C. SNODGRASS. Mr. Chairman, for the purpose of saying a few words on the pending paragraph, I move a pro forma amendment. I think this item should be stricken from the bill. I believe that it is a useless expenditure. I do not believe it will add anything to science or education to expend \$35,000 to send a set of political employees over the country to dig into Indian mounds and publish accounts of of whatever they may find there. Now, I desire to ask the Chairman of the Committee on Appropriation [Mr. Holman] whether, in his opinion, this item is necessary to the public good, or whether it is not a useless expenditure of the public funds?

Mr. HOLMAN. After my friend has concluded I will say a word on that point.

Mr. SNODGRASS. Well, I have said about all that I want to say. I can not see that any good is to result from this appropriation.

Mr. HOLMAN. Mr. Chairman, for many years prior to the present year we have appropriated \$40,000 for this service. For the present fiscal year \$50,000 was appropriated. Every gentleman here is, of course, familiar with the character of this work with reference to American ethnology. It is an enterprise carried on under the Smithsonian Institution; but Major Powell, who is connected with the Interior Department, and is one of the most accomplished scientists that our age has produced, has the supervision and control of the work. It has certainly been well performed. I think that no publication made by the Government, especially of a scientific character, has been more valuable or more interesting; and if any such work should be, at the present time, conducted to its conclusion, this is a work of that kind. It is in progress; it is approaching completion. I believe that ten volumes embracing results of this work have already been published. Some of the most valuable matters connected with our history in connection with the Indian tribes, their cessions of land to the United States, etc., are embodied only in this publication.

In preparing this bill we have thought that under the circumstances the appropriation should be reduced from \$50,000 to \$35,000, the amount named in the bill. The gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. Bingham] complains that this is not enough; the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. Moses] complains that it is \$35,000 too much, that the whole item ought to be stricken out. I think that the Committee on Appropriations have acted reasonably and prudently in leaving this item at \$35,000. If the Committee of the Whole, however, should think it can be properly reduced, the Committee on Appropriations, of course, will not object; but I hope the entire item will not be struck out. I think the material on hand ought to be made use of, and this work completed as soon as practicable.

Mr. C. E. HOOKER. I want to ask the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations [Mr. Holman] if he will be kind enough to state to this House when this Bureau was created, how long it has been

in existence, what appropriations have been made for it during the several years of its existence, and what appropriations were made by the last Congress. I have been very much struck with the somewhat feeble defense which the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations has made of this item of the bill, contenting himself with expressing the hope that the Committee of the Whole would not strike it all out. If the Appropriations Committee have acted wisely, economically, and properly in the presentation of this reduced appropriation of \$35,000, we might expect it would find at the hands of the chairman of the committee and the body of the committee a proper representation and defense before the House.

MR. SAYERS. For the information of the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. Hooker] I will state that the appropriation for this Bureau (if it may be called a bureau) has been \$40,000 from and including the fiscal year 1885 until the present fiscal year, when it is \$50,000.

MR. HOLMAN. Oh, away back of that this work commenced—about the year 1879.

MR. SAYERS. I am speaking of the appropriations.

MR. HOLMAN. I think my friend will find that the appropriations have been about \$40,000 a year since about 1879. That is my recollection.

MR. SAYERS. I speak only of the period since 1885, in regard to which I have knowledge.

MR. W. S. HOLMAN. I ought to correct the statement I just made. The earlier appropriations were less than those made since; they were about \$20,000 a year.

MR. SAYERS. If the gentleman from Indiana will allow me, I will state only such facts as I know. What may be in the region of speculation, I will leave others to speak of.

The annual appropriation since the year 1885, including that year, and up to the present fiscal year, was \$40,000. For the present fiscal year, however, the appropriation was increased \$10,000, the reason of the increase being this: Major Powell said he was getting old, expected to retire from the service in a very short time, and that he wanted to complete the work before he retired; hence Congress, upon the recommendation of the Committee on Appropriations, gave \$50,000 for the present fiscal year. That is the only reason I know why the appropriation was increased from \$40,000 to \$50,000.

MR. HOOKER. What is the reason for decreasing it now from \$40,000 to \$35,000?

MR. SAYERS. Because, in the judgment of the majority of the committee, \$35,000 is an abundance.

MR. HOOKER. That is the opinion of the committee now?

MR. SAYERS. Yes, sir; a majority of the committee think that \$35,000 is amply sufficient.

Mr. HOOKER. I merely wanted to get an expression of opinion from the committee that they believe in their own bill.

Mr. SAYERS. I certainly believe in it, for one.

Mr. HOLMAN. Well, I am perfectly content with the \$35,000, but I shall make no fuss about it.

Mr. L. M. MILLER. Is it regarded by the committee as a worthy object, for which this appropriation should be continued?

Mr. SAYERS. I think so, until this work shall have been completed. I believe it ought to be completed. There is a large amount of material on hand that ought to be published and put in book form for distribution throughout the country, and if you strike this appropriation out, of course this material can not be utilized.

Mr. MOSES. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. If there has been any reason given why this money should be expended, I do not think that the House has heard it. Indeed, Mr. Chairman, to sit here and witness the squandering of money upon such items as this is enough to fatigue human indignation. If you are determined to spend this money, spend it for something that the people want. They would infinitely prefer that you give them something they need, such as the book on Diseases of the Horse. Should you leave it to them they would say, "Away with your 'ethnological researches' and spend our money for something we need."

No reason has been given why we should appropriate this money, except that \$40,000 has already been wasted annually upon it. I say that is a reason why we should not put another dollar there. The people of the country are not in favor of such appropriations. We are told that this is in the interests of education, and that education is good for the people. You might as well tell me that we can appropriate money for religion.

Religion is to the interests of the people; but we have no right under the Constitution of our country to appropriate the people's money to support churches, schools, or colleges, however worthy they may be. Neither Georgia nor Massachusetts nor Maine nor any of the States of the Union are clamoring for any such legislation by this House; and I call upon every member to voice the sentiment of his people. If we do not vote as they wish us to vote, how can you have a representative government?

Mr. HOLMAN. I wish to occupy the attention of the committee but for a moment, to have a paragraph of the appropriating act of the sundry civil bill for the year 1880 read. It will explain the origin of this work.

The Clerk read:

For completing and preparing for publication the contributions to North American Ethnology, under the Smithsonian Institution, \$20,000: *Provided*, That all the archives, records, and materials relating to the Indians of North America, collected

by the Geographical and Geological Survey of the Rocky Mountain Region, shall be turned over to the Smithsonian Institution, that the work may be completed and prepared for publication under its direction: *Provided*, That it shall meet the approval of the Secretary of the Interior and of the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution.

Mr. HOLMAN. Mr. Chairman, for some time the appropriation was \$20,000. From the year 1885 down to the present time, as has already been remarked, it has been \$40,000, and was increased to \$50,000 for the current year, for the reason given by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. Sayers]. I think the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. Moses] is mistaken in one thing at least. This is really a very valuable work. It is one of those things that may be postponed temporarily; but the material has been gathered together. The work has extended beyond the original purpose, as is manifest from the reading of the paragraph which has been read, but it has always been a valuable and instructive work.

Every successive volume has been, if possible, still more interesting and valuable than its predecessors. I think the work is coming to a close. I doubt whether any further appropriation will be required, although I am not certain as to that, for I have not talked with Major Powell upon the subject. But at an early period this work will be completed, and I think the Committee on Appropriations have acted with entire fairness and good judgment in proposing an appropriation of \$35,000 for this work.

Mr. MOSES. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. HOLMAN. Certainly.

Mr. MOSES. I understood the gentleman to say that this is one of those appropriations that may be postponed. Does not the gentleman believe it to be the duty of this House, in view of the situation of the finances of the Government, to postpone everything that can be postponed?

Mr. HOLMAN. Well, I think that works of actual value ought to be continued in a fair degree. I think there ought to be a reduction all along the line, and the Committee on Appropriations have indicated that by this reduction of \$15,000.

Mr. MOSES. Does the gentleman not believe, further, that the Committee on Appropriations have cut down the appropriations for things which the people desire more than they do the work of this Bureau? For instance, for opening up the public lands in the West.

Mr. HOLMAN. I can not say as to that. I think this is almost as valuable as the surveys of the public lands, especially when we remember the fact that there are already 129,000,000 acres of land surveyed and undisposed of, sufficient in area to form seven or eight States.

Mr. HOOKER of Mississippi. Mr. Chairman, I am glad I have evoked from the Committee on Appropriations some explanation and appro-

bation of their own bill. It seems to me, sir, that it is a very singular proposition now to propose to abandon this scientific investigation, which was instituted originally for the purpose of inquiring into the habits, manners, history, and race features of that wonderful people who once dominated this country. I am glad to see that the appropriation meets the approbation of my economical friend, the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations; and the appeal which the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. Moses] has made to the new members here for the purpose of preventing the continuation of this scientific work, it seems to me, if legitimately extended, might tear down your splendid Smithsonian Institution, and leave all the great works that science has collected and deposited there to the worms, to rust and to rot.

I think, sir, it is one of the most important scientific investigations that the Government has entered upon. It has been conducted with rare ability by Major Powell, who is at the head of this Bureau. With wonderful physical exertion, he has ridden thousands of miles on horseback every year, as the head of this Institution, for the purpose of making this investigation, wherever an Indian mound or an Indian device has been erected, and he has given to the civilized world the history of these people that would probably be lost.

It seems to me, Mr. Chairman, as a matter of economy, it would be an act of unwisdom to stop this scientific investigation or reduce the appropriations necessary to its proper conduct and its final successful completion.

Mr. HOLMAN. Mr. Chairman, I hope we will now have a vote on the motion to strike out.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment of the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. Moses] to strike out this paragraph.

The question was taken and the CHAIRMAN announced that the noes seemed to have it.

Mr. MOSES. I call for a division, Mr. Chairman.

The committee divided; and there were—ayes, 27; noes, 105.

So the amendment was rejected.

January 23, 1893—House.

In considering the sundry civil bill for 1894, Mr. WILLIAM COGSWELL remarked: Mr. Chairman, in this bill the Smithsonian Institution is again the victim of a niggardly parsimony.

NATIONAL SOCIETY OF COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA.

May 25, 1892—House.

Mr. J. E. REYBURN introduced bill (H. 9016) to incorporate the National Society of the Colonial Dames of America.

Referred to Committee on Education.

May 26, 1892—Senate.

Mr. J. D. CAMERON introduced bill (S. 3215) to incorporate the National Society of the Colonial Dames of America:

Be it enacted, etc., That Emily B. Banning (Mrs. Henry E. Banning), M. Louisa Spruance, Miss Spottswood, Mrs. W. P. Johnston, and Mrs. John B. Rodney, of Delaware; Deborah Brown Coleman (Mrs. G. Dawson Coleman), Elizabeth Duane Gillespie, Fanny Hollingsworth Arnold (Mrs. Crawford Arnold), Elizabeth McKean (Mrs. Thomas McKean), and Julia Rush Biddle, of Pennsylvania; Elizabeth Alford Smith, Mary Dickinson, Caroline E. Nixon, Mrs. Cleveland Hetson, and Mrs. Elmer E. Green, of New Jersey; Anne Smith Von Kapff (Mrs. Frederick Von Kapff), Ellen Howard Bayard (Mrs. Richard Bassett Bayard), Eleanor Rogers Goldsborough (Mrs. George Robbins Goldsborough), Emilie McKim Reed (Mrs. William Reed), Mrs. Rebecca Chapman, and Mrs. Eugene Blackford, of Maryland, and Florence Kidder, of North Carolina, trustees of the said society, and their associates and successors, are hereby created a body corporate and politic, by the name and title of the National Society of the Colonial Dames of America, for patriotic, historical, and educational purposes. The particular business of the said society is the collection and preservation of relics, manuscripts, and traditions of the founders and builders of the thirteen original States of the Union, the perpetuation of the memory of their deeds and achievements, the promotion of celebrations of great historic events of national importance, the diffusion of information on all subjects concerning American history, and the cultivation of the spirit of patriotism and reverence for the founders of American constitutional liberty. Said society is authorized to hold real and personal estate in the District of Columbia so far only as may be necessary to its lawful ends to an amount not exceeding the limits prescribed by law; and it may adopt a constitution and make by-laws not inconsistent with law. Said society shall have its principal office in the city of Washington, and may hold its annual meeting in such places as the trustees thereof shall designate. Said society shall report annually to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution concerning its proceedings, and said Secretary shall communicate to Congress the whole of said reports, or such portion thereof as he shall see fit.

Referred to Committee on Library.

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION REPORT.

June 6, 1892—Senate.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore (Mr. CHARLES F. MANDERSON) laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution transmitting the annual report of the American Historical Association for the year 1891.

Ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

February 27, 1893—Senate.

The VICE-PRESIDENT (Mr. LEVI P. MORTON) laid before the Senate a communication from S. P. Langley, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, transmitting, in accordance with law, the annual report of the American Historical Association for the year 1892.

Referred to Committee on Printing.

March 2, 1893—Senate.

Mr. CHARLES F. MANDERSON, from Committee on Printing, submitted report (S. 1371) on printing the report for 1892, with the recommendation that the usual number be printed:

This report is made in accordance with the act of incorporation of the American Historical Association, approved January 4, 1889. This act requires that the association shall report annually to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution concerning its proceedings and the condition of historical study in America.

* * * * *

The reports of 1890 and 1891 have been printed. The former contained 310 and the latter 496 pages. The report for 1892 will contain about the same number of pages as that of 1891, and will cost \$1,322.

Resolution to print the usual number passed.

REPORT OF SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

June 13, 1892—House.

Mr. JOSEPH WHEELER offered concurrent resolution to print Report of Smithsonian Institution and National Museum for year ending June 30, 1891.

Referred to Committee on Printing.

July 14, 1892—Senate.

Mr. R. L. GIBSON introduced concurrent resolution to print 19,000 extra copies of Report of the Smithsonian Institution and National Museum for year ending June 30, 1891, 7,000 for the Smithsonian Institution and 3,000 for the Museum.

Referred to Committee on Printing.

July 21, 1892—Senate.

Mr. J. R. HAWLEY, from Committee on Printing, submitted report (S. 1035), on Senate concurrent resolution with certain proposed amendments, and as thus amended recommend that it do pass:

In line 3 strike out "19,000" and insert "10,000."

In line 4 strike out "3,000" and insert "1,000."

In line 5 strike out "6,000" and insert "2,000."

In line 6 strike out "7,000" and insert "5,000."

In line 7 strike out "3,000" and insert "2,000."

These changes make the resolution conform to bill (S. 1549), providing for the public printing and binding and the distribution of public documents, passed by the Senate January 12, 1892, and reported favorably by the House Committee on Printing.

The cost of printing 10,000 copies, as proposed in the amended resolution, will be \$15,200.

Passed.

August 5, 1892—House.

Mr. WILLIAM M. MCKAIG, from Committee on Printing, submitted report (H. 2141) on Senate concurrent resolution of July 21, with the recommendation that it do pass, the cost of printing 10,000 copies to be \$15,200.

Passed.

December 8, 1892—House.

Public Printing bill under consideration.

Mr. JAMES D. RICHARDSON. In the Smithsonian Report there is a reduction of from 19,000 to 10,000 copies.

Mr. JOHN A. PICKLER. What is the estimate as to the number of volumes or documents that this will take away from a member? How much does it cut down the number to be distributed? How many less documents will a member have for distribution than he has now?

Mr. RICHARDSON. Not one single solitary scrap of paper will be taken from a member which he has now.

Mr. PICKLER. Where does all this reduction come in on the ethnological reports and the reports of the Smithsonian Institution? Is not the number of them cut down considerably?

Mr. RICHARDSON. Yes.

Mr. PICKLER. Then it does curtail the number which a member can get.

Mr. RICHARDSON. The law will curtail the number printed. That is all that is done.

Mr. PICKLER. That is the question I am asking. How much will it curtail the list of documents that a member will be entitled to send out?

Mr. RICHARDSON. In the case of the ethnological reports——

Mr. PICKLER. Well, taking everything together.

Mr. RICHARDSON. I have not made any estimate in that respect. It cuts down the number largely, and there is no other way to reduce the printing except by cutting down the number printed.

Mr. RICHARD P. BLAND. Cut it down one-half, and that would not be too much.

Mr. RICHARDSON. That is what we have done. We have cut down the Ethnological Report 8,000.

Mr. PICKLER. From the list the gentleman read here, it seems that they struck the scientific departments of the Government altogether.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Oh, no.

Mr. PICKLER. I should be glad if the gentleman could state from his list the number of the Smithsonian Reports.

Mr. RICHARDSON. I do not know what the number is, as I have not my figures on that document before me.

February 6, 1893—Senate.

Mr. J. S. MORRILL introduced concurrent resolution, "to print 10,000 extra copies of the Reports of the Smithsonian Institution and of the National Museum for the year ending June 30, 1892, in two octavo volumes, 1,000 copies for the Senate, 2,000 for the House, 5,000 for the Smithsonian Institution, and 2,000 for the National Museum."

Referred to Committee on Printing.

February 8, 1893—Senate.

Mr. CHARLES F. MANDERSON, from Committee on Printing, submitted report (S. 1273) on concurrent resolution introduced in Senate, February 6, with the recommendation that it do pass:

The provisions of the resolutions respecting the number to be printed and distribution conform to Senate bill 1549, providing for the public printing and binding and the distribution of public documents now in conference committee.

The cost of the printing and binding will be \$18,000.

Mr. MANDERSON. This is the regular report of the Smithsonian Institution and the National Museum, and the number provided for accords with the public printing bill, which has passed both Houses of Congress.

Mr. F. M. COCKRELL. Would there be any reasonable chance of getting these publications issued a little closer to the time they pretend to represent; that is, to bring them up within a short time of the current year?

Mr. MANDERSON. I hope it may be so. Of course that depends very largely upon the amount of labor which may be thrown upon the Government Printing Office. The Senator must be aware of the fact that the Public Printer is the head of that concern and not the Committee on Printing. The amount of work thrown upon the Government Printing Office during the sessions of Congress is very great, and of course matter of this character must step to one side while that which is more pressing is printed. The amount of work performed at the Public Printing Office for the Executive Departments grows with every succeeding day, and naturally so, because the work of the departments grows with the increase of the country.

I have simply to say of the present management of the Government Printing Office that I think it has made some very great improvements, and that matter is issued more promptly than has been the case heretofore. This is not only because of the pressure upon the Public Printer by Congress and by members of Congress, but because of the efficiency of that officer, as I think all must recognize.

I realize that there is great trouble in this direction, but I do not see how it can be remedied unless we make a very large increase in the force of the Government Printing Office and give it greater facilities than it now possesses. The loss to the Government in the output of the establishment, caused by the eight-hour system (against which I have no objection, and I merely mention it as producing a result in the slowness of work) and the thirty days' leave granted to all employees, which is equal to about 10 per cent of their labor as well as their pay, of course produce delay in the printing of important matter. The effort of the Joint Committee on Printing has been to procure dispatch in printing these publications, and I hope there may be even

a bettering of the condition as we run along during the remainder of the present fiscal year.

The concurrent resolution was agreed to.

February 9, 1893—House.

The SPEAKER (Mr. CHARLES F. CRISP) laid before the House Senate concurrent resolution to provide for printing the annual reports of the Smithsonian Institution and of the National Museum for the year ending June 30, 1892.

Mr. JAMES D. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, the Committee on Printing have considered that resolution and reported it favorably. I move that it be concurred in.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Tennessee, the chairman of the Committee on Printing, asks unanimous consent that this Senate resolution be concurred in.

Mr. RICHARDSON. It does not require unanimous consent, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. Why not? It is a Senate resolution.

Mr. RICHARDSON. It does not require an appropriation.

The SPEAKER. But it is not a House resolution, and under the rule it can be considered at this time only by unanimous consent.

Mr. RICHARDSON. The House has already provided for printing the identical number provided for in this Senate resolution, and the adoption of this resolution simply prevents a waste of time.

Mr. NELSON DINGLEY, jr. What does it provide for the printing of?

Mr. RICHARDSON. The regular annual report of the Smithsonian Institution. As I have said, we have already in the printing bill passed a provision to print this number.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. Richardson] asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of this Senate resolution. Is there objection?

Mr. OMER M. KEM. I object.

The SPEAKER. The resolution will be referred to the Committee on Printing.

February 14, 1893—House.

Mr. JAMES D. RICHARDSON, from Committee on Printing, submitted report (H. 2496), on Senate concurrent resolution, with the recommendation that it be agreed to by the House. The estimated cost thereof was \$18,000.

Passed.

PUBLIC PRINTING AND BINDING.

August 5, 1892.

Sundry civil act for 1893.

And the heads of the Executive Departments, before transmitting their annual reports to Congress, the printing of which is chargeable to this appropriation, shall cause the same to be carefully examined, and shall exclude therefrom all matter, including engravings, maps,

and drawings, and illustrations, except such as they shall certify in their letters transmitting such reports to be necessary and to relate entirely to the transaction of public business.

(Stat., XXVII, 387.)

UNIVERSITY OF THE UNITED STATES.

February 4, 1893—Senate.

Mr. REDFIELD PROCTOR introduced bill (S. 3824):

That an institution shall be, and is hereby, established in the District of Columbia, to be called "The University of the United States," where instruction shall be given in the higher branches of all departments of knowledge, practical as well as literary and scientific, and where facilities shall be furnished for research and investigation.

SEC. 2. That the government of the university shall be vested in a board of regents and a council of faculties.

SEC. 3. That the board of regents shall consist of one member from each State of the United States, to be appointed by the governor thereof, with the concurrence of the chief justice and the chief educational officer of his State, six members to be appointed by the President of the United States, with the advice and consent of the Senate, the following members ex officio, to wit, the President of the United States, who shall be honorary president of the board; the Vice-President of the United States, the Chief Justice of the United States, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Commissioner of Education, the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, and the president of the university; fifteen to be a quorum. The regents and their successors are hereby created a body politic and corporate, with the name of "The Regents of the University of the United States," and with power, subject to limitations herein prescribed, to adopt statutes for the government of the university, to elect the officers thereof, to determine the conditions of admission to the university, to confer such degrees, and such only, as are recommended by the council of faculties, and in general to perform any and all acts not inconsistent herewith or with the Constitution and laws of the United States, which may be necessary to the ends herein proposed.

SEC. 4. That the first meeting of the board of regents shall be called by the President of the United States, and shall be held in the city of Washington within three months after the passage of this act. At such meeting all members representing the several States shall be divided, as nearly as possible, into six equal classes, such division being according to an alphabetical arrangement of the States by them represented. The classes thus formed shall be numbered in the order of such arrangement, and shall retire in such order at the end of one, two, three, four, five, and six years, respectively; and their successors shall be appointed thereafter for the term of six years. If the governor of any State shall neglect to make such appointment within three months after the notice of a vacancy for such State, the board may fill the same by the election of some suitable citizen thereof. The regents first appointed by the President shall retire in the order of their names on the list of appointments at the end of one, two, three, four, five, and six years, and their successors thereafter shall be appointed for the term of six years. In order to the fullest efficiency, the board of regents shall designate seven of its members, including the president of the university as chairman ex officio, to act as an executive committee, with authority to choose the members of faculties and all employees of the university and fix their compensation, as well as to transact ordinary current business, and to perform such other duties as are imposed. The six members appointed shall be chosen for one, two, three, four, five, and six years, respectively, and their successors shall be appointed for the term of six years.

Meetings of the board shall be held annually for the transaction of general business and the conferring of degrees. Special meetings may also be held upon call of the executive committee as the exigencies of the university shall require.

SEC. 5. That the chief officer of the university shall be a president chosen by the board of regents and hold office during their pleasure. He shall be president of the board of regents and of the council of faculties, shall have general supervision of the university, and discharge such other duties as are prescribed by the board or by the council of faculties. The treasurer of the university shall also be appointed by the regents, and give bonds approved by them. He shall perform the duties usually required of such officers, and such other duties as are imposed by the board of regents.

SEC. 6. That the council of faculties, embracing the president of the university and all heads of faculties, shall be charged with the planning and direction of instruction and discipline in the several departments, and with the other duties prescribed in the statutes or designated by the regents.

SEC. 7. That the immediate government of each faculty shall be entrusted to its own members. Its chairman, to be known as dean of the faculty, shall be chosen by the executive committee on the recommendation of the president of the university, and shall be responsible for the supervision of its internal affairs.

SEC. 8. That no chair for instruction sectarian in religion or partisan in politics shall be maintained upon funds derived from the general university endowment, or permitted in any form, and no sectarian or partisan test shall be allowed in the appointment of professors to the chairs so endowed and maintained, or in the selection of any officer of the university; but chairs or faculties for instruction in any department of learning may be endowed by gift, devise, or bequest, and the parties endowing the same, or their legally authorized trustees, shall have the privilege, subject to the approval of the board of regents, of designating the titles thereof and the instruction to which such endowments shall be devoted. No amount less than \$100,000, however, shall be considered a full endowment for any chair in the university. Existing institutions, which are free from controlling obligations of a sectarian or partisan nature, and have endowments sufficient to support a faculty, may, with the approval of the regents, and on terms prescribed by them, become faculties or departments of the university, still retaining or adopting such titles as they may prefer.

SEC. 9. That the facilities afforded by the university shall be open to all who are competent to use them, on conditions prescribed by the executive committee, with the advice of the faculties and officers directly concerned; but degrees shall be conferred upon such persons only as have previously received the degree of bachelor of arts, or some equivalent degree, from some institution recognized for this purpose by the university authorities.

SEC. 10. That in order to extend the privileges of the university and to improve the collegiate and other grades of public instruction in the country, it is provided that each State and Territory of the United States, in the ratio of population, shall be entitled to free scholarships of such number, not less than one for each Representative and Delegate in Congress and two for each Senator, as the board of regents shall determine. The executive committee of the board of regents may, for sufficient reasons, withhold the award of any scholarship, or cancel its privileges, or those of any student in the university.

SEC. 11. That for the advancement of science and learning by means of researches and investigations, there shall be established fellowships in the university of such character and number as the interests to be represented and the resources at command shall warrant, which fellowships shall yield a partial or a full support, as the regents shall determine. They may be provided for out of the university income, or may be endowed by gift or otherwise, and the persons, organizations, corporate bodies, or States endowing them may, subject to the approval of the board of

regents, designate their titles and the researches or investigations they shall be used to encourage.

SEC. 12. That in the admission and appointment of persons to places in the university, character and competency shall be the sole test of qualifications.

SEC. 13. That as a means of partially providing building sites for the several departments of the university, the following tract of land selected and appropriated by President Washington for the site of the national university proposed by him and in part actually endowed by provisions of his last will and testament, to wit, that tract in the city of Washington long known as "University Square," and now occupied by the National Observatory, is hereby granted and set apart for the use and benefit of the university of the United States when no longer required for observatory purposes.

SEC. 14. That for the practical establishment, support, and maintenance of the university there is hereby appropriated and set apart one-half the net proceeds of the sales of the public lands, as the same shall accrue from year to year. Of this amount, one-half shall be held by the Treasurer of the United States for use in securing and improving grounds for the seat of the university, for providing the necessary buildings and equipments, and for conducting the institution after its opening; but the remaining one-half shall be allowed to accumulate in the Treasury as a permanent fund, yielding interest at the rate of 5 per centum per annum as a further revenue, until such fund, together with the endowments from other sources, shall be sufficient for the support of the university, after which all the net proceeds of the sales of public lands so used for university purposes shall be passed to the general fund or otherwise used, as Congress shall determine. All moneys held by the Treasurer of the United States under the provisions of this act shall be subject to requisitions drawn, as may be necessary, by the president and secretary of the board of regents under its order, but with this limitation, namely, that after the first five years subsequent to the organization of the board not more than 10 per centum of the aforementioned proceeds available for the erection of buildings and providing equipments shall be so used in any one year.

SEC. 15. That the board of regents shall have power to receive and administer all such gifts, devises, and bequests as are made for the benefit of the university; which gifts, devises, and bequests, if in money, shall be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States, who shall pay interest thereon quarterly at the rate of 5 per centum per annum.

SEC. 16. That after the formal opening of the university for instruction the members thereof, under rules approved by the officers, subject to any regulations prescribed by Congress, shall have access to all institutions, collections, and opportunities for study and research under control of the Government, so far as the same can be accorded without detriment to the public service; and to the end that all such facilities may be utilized to the fullest extent and that the Government service may in turn derive the largest benefit from the work done in the university, the heads of all bureaus, institutions, and other organizations of the Government, whose work is of a sort to justify it, shall be by the executive committee of the board brought into such advisory and co-operative relations with the heads of corresponding departments of the university as such committee, with the advice of the heads of faculties, and the aforesaid officers of the Government shall agree upon as being advantageous.

SEC. 17. That at the close of the fiscal year the board of regents shall make a report to Congress, showing the operations, condition, and wants of the university; one copy of which shall be transmitted free to all institutions of learning endowed by the Government under any act of Congress, and to all other institutions of learning in the United States whose degrees are recognized by this university.

Referred to Select Committee to Establish the University of the United States.

NATIONAL HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

February 10, 1893—House.

Mr. J. W. COVERT introduced bill (H. 10472) to incorporate the National Historical Society.

Referred to Committee on Library.

February 10, 1893—Senate.

Mr. G. F. HOAR presented memorial of citizens of Massachusetts praying the passage of a law for the incorporation of the National Historical Society.

Referred to Committee on the Library.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

May 3, 1893.

Legislative, executive, and judicial act for 1894.

SEC. 3. That hereafter no building owned, or used for public purposes, by the Government of the United States, shall be draped in mourning and no part of the public fund shall be used for such purpose.

SEC. 4. That hereafter the Executive Departments of the Government shall not be closed as a mark to the memory of any deceased ex-official of the United States.

(Stat., XXVII, 715.)

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS, 1893-1895.

APPOINTMENT OF REGENTS

By the Vice-President.

March 20, 1893—Senate.

The VICE-PRESIDENT (Mr. A. E. STEVENSON). Pursuant to section 5581 of the Revised Statutes, the Vice-President appoints the Senator from Delaware, George Gray, to be a Regent of the Smithsonian Institution, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the expiration of his term of office.

APPOINTMENT OF REGENTS

By the Speaker.

August 11, 1893—House.

The SPEAKER (Mr. CHARLES F. CRISP). To fill the vacancy in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution occasioned by the resignation of H. C. Lodge, of Massachusetts, the Chair announces the appointment of R. R. Hitt, of Illinois.

January 4, 1894—House.

The SPEAKER (Mr. CHARLES F. CRISP). To fill the vacancies in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution occasioned by the

expiration of the terms of Joseph Wheeler, of Alabama W. C. P. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, and R. R. Hitt, the Speaker appoints Joseph Wheeler, of Alabama, W. C. P. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, and R. R. Hitt.

APPOINTMENT OF REGENTS

By Joint Resolution.

February 15, 1894—Senate.

Mr. J. S. MORRILL introduced joint resolution (S. 62):

That the vacancy in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, of the class other than members of Congress, shall be filled by the reappointment of Andrew D. White, of New York, whose term of office expires on February 15, 1894.

February 16, 1894—Senate.

Mr. J. S. MORRILL. I desire to have the joint resolution on the table providing for the reappointment of Andrew D. White as one of the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution acted upon this morning, in order that it may be sent to the other House.

The VICE-PRESIDENT (Mr. A. E. STEVENSON). The Senator from Vermont asks for the present consideration of the joint resolution [S. 62] to fill vacancies of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution. The joint resolution will be read for information.

The Secretary read the joint resolution:

Resolved, etc., That the vacancy in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, of the class other than members of Congress, shall be filled by the reappointment of Andrew D. White, of New York, whose term of office expires on February 15, 1894.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

There being no objection, the joint resolution was considered as in Committee of Whole.

The joint resolution was passed.

On motion of Mr. S. M. CULLOM the title was amended so as to read: "A joint resolution to fill a vacancy in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution."

March 6, 1894—House.

The SPEAKER (Mr. CHARLES F. CRISP) laid before the House joint resolution (S. 62).

Referred to Committee on the Library.

March 14, 1894—House.

Mr. BARNES COMPTON, from Committee on the District of Columbia, submitted favorable report (H. 584) on S. 62.

Passed.

March 19, 1894.

Resolved, etc., That the vacancy in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, of the class other than members of Congress,

shall be filled by the reappointment of Andrew D. White, of New York, whose term of office expires on February 15, 1894.

(Stat., XXVIII, 579.)

December 3, 1894—House.

MR. WILLIAM M. SPRINGER introduced joint resolution (H. 230):

That Martin F. Morris, of the District of Columbia, is hereby elected a Regent of the Smithsonian Institution to fill a vacancy occasioned by the death of James C. Welling.

Referred to Committee on the Library.

December 5, 1894—House.

MR. JOSEPH WHEELER, of Alabama, introduced joint resolution (H. 232):

That the vacancy in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, other than members of Congress, caused by the death of James C. Welling, of the city of Washington, be filled by the appointment of Gardiner G. Hubbard, a citizen of the District of Columbia.

Referred to Committee on the Library.

December 10, 1894—Senate.

MR. J. S. MORRILL introduced a resolution (S. 109) same as H. 232.
Passed.

January 30, 1895—House.

MR. FRANKLIN BARTLETT, from Committee on the Library, submitted report (H. 1718) on S. 109:

The Committee on the Library, to whom was referred the Senate joint resolution (S. 109) to fill vacancies in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, have had the resolution under consideration, and report back the same with the recommendation that it do pass.

The purpose of the resolution is to fill the vacancy in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution created by the death of James C. Welling, of the city of Washington.

Referred to House Calendar.

February 25, 1895—House.

S. 109 passed.

February 27, 1895.

Resolved, etc., That the vacancy in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution other than members of Congress, caused by the death of James C. Welling, of the city of Washington, be filled by the appointment of Gardiner G. Hubbard, a citizen of Washington, of the District of Columbia.

(Stat., XXVIII, 972.)

FREE EXCHANGE OF DOCUMENTS.

August 14, 1893—Senate.

Mr. J. H. GALLINGER introduced bill (S. 300,) to provide for the free exchange through the mails between the several States of the United States of America and between said States and foreign nations of public printed reports and documents of the several States of the United States.

Referred to Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

EXPOSITIONS.

San Francisco Exposition.

September 1, 1893.

Whereas there will be held in the city and county of San Francisco, State of California, from and after January 1, 1894, an exposition to be known as the California Midwinter International Exposition, in which foreign nations and foreign exhibitors have been invited and have agreed to participate: Therefore,

Be it enacted, etc., That all articles which shall be imported from foreign countries for the sole purpose of exhibition at said exposition, upon which there shall be a tariff or customs duty, shall be admitted free of payment of duty, customs fees, or charges, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe, and all articles which have been imported from foreign countries and which are now on exhibition at the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago, upon which there is a tariff or customs duty, and which have been heretofore admitted free of payment of duty, customs fees, or charges, may, under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, be removed to the city of San Francisco, in the State of California, for the sole purpose of exhibition at said California Midwinter International Exposition.

SEC. 2. That it shall be lawful at any time during such exposition to sell for delivery at the close of the exposition any of the goods or property imported for and actually on exhibition in the exposition buildings or on its grounds, subject to such regulations for the security of the revenue and for the collection of the import duties as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe: *Provided*, That all such articles when sold or withdrawn for consumption in the United States shall be subject to the duty, if any, imposed upon such articles by the revenue laws in force at the date of the importation; and all penalties prescribed by law shall be applied and enforced against such articles and against the persons who may be guilty of any illegal sale or withdrawal thereof.

SEC. 3. That all of the provisions of public resolution numbered thirty, entitled "Joint resolution authorizing foreign exhibitors at

the World's Columbian Exposition to bring to this country foreign laborers from their respective countries for the purpose of preparing for and making their exhibits," approved August 5, 1892, are hereby extended to and made applicable to said California Midwinter International Exposition to the same extent as if said California Midwinter International Exposition was therein specifically named.

(Stat., XXVIII, 1.)

Chicago Exposition.

October 28, 1893.

Resolved, etc., That it is the sense of Congress that the acknowledgments of the Government and people of the United States be tendered to the various foreign governments of the world who have so generously and effectively cooperated in the Quadri-centennial Exposition held in Chicago in commemoration of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus.

That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to each foreign government that has participated in said exposition the acknowledgment of Congress for its contribution.

(Stat., XXVIII, 13.)

November 3, 1893.

Joint resolution (No. 14) permitted foreign exhibits at the World's Columbian Exposition acquired by contribution or purchase by the Columbian Museum of Chicago for its own use to be wholly released from all customs duties.

(Stat., XXVIII, 13.)

November 3, 1893.

Resolved, etc., That on the termination of the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago, Ill., in November, 1893, the exhibit of the Navy Department of the United States Government, better known as the model battle ship *Illinois*, a facsimile of the battle ships *Indiana*, *Massachusetts*, and *Oregon*, with such of her boats, equipments, and appurtenances now on exhibition as the Secretary of the Navy shall deem proper, be transferred to the State of Illinois as a naval armory for the use of the naval militia of the State of Illinois: *Provided*, That such articles as may or have been loaned by the various bureaus of the Navy Department, the United States Marine Corps, the Naval Academy and Hydrographic Office be not included in the said transfer except as hereinbefore provided.

(Stat., XXVIII, 14.)

December 15, 1893.

Resolved, etc., That a diploma of honorable mention may be conferred upon designers, inventors, and expert artisans who have assisted in the production and perfection of such exhibits as are awarded diplomas in the World's Columbian Exposition or are formally commended

by the director-general thereof; and authority is hereby given to the board of lady managers of the World's Columbian Commission to present said diplomas of honorable mention to said designers, inventors, and expert artisans whenever a certificate is filed with said board of lady managers by an exhibitor who has received a medal and diploma or the formal commendation of the director-general, setting forth the name or names of designers, inventors, and expert artisans who have assisted in the production and perfection of the exhibits for which said medals and diplomas were awarded or commendation made, the aggregate expense thereof not to exceed \$5,000, to be paid from the sum of \$100,000 appropriated by an act approved March 3, 1893, making appropriations for the sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, and for other purposes, for the payment of judges, examiners, and members of the committees to be appointed by the board of lady managers as authorized by section 6 of an act approved April 25, 1890, authorizing the World's Columbian Exposition and appropriating money therefor.

(Stat., XXVIII, 575.)

August 18, 1894.

Sundry civil act for 1895.

The Secretary of State is hereby authorized and directed to investigate and report to Congress at its next session what amount of losses was sustained by the Republic of France and by French exhibitors at the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago by fire on the night of January 8 and 9, 1894, in the building of manufactures and liberal arts of said exposition. He shall cause proofs to be taken, satisfactory to himself, to determine the amount of such losses sustained by the French Government and by the several French exhibitors, and also by whose fault or negligence, if any, the losses occurred.

The President of the United States is hereby authorized, in such form and manner as he shall deem most suitable, to signify to the governments of the several countries duly represented at the World's Columbian Exposition, and to their leading official representatives thereat, the grateful appreciation of the Government and people of the United States of America for their valued contributions to the success of said exposition, and for their friendly participation in the commemoration of one of the most important events in human history; and the sum of \$2,500, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated for this purpose, to be paid upon the order of the President.

To enable the committee on final report to arrange the reports of the various departments and prepare a synopsis of the same, \$3,500, or so much as may be necessary, to be expended in the discretion of the committee; and said reports, with synopsis, including index for

each volume, shall not exceed 10 quarto volumes in all, of not exceeding 1,000 pages each.

(Stat., XXVIII, 387.)

For taking down the Government main building erected for the Government exhibit at the World's Columbian Exposition and its transportation, or so much of the material thereof as may be available, and its reerection upon the site selected for the Cotton States and International Exposition, including the purchase of such new material as may be found necessary, \$50,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be disbursed by the Secretary of the Treasury: *Provided*, That if it be found impracticable to take down, transport, and re-erect said building for the sum herein appropriated, then the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause a new building to be erected upon said site of the Cotton States and International Exposition for the Government exhibit, at a cost not to exceed \$50,000.

(Stat., XXVIII, 421.)

March 2, 1895.

Naval act for 1896.

That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he hereby is, authorized to transfer to the trustees of the Columbian Museum of Chicago the reproductions of the caravels of Columbus, the *Santa Maria*, *Nina*, and *Pinta*, which were exhibited at the World's Columbian Exposition.

(Stat., XXVIII, 842.)

March 2, 1895.

The deficiency act for 1895 authorized the Secretary of State to transfer to the Columbian Museum at Chicago all of the exhibit of the Department of State exhibited in the building known as the Convent of La Rabida and the east gallery of the United States Government building, except such articles as had been transferred to the National Museum or other Government establishments at Washington.

(Stat., XXVIII, 843.)

March 2, 1895.

Sundry civil act for 1896.

World's Columbian Commission: That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to procure suitable cases for the bronze medals awarded exhibitors at the World's Columbian Exposition, and to pay for the same and also the expense of distributing said medals from the appropriation contained in the third section of an act entitled "An act to aid in carrying out the act of Congress approved April 25th, 1890, entitled 'An act to provide for celebrating the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus, by holding an international exposition of arts, industries, manufactures, and products of the soil, mine, and sea, in the city of

Chicago, in the State of Illinois,' and appropriating money therefor," approved August 5th, 1892.

That the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, under the supervision of the Secretary of the Treasury, be authorized to print upon the blank diplomas authorized by section 3 of the said act of August 5, 1892, as amended by the act of March 3, 1893, making appropriations for the sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year 1894, the names of the persons to whom the diplomas are to be awarded by the World's Columbian Commission, and the language of the awards as furnished by the committee on awards of the World's Columbian Commission; and the expense thereof shall be paid from the appropriation of \$103,000 contained in said sundry civil act to carry out section 3 as amended, which appropriation is hereby made available for such purpose until expended.

And the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to furnish electrotypes or photographs of the medal of award of the World's Columbian Exposition, to exhibitors to whom medal has been awarded, at the expense and cost of such exhibitors, and also to furnish the same to newspapers and periodicals for publication, provided the publishers to whom the electrotypes or photographs are furnished pay the expenses thereof, but that no electrotypes or photographs shall be furnished to any persons except those to whom medal has been awarded and to newspapers and periodicals paying for the same, and any other person printing facsimiles of said electrotypes or photographs of said medals shall be liable to the penalty prescribed by act of August 5, 1892.

(Stat., XXVIII, 928.)

Antwerp Exposition.

March 12, 1894.

Joint resolution No. 12 accepted invitation of the Government of Belgium to the International Exposition to be held at Antwerp, May, 1894, and authorized the appointment of five commissioners to represent the United States. The heads of Departments of the Government of the United States were authorized and instructed to co-operate with the commission, no liabilities to be created on the United States, and no appropriation made for a Government exhibit.

(Stat., XXVIII, 578.)

Tacoma Exposition.

August 3, 1894.

Act exempted articles of foreign exhibitors at the Interstate Fair at Tacoma, Wash., from payment of duties, etc.

(Stat., XXVIII, 224.)

*Atlanta Exposition.**August 18, 1894.*

Sundry civil act for 1895.

For an exhibit by the Government of the United States of such articles and materials as illustrate the function and administrative faculty of the Government, to be made at the Cotton States and International Exposition, to be held at Atlanta, Georgia, in the year 1895, and for the employment of proper persons as officers and assistants by the board of management hereinafter created, and for the maintenance of the building hereinafter provided for, and for other contingent expenses incidental to the Government exhibit, to be approved by the chairman of the board of management and by the Secretary of the Treasury upon itemized accounts and vouchers, \$150,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be disbursed by the board of management, of which not exceeding \$10,000 shall be expended for clerical services. And to secure a complete and harmonious arrangement of said Government exhibit a board of management shall be created, to be charged with the selection, purchase, preparation, transportation, arrangement, safe-keeping, exhibition, and return of such articles and materials as the heads of the Executive Departments, the Smithsonian Institution and National Museum, and the United States Fish Commission may respectively decide shall be embraced in said Government exhibit. The President may also designate additional articles for exhibition. Such board shall be composed of one member to be detailed by the head of each Executive Department, one by the head of the Smithsonian Institution and National Museum, and one by the head of the United States Fish Commission, and the President shall name one of said members as chairman.

But the United States shall not, in any manner nor under any circumstances, be liable for any of the acts, doings, proceedings, or representations of the said Cotton States and International Exposition, organized under the laws of the State of Georgia, its officers, agents, servants, or employees, or any of them, or for the service, salaries, labor, or wages of said officers, agents, servants, or employees, or any of them, or for any subscriptions to the capital stock, or for any certificates of stock, bonds, mortgages, or obligations of any kind issued by said corporation, or for any debts, liabilities, or expenses incidental to the exposition: *Provided, however,* That all articles which shall be imported from foreign countries for the sole purpose of exhibition at said exposition, upon which there shall be a tariff or customs duty, shall be admitted free of duty, customs fees, or charges, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe; but it shall be lawful at any time during the exposition to sell, for delivery at the close of the exposition, any goods or property imported for and

actually on exhibition, in the exposition buildings or on its grounds, subject to such regulation for the security of the revenue and for the collection of the import duties as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe; and all such articles, when sold or withdrawn for consumption in the United States, shall be subject to the duty, if any, imposed upon such article by the revenue laws in force at the date of importation, and all penalties prescribed by law shall be applied and enforced against such articles and against the persons who may be guilty of any illegal sale or withdrawal: *And provided further*, That medals, with appropriate devices, emblems, and inscriptions commemorative of said Cotton States and International Exposition, and of the awards to be made to exhibitors thereat, be prepared at some mint of the United States for the board of directors thereof, subject to the provisions of the fifty-second section of the coinage act of 1873, upon the payment of a sum not less than the cost thereof; and all the provisions, whether penal or otherwise, of said coinage act against the counterfeiting or imitating of coins of the United States shall apply to the medals struck and issued under this section.

For taking down the Government main building erected for the Government exhibit at the World's Columbian Exposition and its transportation, or so much of the material thereof as may be available, and its reerection upon the site selected for the said Cotton States and International Exposition, including the purchase of such new materials as may be found necessary, \$50,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be disbursed by the Secretary of the Treasury: *Provided*, That if it be found impracticable to take down, transport, and re-erect said building for the sum herein appropriated, then the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause a new building to be erected upon said site of the Cotton States and International Exposition for the Government exhibit, at a cost not to exceed \$50,000, for which purpose the amount herein appropriated is hereby made available: *Provided always*, That the United States shall in no manner, and under no circumstances, be liable for any bond, debt, contract, expenditure, expense, or liability of any kind whatever of the said Cotton States and International Exposition, its officers, agents, servants, or employees, or incident to or growing out of said exposition, nor for any amount whatever in excess of the \$150,000 and of the \$50,000 herein authorized; and the heads of Executive Departments, the Smithsonian Institution and National Museum, and the United States Fish Commission, and the board of management herein authorized, their officers, agents, servants, or employees shall in no manner and under no circumstances expend, or create any liability of any kind for, any sum in excess of the appropriations herein made, or create any deficiency.

(Stat., XXVIII, 420.)

January 21, 1895.

Resolved, etc., Whereas the Cotton States and International Exposition Company of Atlanta, Georgia, have extended invitations, which have been accepted by the several nations and space for installing foreign exhibits has been applied for and duly apportioned, and concessions and privileges granted by the exposition management to the citizens and subjects of foreign nations; and whereas for the purpose of securing the production upon the exposition grounds of scenes illustrative of the architecture, dress, habits, and modes of life, occupation, industries, means of locomotion and transportation, amusements, entertainments, and so forth, of the natives of foreign countries, it has been necessary for the Cotton States and International Exposition Company to grant concessions and privileges to certain firms and corporations conceding the right to make such productions: Therefore,

Resolved, etc., That the act of Congress approved February 26, 1885, prohibiting the importation of foreigners under contract to perform labor, and the acts of Congress prohibiting the coming of Chinese persons into the United States, and the acts amendatory of these acts, shall not be so construed, nor shall anything therein operate to prevent, hinder, or in any wise restrict any foreign exhibitor, representative, or citizen of a foreign nation, or the holder, who is a citizen of a foreign nation, of any concession or privilege from the Cotton States and International Exposition Company of Atlanta, Georgia, from bringing into the United States, under contract, such mechanics, artisans, agents, or other employees, natives of their respective foreign countries, as they or any of them may deem necessary for the purpose of making preparations for installing or conducting their exhibits or of preparing for installing or conducting any business authorized or permitted under or by virtue of or pertaining to any concession or privilege which may have been granted by the Cotton States and International Exposition Company of Atlanta, Georgia, in connection with such exposition: *Provided, however,* That no alien shall by virtue of this act enter the United States under contract to perform labor except by express permission, naming such alien, of the Secretary of the Treasury; and any such alien who may remain in the United States for more than one year after the close of said exposition shall thereafter be subject to all the processes and penalties applicable to aliens coming in violation of the alien-contract-labor law aforesaid.

(Stat., XXVIII, 967.)

Paris Exposition.

August 23, 1894.

Deficiency act for 1894, etc.

For International Exposition at Paris in 1889, \$4.66. [To cover claim reported in Senate Executive Document 164, Fifty-third Congress, second session.]

(Stat., XXVIII, 486.)

Portland Exposition.

January 8, 1895.

Whereas there will be held in the city of Portland and county of Multnomah, State of Oregon, from and after December 1, 1894, an exposition to be known as the Portland Universal Exposition, in which foreign nations and foreign exhibitors have been invited and have agreed to participate: Therefore,

Be it enacted, etc., That all articles which shall be imported from foreign countries for the sole purpose of exhibition at said exposition upon which there shall be a tariff or customs duty shall be admitted free of payment of duty, customs fees, or charges, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe; and all articles which have been imported from foreign countries and which have been on exhibition at the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago, or which have been on exhibition at the California Midwinter International Exposition, or at the Interstate Fair at Tacoma, Washington, upon which there is a tariff or customs duty, and which have been heretofore admitted free of the payment of duty, customs fees, or charges, may, under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, be transferred to the city of Portland, in the State of Oregon, for the sole purpose of exhibition at said exposition.

SEC. 2. That it shall be lawful at any time during such exposition to sell for delivery at the close of the exposition any of the goods or property imported for and actually on exhibition in the exposition buildings or on its grounds, subject to such regulations for the security of the revenue and for the collection of import duties as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe: *Provided*, That all such articles when sold or withdrawn for consumption in the United States shall be subject to the duty, if any, imposed upon such articles by the revenue laws in force at the date of sale; and all penalties prescribed by law shall be enforced and applied against such articles and against the persons who may be guilty of any illegal sale or withdrawal thereof.

SEC. 3. That all of the provisions of public resolution numbered 30, entitled "Joint resolution authorizing foreign exhibitors at the World's Columbian Exposition to bring to this country foreign laborers from their respective countries for the purpose of preparing for and making their exhibits," approved August 5, 1892, are hereby extended to and

made applicable to said Portland Universal Exposition to the same extent as if said exposition was therein specifically named.

(Stat., XXVIII, 600.)

Barcelona Exposition.

March 2, 1895.

Sundry civil act for 1896.

That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to allow and pay to Emile M. Blum, late United States commissioner-general to the International Exposition at Barcelona, Spain, the sum of \$3,380.96 in the adjustment of his accounts, being the amount of money by him disbursed in furthering American interests at said exposition not heretofore allowed by the accounting officers of the Treasury.

(Stat., XXVIII, 934.)

ETHNOLOGY—REPORT.

September 6, 1893—House.

Mr. J. D. RICHARDSON introduced concurrent resolution to print the Thirteenth Annual Report of the Bureau of Ethnology.

Referred to Committee on Printing.

October 14, 1893—House.

Mr. J. D. RICHARDSON offered concurrent resolution to print 8,000 copies of the Fourteenth Annual Report of the Bureau of Ethnology.

Referred to Committee on Printing.

October 18, 1893—House.

The Clerk continued the reading of the bill (H. 2650) for printing public documents, etc.:

Of the report of the Bureau of Ethnology, 8,000 copies; 1,000 for the Senate, 2,000 for the House, and 5,000 for distribution by the Bureau of Ethnology.

Mr. JAMES C. C. BLACK. Mr. Chairman, it seems to me that we are proceeding with undue haste. The suggestion which was made to us by the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations [Mr. Sayers] was, it seems to me, very timely, and one which ought to attract the attention and command the consideration of this committee. We are taking action here now which will come back to us hereafter when we are called upon to make appropriations. I would like to ask the chairman of the Committee on Printing whether it is not a fact that we have now stored somewhere in this building, or perhaps in other buildings, a large number of the documents mentioned in this bill, or such documents as we are now providing shall be printed?

Mr. J. D. RICHARDSON. I think not. These reports that we are now providing for are annual reports. They are printed from year

to year, and there can not be stored away any of these reports which have not yet been printed.

Mr. BLACK. I am not referring especially to the reports for this year, but I say, have we not stored away copies of like reports?

Mr. RICHARDSON. It may be that some such are stored away.

Mr. BLACK. Is it not true that we have been called upon to provide a storehouse for these documents? Has not the Government been called on to rent various places for the storage of documents of this kind?

Mr. RICHARDSON. Yes, sir; that is true.

Mr. BLACK. Now, I would like to ask the gentleman, what is the necessity for our printing these documents when it has been demonstrated by actual experience that nobody wants them; that nobody will take them?

Mr. RICHARDSON. I think the gentleman assumes a little too much when he says that "nobody" wants them. Because of the fact that we find here occasionally a number of members, two or three or a half dozen, who do not want them, and thereby these works accumulate, that does not represent the whole number by any means. We take the publications as a rule, and are glad to get them and send them out. I would like to have more of them myself. We send all out that we can get. There will be no accumulation of these, I am satisfied.

Mr. Chairman, these publications mentioned in the paragraph of the bill we are now considering are the annual publications of the Government, and I beg the attention of the committee to this fact: That we have reduced every one of them, I believe, without exception, largely. Take the one that has just been read—the report of the Bureau of Ethnology. There is a reduction by this bill in that publication of 7,500 copies. They cost about \$2.25 a copy, as near as I can get at it; at all events, a little over \$2. So that in this one publication, by the amendment of the committee in reporting this bill, we have saved \$15,000 a year to the Government, and therefore it seems to me it ought to be passed without objection.

Mr. BLACK. Ought it to pass if we can save \$10,000 more?

Mr. RICHARDSON. I think we have reduced the number as low as possible with safety to the Government. We called the superintendent of the Bureau before us, and he testified that this number of copies that we left in the bill is absolutely necessary for distribution.

Mr. BLACK. Let me ask the gentleman further, do you think that the provision for 3,000 copies of the report of the Bureau of Ethnology for the use of the House is absolutely essential?

Mr. RICHARDSON. I think so. I think it is a very good and important publication. It is a valuable work certainly; a very valuable one to many members from sections where there are scientific schools or estab-

lishments of that kind. There is quite a demand for it in many parts of the country.

Mr. JOSEPH W. BAILEY. I would like to ask the gentleman from Tennessee what is the purpose of the work?

Mr. RICHARDSON. This is the report on ethnology.

Mr. BAILEY. Yes; but what is the object of publishing it by the Government?

Mr. RICHARDSON. Has the gentleman ever examined it?

Mr. BAILEY. Yes, sir; I have.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Then the gentleman is just as competent to testify as I am.

Mr. BAILEY. The gentleman answers my question by asking another. I hope he will give the information I have asked for.

Mr. RICHARDSON. I can not say, of course, what would suit the taste of my friend from Texas. If he would like to inquire and learn anything about ethnology, he will find the information in this work.

Mr. FRANK E. BELTZHOOVER. Mr. Chairman, I rise to a question of order. What proposition is pending before the committee?

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. A. M. DOCKERY). There is no amendment pending. The Chair has been indulging this debate by consent of the committee.

Mr. BLACK. Then I will offer an amendment if necessary.

Mr. RICHARDSON. If the gentleman will permit me, I will move to strike out the last word—a pro forma amendment.

I was going to say, Mr. Chairman, that these are very scientific and valuable productions, and are valuable not only to ourselves and our Government, but to all scientific people everywhere. I do not undertake to say that they would suit my friend from Texas or his taste for literature, but they do suit the taste of many people.

Mr. BAILEY. That is precisely the point that I wanted to develop. Then this is an effort to promote science, as I understand it. Now, the only power of Congress to promote science is derived from the Constitution, which expressly authorizes it "to promote the progress of science and the useful arts." How? Not by publishing and distributing such works as these, but by securing to authors and inventors the exclusive use of their writings or inventions for a limited time. And, as I take it, when Congress has done that it has exhausted its power to promote the progress of science and the useful arts.

Mr. BELTZHOOVER. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment to this section or paragraph of the bill.

The Clerk read:

Amend by increasing the number in line 46, page 35, to "14,000;" and in line 47 change "1,000" to "3,000," and "2,000" to "8,000."

Mr. BELTZHOOVER. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman in charge of this bill, the chairman of the committee, will give me his attention, I

desire to say that this is one of the most valuable publications made by the Government. The demand for it by the institutions of learning and by gentlemen of culture throughout the country, is as great relatively as the demand for the Agricultural Report.

I believe, therefore, that while I might agree with the gentleman from Texas [Mr. Bailey] as to the paternalism of the Government involved in this question, and that I might justify myself in voting against publishing anything whatever by the Government, yet, if we do publish these books, I favor the publication of the valuable ones which are most sought after and are believed to be most useful as a means of conveying information to the people. The Committee on Printing, instead of reducing the numbers of these books that outside parties are entitled to, have cut down the number that members of Congress have hitherto received from 6,000 to 2,000, and have increased the number for the Bureau of Ethnology.

I can see no reason why we, the representatives of the people, in appropriating the money for publications for our constituents, shall not have the right to control the distribution of those documents in a ratable proportion among our districts without the intervention of people who may distribute them entirely in a few sections and to a few institutions and persons. If this number is to be 5,000 for the Bureau of Ethnology, then the number ought to be increased, as my amendment proposes, for the Senate and the House. There is no reason why this Bureau of Ethnology should have the right, with the little knowledge they have of the people requiring them in our several districts, to distribute them as they please without consulting members of the Senate or House.

Therefore, if the number is to remain, as the Committee on Printing have reported it, at 5,000 for the Bureau of Ethnology, the number ought to be increased at least to 6,000 for this House of 356 members. I am in favor of economy as much as any gentleman can be, but I dislike this cheese-paring economy in small matters that we sometimes see in this House, and which excites the contempt and derision of the country. If we are going to print these books, let us print the valuable ones, and print them in such quantities that it will be worth while to take the trouble to distribute them. The number now reported will give us but 6 volumes apiece, to be distributed among an average population of 30,000 voters, whereas we ought to have more than double that number to supply the public libraries alone.

Mr. JERRY SIMPSON. I wish to offer an amendment to the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will send it up.

Mr. SIMPSON. After the word "copies," in line 47, add the word "two" and strike out the word "one." And in the same line, after the word "Senate," strike out the word "two" and insert the word

"five;" and in line 48 strike out the word "five" and add the word "one," so as to read:

Of the report of the Bureau of Ethnology, 8,000 copies—2,000 for the Senate, 5,000 for the House, and 1,000 for distribution by the Bureau of Ethnology.

I think that will cure the evil complained of.

Mr. BELTZHOVER. That proposition being voted on first, if it is adopted, I will withdraw my amendment.

Mr. SIMPSON. I think that will cure the evil the gentleman complains of, of giving so large a proportion to the Bureau. I agree entirely with the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. Beltzhoover] that this is a very valuable book, which ought to go out to the people. There is a large demand for it in my country. Perhaps in the district of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. Hall] they will consider it, like him, stuff and rot, but in my country and in the gentleman's State I am satisfied that there is a large demand for the book.

Mr. JOHN A. PICKLER. Does the gentleman know whether 1,000 copies will be sufficient for the Bureau to enable them to make the exchanges that they make with the various nations of the earth?

Mr. SIMPSON. I should think it would be plenty.

Mr. PICKLER. I would not want to cut them below what they ought to have for making these exchanges.

Mr. SIMPSON. That will be a sufficient number.

Mr. JOHN S. WILLIAMS. Mr. Chairman, I am of the opinion, generally speaking, that the less members of Congress and Senators have to do with anything in this Government, outside of the duties of legislation, the better for them and for the people.

There is a great deal of selfishness in everything, and I understand that; and I have it to as large an extent as the average member of the body of which I am a member. I understand perfectly the feeling upon the part of a member of Congress that he is the proper party to distribute documents; but it is a mistaken feeling, and I think the sooner we go back to the idea that these documents are published for the purpose of disseminating useful information among the people and not for the purpose of being used by us in order to advance our own political fortunes the better for the United States, and, in the long run, the better for us.

Mr. JOHN DAVIS. But who knows better the people of the various districts than the Representatives from those districts?

Mr. WILLIAMS. Ah, Mr. Chairman, no man knows the people of the Fifth district of Mississippi better than I do, and nobody knows better where a public document will aid in my reelection than I do.

Mr. WILLIAM H. DOOLITTLE. Do you not want to be reelected?

Mr. WILLIAMS. Now, Mr. Chairman, the people can get these documents just as well through the Departments; and the Departments, as we all know, will take above all things else a list from a mem-

ber of Congress and advice from him as to how to distribute these documents.

Mr. BELTZHOVER. Will the gentleman allow me to ask him if he ever tried that experiment?

Mr. WILLIAMS. I have, and I am trying it to-day in the Interior Department.

Mr. BELTZHOVER. Have you ever gone to one of those bureaus with twenty-five or fifty names and got a favorable reply?

Mr. WILLIAMS. I will say this, that I am a new member of Congress and do not pretend to know the one hundred and sixty-fifth part of what I ought to know, much less what is to be known about things lying around loose in Washington about the Departments; but I do know this, that one of the first communications I received from the Agricultural Department was to send a number of names of parties to whom I wanted articles distributed. One of the first communications I received from the Interior Department was a like communication, and I was glad to comply with both so far as that was concerned.

Now, what I want to impress upon the committee is that we should control this distribution, which is carried on at a large expense.

Mr. SIMPSON. Will the gentlemen allow me to ask him a question? I want to ask the gentleman when he received that communication from the Agricultural Department did not they suggest to him that the gentleman's name should be sent on the articles to be sent from that Department, so that the parties receiving them would understand that the gentleman had sent them?

Mr. WILLIAMS. I believe they did.

Mr. SIMPSON. Well, then, did not that have the same effect as if the gentleman had sent them, and while the Departments are distributing them in this way at your request are you not in effect distributing the books?

Mr. WILLIAMS. I am not talking about the effect, but I will come to it in this way. In my district Senators distribute documents; in my district I distribute them, and the Departments also distribute them. Here is a man known to be a live, talking Democrat. He gets four documents; and another man, who, perhaps, would get more good out of these documents, gets none. Now, my idea is that the object of these publications is to distribute them where they will do the most good. The next idea in my mind is this, that the very main object in the mind of the Democratic party at present is to put the Government back upon an economic footing. Now, you have just had the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations calling your attention to the fact that if we go on increasing these reports of committees that there will come up behind us the necessity finally to make appropriations to pay for these things. I shall oppose this proposition, and I desire to offer amendments to the section.

Mr. SIMPSON. Will the gentleman allow me just a moment? I know he wants to be fair. Now, he thinks that these 5,000 copies should be left for distribution by the Department. You leave them in control of their distribution. I think it is dangerous legislation to leave them for their distribution, and it is a matter of patronage with the Department.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I will offer an amendment that I think the gentleman will agree to, that this distribution shall be given with the advice of the Senators and Representatives from the State.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Chairman, I desire to oppose the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I wanted to offer some amendments.

Mr. RICHARDSON. I will yield to the gentleman so that he may offer his amendment.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Chairman, I am going to offer some amendments which are rather radical in their nature. In lines 12 and 13—

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will state to the gentleman that there is an amendment now pending, and an amendment to the amendment. At this stage a substitute would be in order.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Chairman, I want to say that these amendments offered by these gentlemen ought not to prevail. If we are going to economize the only way to do it is to reduce the number of documents printed. We have reduced this from 15,500 to 8,000, a saving of about \$15,000 or \$16,000 in this one publication. Now, the distribution we make is 1,000 for the Senate and 2,000 for the House and 5,000 for the Department. Now, I say—

Mr. SIMPSON. Will the gentleman permit me?

Mr. RICHARDSON. I can not do that. I must make this statement. That is the best distribution that could be made of this document.

I assert that, Mr. Chairman. Gentlemen go upon the idea that if the Department gets these copies they are lost to the country, but if my friend, after distributing his share, wants to get a copy, or 2 copies, or 3 copies, all he has to do is to ask the chief of this Bureau to supply A, B, or C with a copy or copies of the document, and if the chief has got them he will send them to the gentleman's constituent and accompany them with a letter stating that they are sent at the request of the Representative. The gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. Beltzhoover] complains that each member does not get enough of these documents under the bill, but what does he propose? He says that the number proposed in the bill, 6, is not sufficient, that it must be increased, and thereupon he proposes to increase it to 11. Now, if 6 copies will not meet the demand, certainly 11 will not.

Mr. BELTZHOOVER. It will come nearer to it, though.

Mr. RICHARDSON. And the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. Simpson]

comes along and proposes to increase the number so that each member shall have about 13.

Mr. SIMPSON. I do not increase the number to be printed at all.

Mr. RICHARDSON. You do increase the allowance of members, though, giving them about 13 each, instead of 6, as the bill proposes. Now, each member represents about from 30,000 to 35,000 male voters, and there are about as many ladies, making 60,000 or 70,000 grown people in each district. It is obvious that you can not supply all those people with 13 or with 11 copies of these documents any more than you could with 6, and I insist that we ought not to undertake to supply anything like the demand that may be created in a Congressional district for a valuable publication like this.

Let each member have 6 copies, and inasmuch as this is more or less a scientific publication, if he wants to supply the libraries in his district, he will have his 6 copies for that purpose, but we can not undertake to meet the whole demand unless we are prepared to bankrupt the Treasury. I think we have provided copies enough. I think we ought to begin to economize and to keep it up upon every Government publication. The Committee on Printing, recognizing that, have put the knife to every annual publication of the Government, except that of the Department of Agriculture. Gentlemen here have railed about discrimination against the report of the Secretary of Agriculture, but the fact is that we have treated that more liberally than any other publication; we make no reduction in the number of the Agricultural Reports published, while, as I say, we have applied the knife to every other publication; and I do insist that members on this side of the House especially ought not to increase these publications beyond the number contained in the bill. Gentlemen have demanded that we shall economize, and the only way to do it is to reduce the number of these documents published, and the committee propose to do that.

Mr. BELTZHOOVER. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Tennessee has expired.

Mr. BELTZHOOVER. Well, I will move to strike out the last word, and ask him a question which he may answer in my time. If these publications are made, as I understand they are, for the benefit of institutions of learning and public libraries, ought we not to publish enough of them to be able to send a copy to each public library in our districts? This allowance of 6 copies, which the gentleman proposes, is not half enough to supply the libraries in my district, and will compel me to make an unpleasant discrimination against a majority of these beneficent institutions.

Mr. RICHARDSON. This bill provides that whenever there is an edition of 5,000 copies printed, 10 per cent of them shall be sent to the superintendent of documents in the Interior Department, and he appor-

tions them to the designated depositories throughout the country, so that the gentleman's district will get its share.

Mr. BELTZHOOVER. I beg the gentleman's pardon. That number—500—will not allow members and Senators more than 1 additional volume, for there are 440 members and Senators in both bodies.

Mr. RICHARDSON. There are 6 copies for each member.

Mr. BELTZHOOVER. Well, there are 14 public libraries in my district, and even if I should get the odd volume which his generosity offers I would have only 7 copies.

Mr. RICHARDSON. But they are not all designated depositories.

Mr. BELTZHOOVER. They are all designated depositories under the law, and can not get these books under this provision, and I hold that in printing a valuable book like this, while we do not undertake to distribute it indiscriminately, we ought to print enough copies to be able to supply all the public libraries with it.

Mr. RICHARDSON. You can not do that without bankrupting the Government.

Mr. BELTZHOOVER. Oh, it is a mere pretense to assert that this would bankrupt the Government.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment of the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. SIMPSON. Before that vote is taken, Mr. Chairman, I wish to say that my amendment does not increase the number of these documents to be printed. It merely takes 4,000 copies from the Bureau and distributes them amongst the members of the House and the Senate. Therefore it does not increase the expense of the publication at all.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. Simpson], which will be reported by the Clerk. The amendment was read:

Page 33, line 47, strike out "one" after the word "copies" and insert "two;" same line strike out "two" after the word "Senate" and insert "five;" line 48, after the word "and," strike out "five" and insert "one," so that the provision will read: "Of the report of the Bureau of Ethnology, 8,000 copies; 2,000 for the Senates, 5,000 for the House, and 1,000 for distribution by the Bureau of Ethnology."

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The question now is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. Beltzhoover] as amended by the amendment of the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. Simpson].

The amendment as amended was adopted.

January 8, 1894—House.

Mr. J. D. RICHARDSON introduced concurrent resolution to print 8,000 copies of the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Annual Reports of the Bureau of Ethnology.

Referred to Committee on Printing.

January 12, 1894—Senate.

Mr. A. P. GORMAN submitted report in favor of printing the Thirteenth Annual Report of the Bureau of Ethnology.

Senate concurrent resolution passed to print the Thirteenth Annual Report of the Bureau of Ethnology, 1,000 for the Senate, 2,000 for the House, and 5,000 copies for the use of the Bureau.

January 15, 1894—House.

The SPEAKER (Mr. CHARLES F. CRISP) laid before the House a Senate concurrent resolution providing for the printing of 8,000 copies of the Thirteenth Annual Report of the Bureau of Ethnology, which was read.

Mr. JOSEPH D. SAYERS. Mr. Speaker, I wish to ask the gentleman a question in regard to that resolution. My recollection is that the printing of the Geological Survey, under which the Bureau of Ethnology operates, at least in part, is provided for in the sundry civil bill. Now, I want to ask the gentleman whether this resolution proposes to make an additional appropriation for that printing?

Mr. JAMES D. RICHARDSON. No, sir. The appropriation of which the gentleman speaks as being carried in the sundry civil bill is for the current printing of the Bureau of Ethnology. There is no provision there for printing the extra copies which are provided for in this resolution, and which are intended for Congress and for distribution by the Bureau. This resolution is to provide for printing the same number of extra copies that is provided for in the printing bill which passed this House in the extraordinary session and is now pending in the Senate; but, lest that bill should not pass the Senate in time, the Bureau and its officers have thought it wise to ask us to provide for these extra copies by a special concurrent resolution in order that they may go on with the work and not be delayed while waiting for the passage of the printing bill. That is the reason this resolution is proposed.

Mr. SAYERS. I ask the gentleman to let the resolution lie over until I can confer with him about it.

Mr. RICHARDSON. I have no objection to that, Mr. Speaker. Let it lie on the Speaker's table.

January 18, 1894—House.

Concurrent resolution to print the Thirteenth Annual Report of the Bureau of Ethnology passed.

June 11, 1894—House.

Mr. JAMES D. RICHARDSON, from Committee on Printing, submitted report (H. 1060) on concurrent resolution:

The Committee on Printing have considered House concurrent resolution to print 8,000 copies of the thirteenth and fourteenth annual reports of Director of the Bureau of Ethnology with illustrations, etc., and report same with recommendation that it do pass with an amend-

ment striking out so much thereof as provides for the printing of thirteenth annual report, as same has heretofore been ordered printed.

The estimated cost of fourteenth report is \$12,000.

Resolution passed.

June 12, 1894—Senate.

Referred to Committee on Printing.

UNIVERSITY OF THE UNITED STATES.

September 6, 1893—House.

Mr. JAMES W. COVERT introduced bill (H. 389):

That there shall be, and is hereby, established in the District of Columbia a university of the United States, which is hereby incorporated by such name, with seal, and subject to the acts of Congress at any time hereafter to be made.

SEC. 2. The trustees of such corporation, in whom shall vest in trust all property, real and personal, and all power to receive, collect, convert, invest, and apply said property, shall be the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institute, who may appoint a committee of ten of such regents to serve for five years, and preside over and direct the proceedings of said university.

SEC. 3. That said committee of ten of said regents shall be the governors and trustees of said university during their term of appointment, and shall have exclusive charge and control thereof. They may select and nominate to the Board of Regents for appointment as professors and assistant professors, direct the studies, provide the apparatus and library, preside over examinations and admission of students, and prescribe rules and discipline, and enforce the same, and shall report all their acts and proceedings herein at the first meeting of the Board of Regents thereafter, and if the same be confirmed by said board, such acts and proceedings of said committee of governors shall be valid, or may be amended or repealed by said board, but until said order of said board all said acts and proceedings of said governors shall be valid; that each acting member of said committee of governors shall be paid the same compensation as Members of the House of Representatives, monthly, except mileage allowance, for his services during said term of office.

SEC. 4. That there shall be granted to the said university, as a perpetual endowment, so many sections of public land, with no subdivision less than quarter sections, and excepting mineral lands, at \$1.25 per acre, as shall amount to at least \$5,000,000; said lands to be selected by said regents, subject to the control of the Secretary of the Interior, who is hereby directed to issue to the said university all patents or script as may be required to vest valid title in said land. Said lands shall be gradually sold by said university at the highest market value, and said university is hereby authorized to receive further perpetual endowments from any sources, by gifts, bequest of property.

SEC. 5. All moneys derived from the sale of said lands or from any other sources at any time, shall by said regents be invested without delay in the stocks of the United States, or other safe public securities yielding at least 5 per cent per annum interest on their par value, with power to said regents, with approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, at any time when necessary, to change said securities. All said investments shall be made under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, and all said securities shall be deposited by said regents and kept on special deposit, separate from the public funds in the Treasury of the United States, and said regents shall every three months make to the Secretary of the Treasury a sworn statement by their secretary or committee duly appointed therefor of the amount of capital to date, its investment in detail, and its net income and accumulations thereof to date

of report. Said secretary or committee of said regents appointed to make and report such investments and collect said income shall receive a yearly salary of \$—— payable monthly by said regents.

SEC. 6. That said capital shall never in any way be used by said university, but only to secure a definite income; that all outlay for lands, buildings, furniture, cabinets, libraries, apparatus, and salaries, etc., shall be paid from the said income exclusively, and said regents are hereby prohibited from incurring any debt or liability beyond the actual income aforesaid.

SEC. 7. That the object and aim of said university is to furnish gratuitously to all qualified students a thorough practical knowledge, to the most advanced degree, of every science useful to an accomplished engineer, civil, military, or naval, besides the study of the history, constitution, and laws of the United States and of the several States, as well as those of Europe, with their languages and literature, the theory of practical agriculture, irrigation, and forestry.

SEC. 8. That students, to enter, must not be over the age of 18 years, of good moral character, residents or natives of the United States, who must pledge themselves to serve the United States when needed, after graduation. They must successfully pass a rigid examination in the highest branches of science or learning taught in any State college or university, and they must bind themselves to punctual attendance on all instruction and examinations of said university, unless necessarily prevented, for and during the course of five years before graduation. Graduates must pass a rigid examination on each subject pursued, and shall receive, besides academical degrees, appointments as assistant United States engineers.

SEC. 9. That the salaries of all professors of said university shall be not less than \$5,000 per year, and of the assistant professors \$3,000 a year, payable quarterly; they shall hold office during good behavior; they shall arrange all terms, courses, subjects of instruction, examinations, and report all delinquents to the governors.

SEC. 10. That in the selection and appointment of said professors in every case, when qualified, the scientific experts now employed in the several bureaus of the Government service shall be preferred.

Referred to Joint Committee on the Library.

February 27, 1894—Senate.

Mr. JAMES H. KYLE introduced bill (S. 1708):

That an institution shall be, and is hereby, established in the District of Columbia, to be called "The University of the United States," where instruction shall be given in the higher branches of all departments of knowledge (practical as well as literary and scientific) and where facilities shall be furnished for research and investigation.

SEC. 2. That the government of the university shall be vested in a board of regents and a council of faculties.

SEC. 3. That the board of regents shall consist of one member from each State of the United States, to be appointed by the governor thereof, with the concurrence of the chief justice and the chief educational officer of his State; six members to be appointed by the President of the United States, with the advice and consent of the Senate; the following members ex officio, to wit: The President of the United States, who shall be honorary president of the board; the Vice-President of the United States, the Chief Justice of the United States, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Commissioner of Education, the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, and the president of the university; fifteen to be a quorum. The regents and their successors are hereby created a body politic and corporate, with the name of "The Regents of the University of the United States," and with power, subject to limitations herein prescribed, to adopt statutes for the government of the university, to elect the officers thereof, to determine the conditions of admission to the univer-

sity, to confer such degrees, and such only, as are recommended by the council of faculties, and in general to perform any and all acts (not inconsistent herewith or with the Constitution and laws of the United States) which may be necessary to the ends herein proposed.

SEC. 4. That the first meeting of the board of regents shall be called by the President of the United States, and shall be held in the city of Washington within three months after the passage of this act. At such meeting all members representing the several States shall be divided, as nearly as possible, into six equal classes, such division being according to an alphabetical arrangement of the States by them represented. The classes thus formed shall be numbered in the order of such arrangement, and shall retire in such order at the end of one, two, three, four, five, and six years, respectively, and their successors shall be appointed thereafter for the term of six years. If the governor of any State shall neglect to make such appointment within three months after the notice of a vacancy for such State, the board may fill the same by the election of some suitable citizen thereof. The regents first appointed by the President shall retire in the order of their names on the list of appointments at the end of one, two, three, four, five, and six years, and their successors thereafter shall be appointed for the term of six years. In order to the fullest efficiency, the board of regents shall designate seven of its members, including the president of the university as chairman ex officio, to act as an executive committee, with authority to choose the members of faculties and all employees of the university and fix their compensation, as well as to transact ordinary current business, and to perform such other duties as are imposed. The six members appointed shall be chosen for one, two, three, four, five, and six years, respectively, and their successors shall be appointed for the term of six years.

Meetings of the board shall be held annually for the transaction of general business and the conferring of degrees. Special meetings may also be held upon call of the executive committee as the exigencies of the university shall require.

SEC. 5. That the chief officer of the university shall be a president chosen by the board of regents, and hold office during their pleasure. He shall be president of the board of regents and of the council of faculties; shall have general supervision of the university, and discharge such other duties as are prescribed by the board or by the council of faculties. The treasurer of the university shall also be appointed by the regents and give bonds approved by them. He shall perform the duties usually required of such officers and such other duties as are imposed by the board of regents.

SEC. 6. That the council of faculties, embracing the president of the university and all heads of faculties, shall be charged with the planning and direction of instruction and discipline in the several departments, and with the other duties prescribed in the statutes or designated by the regents.

SEC. 7. That the immediate government of each faculty shall be intrusted to its own members. Its chairman, to be known as dean of the faculty, shall be chosen by the executive committee on the recommendation of the president of the university, and shall be responsible for the supervision of its internal affairs.

SEC. 8. That no chair for instruction sectarian in religion or partisan in politics shall be maintained upon funds derived from the general university endowment, or permitted in any form, and no sectarian or partisan test shall be allowed in the appointment of professors to the chairs so endowed and maintained, or in the selection of any officer of the university; but chairs or faculties for instruction in any department of learning may be endowed by gift, devise, or bequest, and the parties endowing the same, or their legally authorized trustees, shall have the privilege, subject to the approval of the board of regents, of designating the titles thereof and the instruction to which such endowment shall be devoted. No amount less than \$100,000, however, shall be considered a full endowment for any chair in the univer-

sity. Existing institutions which are free from controlling obligations of a sectarian or partisan nature and have endowments sufficient to support a faculty may, with the approval of the regents, and on terms prescribed by them, become faculties or departments of the university, still retaining or adopting such titles as they may prefer.

SEC. 9. That the facilities afforded by the university shall be open to all who are competent to use them, on conditions prescribed by the executive committee, with the advice of the faculties and officers directly concerned; but degrees shall be conferred upon such persons only as have previously received the degree of bachelor of arts, or some equivalent degree, from some institution recognized for this purpose by the university authorities.

SEC. 10. That in order to extend the privileges of the university and to improve the collegiate and other grades of public instruction in the country, it is provided that each State and Territory of the United States, in the ratio of population, shall be entitled to free scholarships of such number, not less than one for each Representative and Delegate in Congress and two for each Senator, as the board of regents shall determine. The executive committee of the board of regents may, for sufficient reasons, withhold the award of any scholarship or cancel its privileges or those of any student in the university.

SEC. 11. That for the advancement of science and learning by means of researches and investigations, there shall be established fellowships in the university of such character and number as the interests to be represented and the resources at command shall warrant, which fellowships shall yield a partial or a full support, as the regents shall determine. They may be provided for out of the university income, or may be endowed by gift or otherwise, and the persons, organizations, corporate bodies, or States endowing them may, subject to the approval of the board of regents, designate their titles and the researches or investigations they shall be used to encourage.

SEC. 12. That in the admission and appointment of persons to places in the university, character and competency shall be the sole test of qualifications.

SEC. 13. That as a means of partially providing building sites for the several departments of the university, the following tract of land, selected and appropriated by President Washington for the site of the national university proposed by him and in part actually endowed by provisions of his last will and testament, to wit, that tract in the city of Washington, long known as "University Square," and now occupied by the National Observatory, is hereby granted and set apart for the use and benefit of the university of the United States when no longer required for observatory purposes.

SEC. 14. That for the practical establishment, support, and maintenance of the university, there is hereby appropriated and set apart one-half the net proceeds of the sales of the public lands, as the same shall accrue from year to year. Of this amount one-half shall be held by the Treasurer of the United States for use in securing and improving grounds for the seat of the university, for providing the necessary buildings and equipments, and for conducting the institution after its opening; but the remaining one-half shall be allowed to accumulate in the Treasury as a permanent fund, yielding interest at the rate of 5 per centum per annum, as a further revenue, until such fund, together with the endowments from other sources, shall be sufficient for the support of the university, after which all the net proceeds of the sales of public land so used for university purposes shall be passed to the general fund, or otherwise used, as Congress shall determine. All moneys held by the Treasurer of the United States under the provisions of this act shall be subject to requisitions drawn, as may be necessary, by the president and secretary of the Board of Regents under its order, but with this limitation, namely, that, after the first five years subsequent to the organization of the board, not more than 10 per centum of the afore-

mentioned proceeds available for the erection of buildings and providing equipments shall be so used in any one year.

SEC. 15. That the Board of Regents shall have power to receive and administer all such gifts, devises, and bequests as are made for the benefit of the university; which gifts, devises, and bequests, if in money, shall be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States, who shall pay interest thereon quarterly at the rate of 5 per centum per annum.

SEC. 16. That after the formal opening of the university for instruction the members thereof, under rules approved by the officers, subject to any regulations prescribed by Congress, shall have access to all institutions, collections, and opportunities for study and research under control of the Government, so far as the same can be accorded without detriment to the public service; and to the end that all such facilities may be utilized to the fullest extent and that the Government service may in turn derive the largest benefit from the work done in the university, the heads of all bureaus, institutions, and other organizations of the Government, whose work is of a sort to justify it, shall be, by the executive committee of the board, brought into such advisory and co-operative relations with the heads of corresponding departments of the university as such committee, with the advice of the heads of faculties, and the aforesaid officers of the Government shall agree upon as being advantageous.

SEC. 17. That at the close of the fiscal year the board of regents shall make a report to Congress, showing the operations, conditions, and wants of the university, one copy of which shall be transmitted free to all institutions of learning endowed by the Government under any act of Congress and to all other institutions of learning in the United States whose degrees are recognized by this university.

Referred to Select Committee to Establish the University of the United States.

May 10, 1894—Senate.

Mr. EPPA HUNTON reported with amendments bill (S. 1708):

That a body corporate shall be, and is hereby, established in the District of Columbia, to be called "The University of the United States," in which instruction shall be given in the higher branches of all departments of knowledge (practical as well as literary and scientific) and where facilities shall be furnished for scientific and literary research and investigation, which said corporation shall have the power to make and adopt a corporate seal, to sue and be sued, to take by devise or gift any real or personal property, and all other powers proper and necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

SEC. 2. That the government of the university shall be vested in a board of regents and a council of faculties, as hereinafter constituted.

SEC. 3. That the board of regents shall consist of eight members, no two of whom shall be from the same State, and who shall be citizens of the United States and citizens of the State, Territory, or district from which they are selected, and who shall be appointed by the President of the United States, with the advice and consent of the Senate, the following members ex officio, to wit: The President of the United States, who shall be honorary president of the board, the Vice-President of the United States, the Chief Justice of the United States, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Commissioner of Education, the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, and the president of the university. The board of regents shall have power, subject to limitations herein prescribed, to adopt rules and regulations for the government of the university, to elect the officers thereof, to establish faculties, to determine the conditions of admission to the university, to confer such degrees, and such only, as are recommended by the council of faculties, and in general to perform

any and all acts (not inconsistent herewith or with the Constitution and laws of the United States) which may be necessary to the ends herein proposed.

SEC. 4. That the first meeting of the board of regents shall be called by the President of the United States, and shall be held in the city of Washington within three months after the passage of this act. At such meeting all appointive members shall be divided, as nearly as possible, into four equal classes. The classes thus formed shall be numbered in the order of such division, and shall retire from the board in such order at the end of one, two, three, and four years, respectively, and their successors shall be appointed thereafter for the term of four years. In order to the fullest efficiency the board of regents shall annually designate five of its members, including the president of the university as chairman *ex officio*, to act as an executive committee, with authority to choose the members of faculties and all employees of the university and fix their compensation and pay the same, as well as to transact ordinary current business and to perform such other duties as are imposed.

Meetings of the board shall be held annually for the transaction of general business and the conferring of degrees. Special meetings may also be held upon call of the executive committee as the exigencies of the university shall require.

SEC. 5. That the chief officer of the university shall be a president chosen by the board of regents and shall hold office during their pleasure. He shall be president of the board of regents and of the council of faculties, shall have general supervision of the university, and discharge such other duties as are prescribed by the board or by the council of faculties. The treasurer of the university shall also be appointed by the regents and give bonds, to be approved by them. He shall perform the duties usually required of such officers and such other duties as are imposed by the board of regents.

SEC. 6. That the council of faculties shall consist of the president of the university and the deans of faculties, and shall be charged with the planning and direction of instruction and discipline in the several departments and with the other duties prescribed in the statutes or designated by the regents.

SEC. 7. That the immediate government of each faculty shall be intrusted to its own members. Its chairman, to be known as dean of the faculty, shall be chosen by the executive committee on the recommendation of the president of the university and shall be responsible for the supervision of its internal affairs.

SEC. 8. That no chair for instruction sectarian in religion or partisan in politics shall be permitted in any form, and no sectarian or partisan test shall be required or allowed in the appointment of professors or in the selection of any officer of the university. No amount less than \$100,000 shall be considered a full endowment for any chair in the university. Existing institutions which are free from controlling obligations of a sectarian or partisan nature and have endowments sufficient to support a faculty may, with the approval of the regents and on terms prescribed by them, become faculties or departments of the university, still retaining or adopting such titles as they may prefer.

SEC. 9. That the facilities afforded by the university shall be open to all who are competent to use them, on conditions prescribed by the executive committee, with the advice of the faculties directly concerned; but degrees shall be conferred upon such persons only as have previously received the degree of bachelor of arts, or some equivalent degree, or who have received certificates of graduation from some State educational institution.

SEC. 10. That in order to extend the privileges of the university and to improve the collegiate and other grades of public instruction in the country it is provided that each State and Territory of the United States, in the ratio of population, shall be entitled to free scholarships of such number, not less than one for each Representative and Delegate in Congress and two for each Senator, as the Board of Regents shall determine. The executive committee of the Board of Regents may, for sufficient

reasons, withhold the award of any scholarship, or cancel its privileges or the privileges of any student in the university.

SEC. 11. That for the advancement of science and learning by means of researches and investigations there shall be established fellowships in the university of such character and number as the interests to be represented and the resources at command shall warrant, which fellowships shall yield a partial or a full support, as the regents shall determine. They may be provided for out of the university income, or may be endowed by gift or otherwise, and the persons, organizations, corporate bodies, or States endowing them may, subject to the approval of the Board of Regents, designate their titles and the researches or investigations they shall be used to encourage.

SEC. 12. That in the admission and appointment of persons to places or privileges in the university character and competency shall be the sole test of qualifications.

SEC. 13. That as a means of partially providing building sites for the several departments of the university, the following tract of land, selected and appropriated by President Washington for the site of the national university proposed by him and in part actually endowed by provisions of his last will and testament, to wit, that tract in the city of Washington long known as "University Square" and heretofore occupied by the National Observatory, is hereby granted and set apart for the use and benefit of the university of the United States.

SEC. 14. That for the practical establishment, support, and maintenance of the university there is hereby appropriated and set apart one-third of the net proceeds of the sales of the public lands, as the same shall accrue from year to year, for the period of ten years from the passage of this act, after which the appropriation hereby provided for shall cease. Of this amount one-half shall be held by the Treasurer of the United States for use in securing and improving grounds for the seat of the university, for providing the necessary buildings and equipments, and for conducting the institution after its opening; but the remaining one-half shall be allowed to accumulate in the Treasury of the United States as a permanent fund, yielding interest at the rate of 5 per centum per annum as a further and permanent revenue, which interest shall be used for the purpose of conducting the university and defraying its expenses. All moneys held by the Treasurer of the United States under the provisions of this act shall be subject to such requisitions drawn, as may be necessary, by the president and secretary of the Board of Regents, under the order of said board, but with this limitation, namely, that after the first five years subsequent to the organization of the board not more than 10 per centum of the aforementioned proceeds available for the erection of buildings and providing equipments shall be so used in any one year.

SEC. 15. That the Board of Regents shall have power to receive and administer all such gifts, devises, and bequests as are made for the benefit of the university, which gifts, devises, and bequests, if in money, shall be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States, who shall pay interest thereon quarterly at the rate of 5 per centum per annum.

SEC. 16. That after the formal opening of the university for instruction the members thereof, under rules approved by the officers, subject to any regulations prescribed by Congress, shall have access to all institutions, collections, and opportunities for study and research under control of the Government, so far as the same can be accorded without detriment to the public service; and to the end that all such facilities may be utilized to the fullest extent and that the Government service may in turn derive the largest benefit from the work done in the university, the heads of all bureaus, institutions, and other organizations of the Government whose work is of a sort to justify it, shall be, by the executive committee of the board, brought into such advisory and co-operative relations with the heads of corresponding departments of the university as such committee, with the advice of the heads of faculties, and the aforesaid officers of the Government shall agree upon as being advantageous.

SEC. 17. That at the close of the fiscal year the Board of Regents shall make a report to Congress, showing the operations, conditions, and wants of the university, one copy of which shall be transmitted free to all institutions of learning endowed by the Government under any act of Congress, and to all other institutions of learning in the United States whose degrees are recognized by this university.

NATIONAL HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

September 6, 1893—House.

Mr. J. W. COVERT introduced bill (H. 385) to incorporate the National Historical Society.

Referred to Committee on the Library.

NATIONAL MUSEUM—ARMORY BUILDING.

September 12, 1893—House.

Letter from the Treasury Department with estimates for \$12,000 for repairing, etc., Armory building.¹

Referred to Committee on Appropriations.

December 21, 1893.

Urgent deficiency act for 1894, etc.

For supporting roof, strengthening of floors, and general repairs to the so-called Armory building, now occupied jointly by the United States Commission of Fish and Fisheries and the United States National Museum, including reconstructing elevator, and for standpipes and fire-escapes, the work to be done under the supervision and direction of the Architect of the Capitol, \$7,100.

(Stat., XXVIII, 17.)

NATIONAL MUSEUM—NEW BUILDING.

December 6, 1893—Senate.

Mr. J. S. MORRILL introduced bill (S. 1195):

That for an additional fireproof building for the use of the National Museum, 300 feet square, with two stories and a basement, to be erected under the direction of the Architect of the Capitol, with the approval of the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, in accordance with plans now on file with the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, on the southwestern portion of the grounds of the Smithsonian Institution, there shall be appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$500,000; said building to be placed west of the Smithsonian Institution, leaving a roadway between it and the latter of not less than 50 feet, with its north front on a line with the south face of the Agricultural Department and of the Smithsonian Institution, and constructed as far as practicable, after proper advertisement, by contract or contracts, awarded to the lowest responsible bidder; and all expenditures for the purposes herein mentioned shall be audited by the proper officers of the Treasury Department.

Referred to Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

¹ Fifty-third Congress, first session, House Ex. Doc. 7, 10 pp. Two large plans. Letters from officials and laws passed relative to occupancy of Armory by the National Museum and U. S. Fish Commission.

NATIONAL MUSEUM—SUNDAY AND EVENING OPENING.

May 28, 1894—House.

Mr. ALLEN C. DURBORROW, Jr., introduced joint resolution (H. 183):

That the officers in charge of the Smithsonian Institution, the National Museum, the Botanical Gardens, and the Washington Monument be, and hereby are, instructed to keep those properties open to the public on every week day from 9 antemeridian to 6 postmeridian, and on Sunday from 9 antemeridian to 4 postmeridian, and on not less than three evenings every week from 7 to 10 o'clock.

Referred to Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

NATIONAL MUSEUM—ESTIMATES.

December 4, 1893—House.

For the Smithsonian Institution, for printing labels and blanks, and for the "bulletins" and annual volumes of the "proceedings" of the National Museum, \$18,000.

NOTE.—The proceedings and bulletins of the National Museum, printed under this appropriation, are not "public documents," hence no part of the edition is regularly apportioned for distribution by the Senate and House or to the legal depositories. The edition of 3,000 copies now printed is only sufficient to supply, in limited measure, the very urgent requests from public libraries, educational institutions, and scientific investigators in the United States and throughout the world. One of the principal objects in asking for a larger appropriation is to enable the Museum to place a full series of its publications in representative libraries in different parts of each State. It is not the intention that the annual number of issues of the proceedings and bulletins should be increased, but that a larger edition of each should be printed. On account of the small edition the Museum fails to receive in exchange the valuable publications of many scientific institutions.

The amounts hitherto appropriated, though expended with strict economy, have been found inadequate.

For binding scientific books and pamphlets presented to and acquired by the National Museum library, \$1,000.

NOTE.—There being no appropriation for binding, many valuable books in the Museum library are rendered practically useless and are in danger of damage, and many valuable publications, chiefly gifts, and important scientific serials can not be used for fear of injuring them, and are, in spite of care, in danger of destruction. Formerly, when the Museum was more closely connected with the Department of the Interior, the books in its library were bound at the Government bindery at the expense of that Department, but since this connection has ceased no books whatever have been bound.

For continuing the preservation, exhibition, and increase of the collections from the surveying and exploring expeditions of the Government, and from other sources, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employees, \$132,500.

(The Smithsonian Institution estimates for an increase in this item of \$47,500 over the present appropriation.)

NOTE.—From this appropriation are paid all expenses, not only for the preservation and increase of the collections, but for watchmen, cleaners, and other employees whose duty it is to keep the exhibition halls in order and provide for the comfort of visitors. The appropriations for 1893 and 1894 were greatly reduced from those of the preceding years and scarcely exceeded that for 1887, although the collections are very much larger and more valuable and the number of visitors and students has largely increased. It is impossible with the present force to properly provide for the care of the Museum, and in several departments it has been necessary to suspend work almost entirely, especially since during the last two years the time of the employees has been diverted very largely to preparation for the World's Columbian Exposition.

More assistants, especially in the lower grade, are needed, as well as a somewhat larger number of paid curators, for a majority of the curators are now volunteers, receiving no compensation and only able to devote their leisure to the work of the Museum. For the safe-keeping of the collections, whose increase in value has rendered the responsibility of custody much greater, the force of watchmen should also be increased; while to insure proper cleanliness of the floors and cases a larger number of laborers and cleaners should be employed than is possible with the appropriation for the present year.

For cases, furniture, fixtures, and appliances required for the exhibition and safe-keeping of the collections of the National Museum, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employees, \$10,000.

(The Smithsonian Institution estimates for an increase in this item of \$20,000 over the present appropriation.)

NOTE.—From this appropriation are paid the expenses of construction of new cases and the keeping of the old ones in repair, the latter being an item of considerable expense owing to the necessary wear and damage occasioned by the large number of visitors to the exhibition halls. From this appropriation also, in accordance with long usage, expenses for the repair and maintenance of the Museum buildings, such as patching and painting the roofs, painting the woodwork, relaying wooden floors, the maintenance and improvement of the public-comfort rooms, and the sewerage system, are paid; and this—a matter which is becoming more expensive as years go by—renders it necessary that a number of competent mechanics should be employed. After the expenses of maintenance of buildings and of the numerous cases already on hand have been paid, very little remains for new cases and fixtures, although it is necessary that a considerable number of these shall be built every year for the reception of objects added to the collections, since valuable collections are constantly being offered as gifts on the condition that suitable receptacles shall be made for them. During the coming year it will be necessary to provide for a considerable number of important exhibits acquired as a result of the World's Columbian Exposition, either by gift from foreign governments or from other Departments of the Government, in accordance with the law establishing the Museum. The appropriation for 1894 was insufficient for current needs, necessitating a reduction of the regular force of mechanics and laborers to two carpenters, one painter, three skilled laborers, and one laborer; and it is therefore especially important that the entire amount asked for shall be granted.

For the expense of heating, lighting, electrical, telegraphic, and telephonic service for the National Museum, \$11,000.

(The Smithsonian Institution estimates for an increase in this item of \$4,000 over the present appropriation.)

NOTE.—The reduction of this appropriation in 1893 to \$11,000 made a deficiency necessary for that year. The same conditions exist in 1894, and there is no reason to suppose that in 1895 any reduction will be possible. With a less amount than that asked for it is impossible to maintain a sufficiently high temperature in winter for the comfort of visitors and employees, and at the same time to make the necessary repairs of the steam boilers and pipes, burglar alarms, telephone wires, and other steam and electrical apparatus. The force of firemen is inadequate, and should be increased.

For postage stamps and foreign postal cards for the National Museum, \$500.

For the erection of two galleries, one in the southwest court, the other in the southeast range, National Museum building; said galleries to be constructed of iron beams, supported by iron pillars and protected by iron railings, and provided with suitable staircases; the work to be done under the direction of the Architect of the Capitol and in accordance with the approval of the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, \$8,000.

NOTE.—The erection of these galleries will add materially to the area available in the present Museum building for exhibition and storage purposes. Such galleries were provided for in the original plans of the building. They can be supported in such a manner as not to detract from the appearance of the halls or to interfere with the present installation of the collections.

For tearing down and rebuilding the brick walls of the steam boilers, providing tie-rods and buck staves and grates for the same; removing, replacing, and resetting the fronts; and replacing worn-out boiler tubes, and for covering heating pipes with fireproof material, including all necessary labor and material, \$4,000.

NOTE.—The walls of the steam boilers have been under fire for thirteen years, and are now in such condition that safety requires that they should be immediately rebuilt. The fronts are cracked and a large proportion of the tubes are worn out and unserviceable.

February 1, 1894—House.

The Secretary of the Treasury transmitted a list of claims allowed by the First Comptroller of the Treasury Department [Executive Document No. 93].

Smithsonian Institution:

Baltimore and Ohio R. R. Co., preservation of collections, National	
Museum (certified claims), for 1890.....	\$18. 12
Sioux City and Pacific Railway Co., same, for 1890 .....	. 01
Atlantic and Pacific R. R. Co., same, for 1891	1. 50
Central Pacific Railway Co., same, for 1891	3. 51
Southern Pacific Co., same, for 1891 .....	. 15
Total	23. 29

Referred to Committee on Appropriations.

February 8, 1894—House.

Deficiency estimates for 1894, etc.

For the expenses of heating the United States National Museum for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, \$1,000.

NOTE.—The appropriation this year is \$11,000. It will be impossible to properly heat the Museum buildings and workshops for the remainder of the season unless additional fuel is procured. The sum of \$2,000 was appropriated to cover the deficiency last year, but it is believed that on account of the mildness of the present winter the addition of \$1,000 to the current appropriation this year will be sufficient to meet all demands.

December 3, 1894—House.

Estimates for 1896.

For the Smithsonian Institution, for printing labels and blanks, and for the "Bulletins" and annual volumes of the "Proceedings" of the National Museum, and binding scientific books and pamphlets presented to and acquired by the National Museum library, \$18,000.

NOTE.—The Museum has several important works on the natural history of the United States ready to print, and others nearly ready. Notwithstanding the fact that there is a constantly increasing demand for information of this kind from the schools and public libraries, which the Museum staff is quite able to meet without asking more money for the purpose, the appropriation for printing is scarcely greater than it was six years ago (\$10,000), and much less than in 1892, and the publication of these works upon the natural resources of the country is delayed, and not so effectively done as is desired. One of the principal objects in asking for a larger appropriation is to enable the Museum to place a full series of its publications in representative libraries in different parts of each State. The Proceedings and Bulletins of the National Museum, printed under this appropriation, are not "public documents;" hence no part of the edition is regularly apportioned for distribution by the Senate and House, or to the legal depositories. The edition now printed is only sufficient to supply in limited measures the very urgent requests from public libraries, educational institutions, and scientific investigators in the United States and throughout the world. On account of the small edition, the Museum fails to receive in exchange the valuable publications of many scientific institutions.

The amounts hitherto appropriated, though expended with strict economy, have been found inadequate.

The latter portion of this title of appropriation is, in the present year, covered by a separate appropriation of \$1,000.

For continuing the preservation, exhibition, and increase of the collections from the surveying and exploring expeditions of the Government, and from other sources, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employees, \$180,000.

NOTE.—From this appropriation are paid all expenses, not only for the preservation and increase of collections, but for cleaners, watchmen, and other employees whose duty it is to keep the exhibition halls in proper condition and provide for the comfort of visitors. The constant growth of the collections, the steady increase in the number of visitors, and the yearly extending demands of educational institutions and of the public upon the Museum, render the appropriations of the present year insufficient, though slightly increased above the appropriation for the preceding year. It is

desirable that a certain amount of money be appropriated for the purchase of specimens which can not be obtained otherwise, and which are indispensable for completing series in the collections, and which, if not secured, are constantly being bought by the museums of Europe. It is also very desirable that the number of persons in the paid scientific staff should be increased. At present much of the scientific work is performed by volunteers without compensation, a system which is found advantageous to a limited extent only. With this aid from specialists, not even connected with the Museum, it is impossible for the curators and their assistants to perform the urgent work of their departments. In a degree this is attributable to the growing frequency of the demands of educational institutions and the outside public upon the staff for information and aid. For the safe-keeping of the collections, whose increase in value has rendered the responsibility of custody much greater, the force of watchmen should also be increased, while to insure proper cleanliness of the floors and cases a larger number of laborers and cleaners should be employed than is possible with the appropriation of the present year.

For cases, furniture, fixtures, and appliances required for the exhibition and safe-keeping of the collections of the National Museum, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employees, \$30,000.

NOTE.—Valuable collections are constantly being offered to the Museum as gifts, on the condition that suitable cases be made for them. In view of the great reduction of the appropriation for furniture and fixtures, the necessary annual expenditures for receptacles and other fittings for the preservation and exhibition of specimens, and the cost of keeping the cases already on hand in repair and adapting them to other purposes, a very small amount is left for providing the necessary number of new cases.

For the expense of heating, lighting, electrical, telegraphic, and telephonic service for the National Museum, \$15,000.

NOTE.—With a less amount than that asked for it is impossible to maintain a sufficiently high temperature in winter for the comfort of employees and visitors, and at the same time to make necessary repairs of the burglar alarms, telephone wires, and other steam and electrical apparatus. The force of firemen is inadequate and should be increased.

For postage stamps and foreign postal cards for the National Museum, \$500.

For the erection of galleries in two or more halls of the National Museum building; said galleries to be constructed of iron beams, supported by iron pillars, and protected by iron railings, and provided with suitable staircases; the work to be done under the direction of the Architect of the Capitol, and in accordance with the approval of the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, \$8,000.

NOTE.—The erection of these galleries will add materially to the area available in the present Museum building for exhibition and storage purposes. Such galleries were provided for in the original plans of the building. They can be supported in such a manner as not to detract from the appearance of the halls or to interfere with the installation of the collections.

For repairs to buildings, shops, and sheds, National Museum, including all necessary labor and material, \$8,000.

NOTE.—The repairs required for the buildings of the Museum become more expensive as years go by. The slate and tin roofs of the main building are growing old; the gutters and down-spouts need constant care; the woodwork exposed to the weather needs paint; many window sash and frames should be repaired or replaced; and there are 10,000 feet of rotten floors and timbers, both unsightly and dangerous, which should be removed and replaced by granolithic blocks or artificial stone.

For expenses of putting in four additional fire plugs in the Smithsonian grounds for the better protection of the Smithsonian Institution, National Museum, and Astrophysical Observatory, and the purchase of necessary fire hose, \$800.

NOTE.—These plugs were recommended by the chief engineer of the fire department, District of Columbia, in a letter dated February 23, 1894, a copy of which is herewith transmitted:

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FIRE DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., February 23, 1894.

SIR: I have the honor to state that I made an examination of the water protection for the "Smithsonian Institution and National Museum" buildings in case of fire. I find there is only one plug in the grounds, and I would therefore respectfully recommend that three additional fire plugs be erected, to be placed at convenient distances, as I consider them necessary for the public safety.

Very respectfully,

JOSEPH PARRIS, *Chief Engineer.*

HON. S. P. LANGLEY,
Secretary Smithsonian Institution.

December 7, 1894—House.

Letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, December 6, 1894.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the consideration of Congress, an estimate of appropriation submitted by the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution under date of November 24, 1894, for rent of workshops and for storage for the National Museum for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, \$2,000.

Respectfully, yours,

W. E. CURTIS,
Acting Secretary.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION,
Washington, D. C., November 24, 1894.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith an estimate for the sum of \$2,000, for the rent of workshops and storage for the National Museum. This estimate was by mistake omitted from the estimates of the Smithsonian Institution for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896.

Yours, very respectfully,

S. P. LANGLEY, *Secretary.*

Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, by the Smithsonian Institution, United States National Museum.

Detailed objects of expenditure, and explanations.	Total amount to be appropriated under each head of appropriation.	Amount appropriated for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1895.
National Museum: For workshops (and storage) for National Museum (Mar. 12, 1894, vol. 28, p. 43, sec. 1; Aug. 18, 1894, vol. 28, p. 383, sec. 1)	\$2,000.00	\$600.00

NOTE.—This estimate is made necessary by act approved March 12, 1894, giving the Fish Commission possession of the so-called Armory Building, used by the National Museum for workshops and storage purposes.

A building, No. 1005 B street N.W., was rented at the rate of \$900 a year, but it is not large enough to hold workshops and the collections given to the Museum at the close of the World's Fair in Chicago, for which there is no room in the present building. Much valuable material is now stored in wooden sheds which are not fireproof. It is thought that with the sum asked for it will be possible to obtain enough storage room to relieve the pressure in part until additional building accommodations of some kind are provided.

Referred to Committee on Appropriations.

NATIONAL MUSEUM—APPROPRIATIONS.

February 3, 1894—House.

Mr. JOSEPH D. SAYERS, from Committee on Appropriations, submitted report (H. 348) on H. 5575 (sundry civil bill for 1895), which contained item:

	Appropriation for 1894.	Estimate for 1895.	Recommended for 1895.
National Museum	\$154,000	\$154,000	\$170,500

March 12, 1894.

Urgent deficiency act for 1894, etc.

For rent for workshops for the National Museum and for expenses of transfer from the so-called Armory building, \$1,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

(Stat., XXVIII, 43.)

August 18, 1894.

Sundry civil act for 1895.

For continuing the preservation, exhibition, and increase of the collections from the surveying and exploring expeditions of the Government, and from other sources, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employees, \$143,000.

For cases, furniture, fixtures, and appliances required for the exhibition and safe-keeping of the collections of the National Museum, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employees, \$10,000.

For expense of heating, lighting, electrical, telegraphic, and telephonic service for the National Museum, \$13,000.

For postage stamps and foreign postal cards for the National Museum, \$500.

For tearing down and rebuilding the brick walls of the steam boilers, providing tie-rods and buck staves and grates for the same; removing, replacing, and resetting the fronts; and replacing worn-out boiler tubes, and for covering heating pipes with fireproof material, including all necessary labor and material, \$4,000.

For rent for workshops for the National Museum, \$600.

(Stat., XXVIII, 383.)

For the Smithsonian Institution, for printing labels and blanks and for the "Bulletins" and annual volumes of "Proceedings" of the National Museum, \$11,000.

For binding scientific books and pamphlets presented to and acquired by the National Museum library, \$1,000.

(Stat., XXVIII, 420.)

August 23, 1894.

Deficiency act for 1894, etc.

For preservation of collections, National Museum, except for service over Pacific railroads, \$19.62.

[To cover claim reported in House Ex. Doc. 93, Fifty-third Congress, second session.]

(Stat., XXVIII, 477.)

For preservation of collections, National Museum, \$26.67.

[To cover claim reported in Senate Ex. Doc. 152, Fifty-third Congress, second session.]

(Stat., XXVIII, 482.)

March 2, 1895.

Sundry civil act for 1896.

For continuing the preservation, exhibition, and increase of the collections from the surveying and exploring expeditions of the Government, and from other sources, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employees, \$143,225.

For cases, furniture, fixtures, and appliances required for the exhibition and safe-keeping of the collections of the National Museum, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employees, \$12,500.

For expense of heating, lighting, electrical, telegraphic, and telephonic service for the National Museum, \$13,000.

For postage stamps and foreign postal cards for the National Museum, \$500.

For repairs to buildings, shops, and sheds, National Museum, including all necessary labor and material, \$4,000.

For rent of workshops for the National Museum, \$900.

For expenses of putting in four additional fire plugs in the Smithsonian grounds for the better protection of the Smithsonian Institution, National Museum, and Astrophysical Observatory, and the purchase of necessary fire hose, \$800.

(Stat., XXVIII, 924.)

For the Smithsonian Institution, for printing labels and blanks and for the "Bulletins" and annual volumes of the "Proceedings" of the National Museum, and binding scientific books and pamphlets, presented to and acquired by the National Museum library, \$12,000.

(Stat., XXVIII, 960.)

DOCUMENTS FOR THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

October 19, 1893—House.

A bill (H. 2650) providing for public printing, and the distribution of public documents being under consideration, the clerk read:

To the library of each of the eight Executive Departments, and to the Naval Observatory, one bound copy.

Mr. JAMES D. RICHARDSON. I offer the amendment which I send to the desk.

Amend line 321, after the word "Observatory," by inserting "Smithsonian Institution and the United States National Museum."

Agreed to.

CONTRACTS FOR SUPPLIES.

October 25, 1893—House.

Mr. ALEXANDER M. DOCKERY introduced bill (H. 4248):

That section 3709 of the Revised Statutes is amended by adding thereto the following:

That hereafter in the several Executive Departments, the Department of Labor, United States Fish Commission, Interstate Commerce Commission, Smithsonian Institution, Government Printing Office, and the offices of the government of the District of Columbia the bids for annual supplies of fuel, ice, stationery, and other miscellaneous articles, including those for the State, War, and Navy building, shall be opened at 2 o'clock post meridian upon the same day; that the Secretary of the Treasury, or an official named by him, shall designate the day in each year upon which bids shall be opened in said Executive Departments and other Government establishments in the city of Washington, and notice of such designation shall be given to each of them at least 40 days before the date named; that before contracts are awarded under bids submitted hereunder, schedules of all such bids shall be prepared and submitted to a board consisting of the chief clerks of the Treasury, Interior, and Post-Office Departments, or such other official representative of each of said Executive Departments as the heads thereof may designate, and it shall be the duty of said board, or a majority thereof, at a meeting or meetings to be called by the representative thereon of the Treasury Department, who shall be the chairman of said board, to make careful comparison of all of the bids contained in such schedules, and to recommend to the persons authorized to make contracts acceptance or rejection of any or all of said bids. If all of the bids for any one or more articles for any of said Executive Departments and other Government establishments are rejected on the recommendation of the board, proposals for such articles shall again be invited, after due advertisement, which said proposals shall be submitted by the Departments or offices receiving the same to the said board for comparison and recommendation.

Referred to Joint Commission of Congress to inquire into the status of Laws Organizing the Executive Departments.

October 30, 1893—House.

A bill (H. 4292) reported in lieu of H. 4248 and passed.

January 18, 1894—Senate.

H. 4292 passed with amendment.

January 20, 1894—House.

The SPEAKER (Mr. CHARLES F. CRISP) laid before the House the bill (H. 4292) to amend section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, relating to contracts for supplies in the Departments at Washington, with Senate amendment.

Mr. NELSON DINGLEY, Jr. Mr. Speaker, although this appears to be entirely a new bill, the Senate having struck out the House proposition and inserted a substitute, yet the only change made by the Senate has been to except the printing materials for both the Government Printing Office and Bureau of Printing and Engraving from the operation of the bill, and it was not the intention of the House to cover those materials, they being provided for elsewhere by law; but in making this substitute the Senate has made an error in taking it for granted that there was but one Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and Assistant Secretary of the Interior, and to correct that I offer an amendment to concur in the Senate amendment with the following amendment:

On page 2 of the Senate amendment, strike out all after the word "board" in line 20 down to and including the word "Department" in line 25, and insert in lieu thereof the following: "Consisting of one of the Assistant Secretaries of the Treasury and Interior Departments, and one of the Assistant Postmasters-General, who shall be designated by the heads of said Departments and the Postmaster-General, respectively."

Senate amendment as amended agreed to.

January 23, 1894—Senate.

House amendment agreed to.

January 27, 1894.

Be it enacted, etc., And the advertisement for such proposals shall be made by all the Executive Departments, including the Department of Labor, the United States Fish Commission, the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Smithsonian Institution, the Government Printing Office, the government of the District of Columbia, and the Superintendent of the State, War, and Navy building, except for paper and materials for use of the Government Printing Office and materials used in the work of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, which shall continue to be advertised for and purchased as now provided by law on the same days, and shall each designate 2 o'clock post meridian of such days for the opening of all such proposals in each Department and other Government establishments in the city of Washington; and the Secretary of the Treasury shall designate the day or days in each year for the opening of such proposals and shall give due notice thereof to the other Departments and Government establishments.

Such proposals shall be opened in the usual way and schedules thereof duly prepared, and, together with the statement of the proposed action of each Department and Government establishment thereon, shall be submitted to a board consisting of one of the Assistant Secretaries of the Treasury and Interior Departments and one of the Assistant Postmasters-General, who shall be designated by the heads of the said Departments and the Postmaster-General, respectively, at a meeting to be called by the official of the Treasury Department, who shall be chairman thereof, and said board shall carefully examine and compare all the proposals so submitted and recommend the acceptance or rejection of any or all of said proposals. And if any or all of such proposals shall be rejected, advertisements for proposals shall again be invited and proceeded with in the same manner.

(Stat., XXVIII, 33.)

REPORT OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

November 3, 1893—Senate.

Mr. J. S. MORRILL submitted concurrent resolution to print 10,000 copies of the Report of the Smithsonian Institution and National Museum for the year ending June 30, 1893, in two octavo volumes, 1,000 for Senate, 2,000 for House, 5,000 for Smithsonian Institution, and 2,000 for National Museum.

Referred to Committee on Printing.

December 5, 1893—House.

Mr. J. D. RICHARDSON introduced Senate concurrent resolution.

Referred to Committee on Printing.

January 17, 1894—Senate.

Mr. A. P. GORMAN, from Committee on Printing, submitted report (S. 167) on Senate concurrent resolution, with the recommendation that it pass.

The number and distribution of this document provided for in the resolution are the same as regulated in the general printing bill passed by the Senate of the last Congress and now pending before this committee.

The cost will be about \$18,000.

Passed.

January 18, 1894—House.

Passed.

REPORT ON EXPENDITURES.

December 4, 1893—House.

The SPEAKER (Mr. CHARLES F. CRISP) laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution transmitting a detailed statement of expenditures of the appropriations committed

by Congress to the care of the Smithsonian Institution for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893.

Referred to Committee on Appropriations.

December 22, 1894—House.

The SPEAKER (Mr. CHARLES F. CRISP) laid before the House a communication from the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution (H. Misc. Doc. 40) transmitting a detailed statement of the expenditures of the appropriations committed by Congress to the care of the Smithsonian Institution for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894.

Referred to Committee on Appropriations.

INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGES—ESTIMATES.

December 4, 1893—House.

Estimates for 1895.

For the expenses of the system of international exchanges between the United States and foreign countries under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employees, \$14,500.

(The Smithsonian Institution estimates for an increase in this item of \$8,500 over the present appropriation.)

NOTE.—For 1892-93 \$12,000 were appropriated, and a deficiency appropriation of \$5,000 was subsequently made, and \$1,483.99 were received from different Government bureaus.

The service has been curtailed on account of the reduced appropriation for 1893-94, but to continue the work throughout the year a deficiency of about \$2,500 is inevitable.

Attention is called to the fact that the United States is under formal treaty obligation to maintain this service. Advantage is now taken of the free freight privileges accorded the Institution by many steamship companies, thus materially reducing the cost. To meet the entire freight expense and give effect to a further treaty for the "immediate exchange of parliamentary documents," for which no appropriation has yet been made, the sum of \$23,000 is estimated.

February 8, 1894—House.

Deficiency estimates for 1894.

For the expenses of the system of international exchanges between the United States and foreign countries under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employees, being a deficiency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, \$1,500.

December 3, 1894—House.

Estimates for 1896.

For the expenses of the system of international exchanges between the United States and foreign countries under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employees, \$23,000.

NOTE.—The exchange service is maintained in part by direct appropriations to the Smithsonian Institution and in part by specific appropriations to Government Departments, or by payments from their contingent funds for the transportation of reports abroad. In the estimate of \$23,000 it is sought to bring these items under a single head, to make proper compensation to the many trans-Atlantic steamship lines that have hitherto accorded to the Institution the privilege of free freight, and to carry into effect a special treaty for the "immediate exchange of parliamentary documents," for which no appropriation has yet been made.

INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGES—APPROPRIATIONS.

February 3, 1894—House.

Mr. JOSEPH D. SAYERS, from Committee on Appropriations, submitted report (H. 348) on sundry civil bill for 1895 (H. 5575), which contained item:

International exchanges: Appropriation for 1894, \$14,500; estimate for 1895, \$14,500; recommended for 1895, \$17,000.

July 31, 1894.

Legislative, executive, and judicial act for 1895.

Library of Congress: For compensation of * * * 8 [assistant librarians] at \$1,400 each, one of whom shall be in charge of international exchanges.

For expenses of exchanging public documents for the publications of foreign governments, \$1,500.

[This pays one clerk at \$900 and one clerk at \$600.]

(Stat., XXVIII, 168.)

Naval Observatory: For repairs [etc.] * * * freight (including transmission of public documents through the Smithsonian exchange), foreign postage and expressage [etc.], \$2,500.

(Stat. XXVIII, 192.)

Patent Office: For purchase of professional and scientific books and expenses of transporting publications of patents issued by the Patent Office to foreign governments, \$2,000.

(Stat., XXVIII, 196.)

August 18, 1894.

Sundry civil act for 1895.

For expenses of the system of international exchanges between the United States and foreign countries, under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employees, \$17,000.

(Stat., XXVIII, 384.)

Geological Survey: For the purchase of necessary books for the library, and the payment for the transmission of public documents through the Smithsonian exchange, \$2,000.

(Stat., XXVIII, 398.)

War Department: For the transportation of reports and maps to foreign countries through the Smithsonian Institution, \$100.

(Stat., XXVIII, 405.)

March 2, 1895.

Legislative, executive, and judicial act for 1896.

Library of Congress: For compensation of * * * 8 [assistant librarians] at \$1,400 each, one of whom shall be in charge of international exchanges.

For expenses of exchanging public documents for the publications of foreign governments, \$1,500.

[This pays 1 clerk at \$900 and 1 clerk at \$600.]

(Stat., XXVIII, 771.)

Naval Observatory: For repairs to buildings, [etc.] freight (including transmission of public documents through the Smithsonian exchange), foreign postage, and expressage, * * * \$2,500.

(Stat., XXVIII, 792.)

Patent Office: For purchase of professional and scientific books and expenses of transporting publications of patents issued by the Patent Office to foreign Governments, \$2,000.

(Stat., XXVIII, 797.)

March 2, 1895.

Sundry civil act for 1896.

For expenses of the system of international exchanges between the United States and foreign countries, under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employees, \$17,000.

(Stat., XXVIII, 924.)

Geological Survey: For the purchase of necessary books for the library, and the payment for the transmission of public documents through the Smithsonian exchange, \$2,000.

(Stat., XXVIII, 940.)

War Department: For the transportation of reports and maps to foreign countries through the Smithsonian Institution, \$100.

(Stat., XXVIII, 950.)

BUREAU OF ETHNOLOGY—ESTIMATES.

December 4, 1893—House.

Estimates for 1895.

For continuing ethnological researches among the American Indians, under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employees, \$40,000, of which sum not exceeding \$1,000 may be used for rent of building, \$40,000.

(The Smithsonian Institution estimates for an increase in this item of \$10,000 over the present appropriation.)

December 3, 1894—House.

Estimates for 1896.

For continuing ethnological researches among the American Indians, under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution, including salaries

or compensation of all necessary employees, of which sum not exceeding \$1,000 may be used for rent of building, \$50,000.

BUREAU OF ETHNOLOGY—APPROPRIATIONS.

February 3, 1894—House.

Mr. JOSEPH D. SAYERS, from Committee on Appropriations, submitted report (H. 348) on H. 5575 (sundry civil bill for 1895), which contained the following item:

North American Ethnology: Appropriation for 1894, \$40,000; estimate for 1895, \$40,000; recommended for 1895, \$40,000.

August 18, 1894.

Sundry civil act for 1895.

For continuing ethnological researches among the American Indians, under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employees, \$40,000, of which sum not exceeding \$1,000 may be used for rent of building.

(Stat., XXVIII, 384.)

March 2, 1895.

Sundry civil act for 1896.

For continuing ethnological researches among the American Indians, under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employees, \$40,000, of which sum not exceeding \$1,000 may be used for rent of building.

(Stat., XXVIII, 925.)

ASTROPHYSICAL OBSERVATORY—ESTIMATES.

December 4, 1893—House.

Estimates for 1895.

For maintenance of astrophysical observatory, under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution, including salaries of assistants, apparatus, and miscellaneous expenses, \$9,000.

(The Smithsonian Institution estimates for an increase in this item of \$1,000 over the present appropriation.)

NOTE.—An astrophysical observatory has been established under the Smithsonian Institution, in part from the Smithsonian fund and in part by subscriptions of private individuals.

Researches of great scientific and economic value are carried on by every considerable civilized government at well-equipped astrophysical observatories. The investigations here contemplated are not provided for by any other observatory in this country.

December 3, 1894—House.

Estimates for 1896.

For maintenance of astrophysical observatory, under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution, including salaries of assistants, apparatus, and miscellaneous expenses, \$10,000.

NOTE.—An astrophysical observatory has been established under the Smithsonian Institution, in part from the Smithsonian fund and in part by subscriptions of private individuals.

Researches of great scientific and economic value are carried on by every considerable civilized government at well-equipped astrophysical observatories. The investigations here contemplated are not provided for by any other observatory in this country.

ASTROPHYSICAL OBSERVATORY—APPROPRIATIONS.

February 3, 1894—House.

Mr. JOSEPH D. SAYERS, from Committee on Appropriations, submitted report (H. 348) on H. 5575 (sundry civil bill for 1895), which contained the following item:

Astrophysical Observatory: Appropriation for 1894, \$9,000; estimate for 1895, \$9,000; recommended for 1895, \$9,000.

August 18, 1894.

Sundry civil act for 1895.

For maintenance of Astrophysical Observatory, under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution, including salaries of assistants, apparatus, and miscellaneous expenses, \$9,000.

(Stat., XXVIII, 384.)

March 2, 1895.

Sundry civil act for 1896.

For maintenance of Astrophysical Observatory, under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution, including salaries of assistants, apparatus, and miscellaneous expenses, \$9,000.

(Stat., XXVIII, 924.)

OBJECTS OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

December 14, 1893.

The PRESIDENT:

The Smithsonian Institution is organized under the act of Congress approved August 10, 1846.¹ Under this act, the President, the Vice-President, the Chief Justice, the then heads of Departments, the Commissioner of the Patent Office, the Governor of the District of Columbia, and such other persons as they may elect honorary members, are constituted an "Establishment," by the name of the Smithsonian Institution. The Commissioner of the Patent Office has now an official superior in the Secretary of the Interior, whose name, nevertheless, does not appear upon the "Establishment" any more than that of the more recently created office of the Secretary of Agriculture.

The members of the Institution may hold stated and special meetings for the supervision of its affairs, and the advice and instruction of the Board of Regents, at which the President, and in his absence

¹ Revised Statutes, Title LXXIII.

the Vice-President, shall preside. Such meetings, which were formerly held, have of late years been discontinued, the last one having been held at the Smithsonian Institution on May 5, 1877. The by-laws of the Institution provide that the stated meetings are to be held on the first Tuesday of May, annually, and also that special meetings will be convened by the direction of the President.

The business of the Institution is conducted by a Board of Regents, composed of the Vice-President, the Chief Justice, three members of the Senate, and three members of the House, together with six persons other than members of Congress. The Senators are appointed by the President of the Senate, and members of the House by the Speaker. The six other persons (no two of whom shall be residents of the same State) are appointed by joint resolution of Congress. The Chancellor of the Institution is elected by the Board of Regents. The Secretary of the Institution is also elected by the Board of Regents, and he is at the same time the Secretary of the "Establishment," and the Secretary of that board.

As the non-Congressional Regents reside in all parts of the Union, the Regents meetings, though regular, are not frequent, and the duty of carrying out their wishes in the interim falls chiefly upon the Secretary. But the board elects three of their own body as an Executive Committee, whose relations to the Secretary are not defined, but with whom, as a matter of fact, he advises on any important matters outside of the established conduct of the Institution.

The object of Congress in founding the Smithsonian Institution, as inferable from the prolonged debates which preceded the fixing its constitution, as well as from the language of the act, was, primarily, to open a way for the encouragement of art as well as science without the expenditure of public money. Consistently with this, the policy of the Institution, inaugurated by its first Secretary, Joseph Henry, approved by the Regents, and continued by them through subsequent Secretaries, has been, in the words of its founder, to provide "for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men."¹ It may be said, consequently, "to have taken all knowledge to be its province," looking to increase it by the encouragement of creative art and original discovery, and to diffuse it by publication and exchange with its body of correspondents in every country.

It is not, then, a local institution, nor even only a national one, but an international one, reaching out in its operations to every portion of the world.

While the Institution's charter is thus ample, however, it has naturally been more occupied in furthering the useful ends which are

¹These few important words, which form the spirit of the Institution, appear to have been taken from Washington's farewell address ("Promote, as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge").

nearest at hand; that is, in first promoting the increase and diffusion of knowledge in these United States.

This national work has lain not only in scientific inquiry, but in stimulating the progress of national art and literature, in initiating and developing interests in all branches of useful knowledge, and in making new and useful discoveries. It diffuses this knowledge by publishing it to the world and by bringing about an interchange of thought between all those engaged in promoting the increase of knowledge everywhere—primarily in this country, but also by association and correspondence with other countries. It is in this last connection that a great part of its work lies. As an illustration of the extent of this special part of its activities, it may be stated that the Institution now has about 24,000 active correspondents, of whom 14,000 are in Europe, 200 in Africa, 500 in Australasia, and about 9,000 in the various countries of the Western Hemisphere.

In the course of this work the Institution has gathered at Washington an immense collection of books, found nowhere else to so great an extent, bearing chiefly upon discovery and invention, which, with others, now occupy nearly 300,000 titles. These are deposited temporarily with the national library at the Capitol.

It has also formed a National Museum, with special reference to the illustration of the resources of the continent of North America. The Museum is referred to in the organic act, but Congress has since placed under the charge of the Institution other interests, such as the Bureau of International Exchanges, by means of which Congressional and other Government publications are exchanged with those of all leading foreign governments for the benefit of the nation; and a system of intercourse, through the just-mentioned correspondents (and otherwise impossible), is kept up between thinkers and inventors of this country with those of the rest of the world.

Among other interests placed by Congress under the Institution are the Bureau of Ethnology, the National Zoological Park, and the Astrophysical Observatory.

It will be seen from what has just been stated that while a portion of the Institution's duty, as originally designed by Congress, was the furtherance of national art as well as science, yet it has on the whole leaned more to utilitarian interests in its functions, "the increase of knowledge" directly due to it being represented by such contributions as the labors of Henry, its first Secretary, toward the establishment of the electric telegraph and the improvement of our light-house system (which is so largely due to him), and of its second Secretary, who was the founder of public fish-culture, which he took from its infancy and extended to such a degree that it now contributes enormously to the food supply of the United States.

The Institution's private fund received from James Smithson was

somewhat over \$700,000, to which enough has been added since by private gifts to bring the amount up to nearly \$1,000,000, on which first million Congress has authorized the Treasury to pay 6 per cent interest. It is to be observed that this high rate of interest is given for purposes which, in fact, have caused it to be reexpended upon national objects, a considerable portion of it having been in the past absorbed in the administration of trusts laid upon it by Congress, and insufficiently appropriated for. This interest on the fund is expended by the Board of Regents, chiefly through the Secretary, with a quarterly auditing of accounts by the Executive Committee.

The future prosperity of the Institution seems to depend much upon the increase of this original fund, which has lately been considerably added to, and which it is believed would be given to still more largely by American citizens if the national character of the Institution and the true nature of the objects pursued by it were better known. There is a widely spread but erroneous impression that its chief function is in making collections in natural history. This misconception is perhaps due to the fact that the well-known castellated building occupied by it, and called by its name, is, owing to the crowded condition of the National Museum, largely used as a repository of natural-history collections, which, it will be understood from what has preceded, are merely incidental to a single side of its multifarious activities, and are not an index of the Institution's real character.

For the President's personal information.

Respectfully submitted.

S. P. LANGLEY, *Secretary*.

By THE CHIEF JUSTICE.

AMENDMENT TO ACT OF ORGANIZATION OF SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

January 15, 1894—House.

Mr. DAVID B. CULBERSON introduced bill (H. 5219):

That "An act to establish the Smithsonian Institution for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men," approved August 10, 1846, Revised Statutes, title 73, be, and the same is hereby, amended in section 5579 of said act, by striking out the words, "the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, the Postmaster-General, the Attorney-General, the Commissioner of the Patent Office, and the governor of the District of Columbia, and such other persons as they may elect honorary members," and inserting the words, "the heads of the Executive Departments," so that the section will read:

"SEC. 5579. The President, the Vice-President, the Chief Justice, and the heads of the Executive Departments are hereby constituted an establishment by the name of the 'Smithsonian Institution' for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men; and by that name shall be known and have perpetual succession, with the powers, limitations, and restrictions hereinafter contained, and no other."

That section 5591 of the Revised Statutes be amended by the addition of these words: "But this shall not operate as a limitation on the power of the Smithsonian

Institution to receive money or other property by gift, bequest, or devise, and to hold and dispose of the same in promotion of the purposes thereof, and as provided in the next section."

Referred to Committee on the Judiciary.

January 17, 1894—Senate.

Mr. S. M. CULLOM introduced bill (S. 1446) to amend the "Act to establish the Smithsonian Institution." Same as H. 5219, January 15, 1894.

Referred to Committee on the Judiciary.

January 18, 1894—Senate.

Mr. J. S. MORRILL introduced bill (S. 1460):

That "An act to establish the Smithsonian Institution for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men," approved August 10, 1846, Revised Statutes, title 73, be, and the same is hereby, amended by striking out section 5579 and inserting in lieu thereof, as follows:

"SEC. 5579. That the President, Vice-President, the Chief Justice, and the heads of Executive Departments are hereby constituted an establishment by the name of the Smithsonian Institution, for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men; and by that name shall be known and have perpetual succession, with powers, limitations, and restrictions hereinafter contained, and no other."

And that the act aforesaid be further amended by adding to section 5591 as follows:

"*Provided*, That this shall not operate as a limitation on the power of the Smithsonian Institution to receive money or other property by gift, bequest, or devise, and to hold and dispose of the same in promotion of the purposes thereof, and as provided in the next section."

Referred to Committee on the Judiciary.

January 19, 1894—House.

Mr. SIMON P. WOLVERTON, from Committee on the Judiciary, submitted report (H. 269) on H. 5219:

On the 10th day of August, 1846, an act was passed entitled "An act to establish the Smithsonian Institution for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men," in pursuance of the will of James Smithson, of London, who, by his last will and testament, gave the whole of his property to the United States of America to found at Washington, under the name of the "Smithsonian Institution," an establishment for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men.

By the first section of this act, being section 5579 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, it is provided "that the President and Vice-President of the United States, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, the Postmaster-General, the Attorney-General, the Chief Justice, the Commissioner of the Patent Office of the United States, and the governor of the city of Washington, during the time for which they shall hold their respective offices, and such other persons as they may elect honorary members, be, and are hereby, constituted an establishment by the name of the 'Smithsonian Institution.'" Since the passage of this act two Executive Departments of the Government

have been created, the heads of which being the "Secretary of the Interior" and the "Secretary of Agriculture."

The place filled by the Commissioner of Patents under the act of incorporation should naturally be filled by the Secretary of the Interior, being the head of an Executive Department, and the Secretary of Agriculture should be added as the head of an Executive Department created since the incorporation of the institution.

The amendment proposed by this bill is to strike out the words "the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, the Postmaster-General, the Attorney-General, the Commissioner of the Patent Office, and the governor of the District of Columbia, and such other persons as they may elect honorary members," and insert in lieu of the words stricken out "the heads of Executive Departments," so that section 5579 will read: "The President, the Vice-President, the Chief Justice, and the heads of Executive Departments are hereby constituted an establishment by the name of the Smithsonian Institution for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men, and by that name shall be known and have perpetual succession, with the powers, limitations, and restrictions hereinafter contained, and no other."

As the original act of incorporation named as one of the corporators the governor of the District of Columbia, which office no longer exists, and as there has been created since a court in the District of Columbia consisting of one chief justice and two associate justices, to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, who shall hold office during good behavior, it would seem to be consistent that the evident intention of the framers of the original act of incorporation to name some officer of the District as one of the corporators, your committee recommends that the bill be amended by adding after the words "Executive Departments," in the seventeenth line of section 5579, the words "and the chief justice of the court of appeals of the District of Columbia," and to strike out the word "and," in the same line, after the words "Chief Justice," so that the section will read:

SEC. 5579. The President, the Vice-President, the Chief Justice, the heads of the Executive Departments, and the chief justice of the court of appeals of the District of Columbia are hereby constituted an establishment by the name of the "Smithsonian Institution" for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men.

Section 5591 of the Revised Statutes is as follows:

The Regents are authorized to make such disposal of any other moneys which have accrued or shall hereafter accrue as interest upon the Smithsonian fund, not herein appropriated or not required for the purposes herein provided, as they shall deem best suited for the promotion of the purpose of the testator.

The amendment proposed by this bill is for the purpose of avoiding any possible construction of the statute as it now exists restricting

the right of the Regents of this Institution from holding property outside of the million of dollars mentioned in this section. The amendment is for the purpose of removing any reasonable doubt as to the power of the Smithsonian Institution to receive money or other property and hold the same for the promotion of the purposes of its incorporation.

The amendments proposed by this bill are recommended by the Regents of the Institution and have the approval of the Chief Justice. The additional amendment proposed to this bill, to add the name of the chief justice of the court of appeals of the District of Columbia, is suggested by the Chief Justice of the United States [Supreme] Court. The committee therefore recommends the passage of the bill with the amendment suggested.

Referred to House Calendar.

February 20, 1894—Senate.

MR. O. H. PLATT. I am directed by the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1460) to amend an act entitled "An act to establish the Smithsonian Institution for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men," to report it with an amendment and submit a report thereon. This is a measure which ought to be acted on as speedily as may be, but as I have made a written report I shall not ask to have the bill taken up until the report has been printed. I give notice that I shall call the bill up at an early day after the routine business of the morning hour.

The VICE-PRESIDENT (MR. A. E. STEVENSON). Meanwhile the bill will be placed on the Calendar.

March 5, 1894—Senate.

MR. O. H. PLATT. I ask the unanimous consent of the Senate to consider at this time the bill (S. 1460) to amend an act entitled "An act to establish the Smithsonian Institution for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men." The bill was reported by the Committee on the Judiciary, and I gave notice at the time I reported it that I should call it up at an early day. I was authorized by the committee to ask for its passage at that time.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary, with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the Revised Statutes, Title LXXIII, being a reenactment of "An act to establish the Smithsonian Institution for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men," approved August 10, 1846, be, and the same is hereby, amended so that section 5579 shall read as follows:

"SEC. 5579. That the President, the Vice-President, the Chief Justice, and the heads of Executive Departments are hereby constituted an establishment by the name of the Smithsonian Institution for the increase and diffusion of knowledge

among men, and by that name shall be known and have perpetual succession with the powers, limitations, and restrictions hereinafter contained, and no other."

And be further amended by striking out of section 5580 the words "the governor of the District of Columbia."

And be further amended by adding to section 5591 as follows:

"*Provided*, That this shall not operate as a limitation on the power of the Smithsonian Institution to receive money or other property by gift, bequest, or devise, and and to hold and dispose of the same in promotion of the purposes thereof."

The amendment was agreed to.

MR. WILKINSON CALL. I should be glad to hear the Senator from Connecticut explain the changes proposed to be made in the existing law and the purpose of them.

MR. PLATT. The first change is to substitute the "Secretary of the Interior" for the "Commissioner of Patents" among the corporators. The law now embraces all the heads of Departments except the Secretary of the Interior, and for that Department the Commissioner of Patents is named. It is thought that there should be no distinction between the Departments in that respect. That is all with regard to the first change.

The second proposition is to strike out from the present statutes "the governor of the District of Columbia." There is no such officer. The amendment is merely to perfect the law in that respect.

The third removes a possible doubt as to whether the Smithsonian Institution is authorized to receive bequests and gifts.

That is all there is to the bill.

MR. CALL. I shall make no objection to the passage of the bill, but I should like to suggest for the consideration of the Senate and of the committee from which this bill comes that there ought to be a scientific department of this Government. This great Institution should be under the charge of scientists who are directly connected with the great questions which are submitted to that Institution for examination.

It seems to me to be quite an anomaly that the extraordinary bequest of Mr. Smithson, which ought to be capable of so much beneficence and of such vast and extended influence should be set aside under the charge of Cabinet officers, never to receive any consideration and only to be treated in occasional notices in bills of appropriation.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to amend an act entitled 'An act to establish the Smithsonian Institution for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men,' being Title LXXIII of the Revised Statutes."

March 7, 1894—House.

S. 1460 ordered to lie on the table.

March 8, 1894—House.

The SPEAKER (Mr. CHARLES F. CRISP) laid before the House the bill (S. 1460).

Mr. SIMON P. WOLVERTON. I ask unanimous consent for the passage of this Senate bill in place of the bill (H. 5219) reported from the House Committee on the Judiciary on the same subject.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

Mr. ROBERT R. HITT. That bill is identically the same as the House bill, is it not?

Mr. WOLVERTON. Yes.

Mr. HITT. I have no objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The bill was passed.

H. 5219 ordered to lie on the table.

March 12, 1894.

Be it enacted, etc., That the Revised Statutes, title 73, being a re-enactment of "An act to establish the Smithsonian Institution for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men," approved August 10, 1846, be, and the same is hereby, amended so that section 5579 shall read as follows:

"SEC. 5579. That the President, the Vice-President, the Chief Justice, and the heads of the Executive Departments are hereby constituted an establishment by the name of the Smithsonian Institution for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men, and by that name shall be known and have perpetual succession with the powers, limitations, and restrictions hereinafter contained, and no other."

And be further amended by striking out of section 5580 the words "the governor of the District of Columbia."

And be further amended by adding to section 5591 as follows:

"*Provided*, That this shall not operate as a limitation on the power of the Smithsonian Institution to receive money or other property by gift, bequest, or devise, and to hold and dispose of the same in promotion of the purposes thereof."

(Stat., XXVIII, 41.)

DEPOSIT OF SECURITIES IN THE TREASURY VAULTS.

January 30, 1894.

January 30, 1894.

DEAR SIR: I venture to ask your interest, as a member of the Smithsonian Institution, in securing the deposit and safe-keeping in the Treasury vaults of certain bonds and securities belonging to the

Institution. I may add that they are of small bulk, and that it will not be necessary to have such frequent access to them as to give rise to any inconvenience.

In view of the fact that the Institution as constituted by law consists of the President and the highest officers of Government, it would appear proper that the securities referred to should be placed in a Government depository rather than with some private company.

May I ask, therefore, that if not inconsistent with the interests of the Department you will authorize the Treasurer of the United States to receive the securities referred to and deposit them in the Treasury vaults?

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

S. P. LANGLEY, *Secretary.*

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

February 1, 1894.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., February 1, 1894.

MR. S. P. LANGLEY,

Secretary Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th ultimo, in which you ask that the Treasurer of the United States be authorized to receive on special deposit certain bonds and securities belonging to the Smithsonian Institution, and to inform you that the letter has this day been referred to the Treasurer with the suggestion that, if he sees no objection thereto, the Institution be allowed to keep the papers mentioned in Vault No. 7 of the Treasurer's office. Accordingly please arrange with the Treasurer for the reception of the securities.

Respectfully yours,

W. E. CURTIS, *Acting Secretary.*

February 2, 1894.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE TREASURER,
Washington, D. C., February 2, 1894.

HON. S. P. LANGLEY,

Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution.

SIR: I have been authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury to receive and keep on deposit, in Vault No. 7 of the Treasury, certain bonds and securities belonging to the Smithsonian Institution.

As the Secretary authorizes the deposit subject to any objection I might make, I will accept it upon these conditions:

I will assume no responsibility in reference to it and it shall be wholly at your risk. The bonds and securities are to be placed in a convenient receptacle and securely locked, and the key kept in your possession.

If you desire any other person than yourself to inspect the bonds at any time, I will require a written request from you to that effect.

Respectfully yours,

D. N. MORGAN,
Treasurer United States.

PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS—SMITHSONIAN FUND.

February 8, 1894—House.

Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury (Mr. J. G. Carlisle) relative to permanent specific appropriations [bill (H. 2001), H. Mis. Doc. 86], urged that the laws should not be repealed providing for "permanent specific appropriations looking to the maintenance of institutions, or the manner of payment of compensation for certain official services, which, if it be the will of Congress to abandon, it were better to repeal the law creating them rather than to subject such institutions or officials to an equivocal existence or support, through the vicissitudes of annual legislation necessary to maintain them."

[Extract.]

Statement of appropriations for permanent specific objects during the fiscal years 1892 and 1893.

	1892.	1893.
Smithsonian Institution.....	\$44,481.36	\$54,180.00

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION.

March 5, 1894—Senate.

The VICE-PRESIDENT (Mr. A. E. STEVENSON) laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, transmitting the annual report of the American Historical Association for the year 1893, in accordance with the act of incorporation.

Mr. JOSEPH R. HAWLEY. Is the matter accompanying the report sufficient to make a large document? If so, it ought to be referred to the Committee on Printing. I see the size of the package.

Mr. FRANCIS M. COCKRELL. Let the communication be printed anyway, with the accompanying papers, and referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. GEORGE F. HOAR. The usual number?

Mr. HAWLEY. The usual number. Let them be printed and referred.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The communication, with the accompanying papers, will be referred to the Committee on Printing and ordered to be printed.

OWEN STATUE.

March 14, 1894—House.

Mr. ARTHUR H. TAYLOR, of Indiana, introduced bill (H. 6289) for the erection of a statue of the late Robert Dale Owen to be placed in the grounds of the Smithsonian Institution.

Referred to Committee on the Library.

January 17, 1895—Senate.

Mr. D. W. VOORHEES introduced bill (S. 2600):

Whereas Robert Dale Owen, then a Representative in Congress from the State of Indiana, on the 19th of December, 1845, introduced in the Twenty-ninth Congress a bill "to establish the Smithsonian Institution for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men," and in the face of strong opposition secured its substantial enactment April 29, 1846; and

Whereas he was appointed chairman of the first Board of Regents¹ of said Institution and devoted many years of his life to its organization and success: Therefore,

Be it enacted, etc., That the sum of \$20,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the erection on the grounds of the Smithsonian Institution, in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, under the direction of the Regents of the said Smithsonian Institution, a statue of the late Robert Dale Owen: *Provided, however,* That the expenditure of said money shall be made under and by direction of the Secretary of the Treasury; the sculptor to be designated by a commission consisting of the chairman of the Joint Committee on the Library of Congress, the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, and a representative chosen by the surviving members of the family of Robert Dale Owen; and said commission shall be governed in the choice of a sculptor by the merits of the models which may be submitted for their inspection.

Referred to Committee on the Library.

OBJECTS OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

March 19, 1894.

In answer to numerous inquiries the following supplementary circular, descriptive of the general character and work of the Institution, and making mention of the Hodgkins fund, was prepared and translated into French and German, and through the courtesy of the Department of State a number of copies were sent to several of the American embassies in Europe for their general use, in answering questions concerning the Smithsonian Institution:

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION, *Washington, ———, 189—.*

SIR: In answer to your inquiry I am authorized to furnish the following information:

The Smithsonian Institution was originally constituted by an act of the National Legislature, to administer a bequest made to the Government of the United States in the early years of the present century. The purpose of the bequest was declared to be "the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men," and its acceptance by

¹ Chairman of the Executive Committee not of the Board.

the nation is the only instance of such an action in its history. The Institution, then, occupies a peculiar relation to the Government. It is composed as follows:

MEMBERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

Presiding officer (*ex officio*): The President of the United States.
 Chancellor: The Chief Justice of the United States.
 The Vice-President of the United States.
 The Secretary of State.
 The Secretary of the Treasury.
 The Secretary of War.
 The Secretary of the Navy.
 The Postmaster-General.
 The Attorney-General.
 The Secretary of the Interior.
 The Secretary of Agriculture.

The high functionaries above-mentioned are its members *ex officio*, with the exception of the chancellor, who is elected. The law also creates a secretary of the above body, whom it calls "the Secretary of the Institution."

ADMINISTRATION.

The law further directs that the business of the Institution shall be managed by a Board of Regents, composed of the Vice-President and the Chief Justice of the United States, three Senators, three members of the House of Representatives, and six other eminent persons nominated by a joint resolution of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

The Secretary of the Institution is also the Secretary of the Board of Regents and their principal executive officer. His duties in this regard are analogous to those of a director. All correspondence should be addressed to him.

It will be observed that the immediate and primary object of the Smithsonian Institution, as above constituted, is to administer a certain fund, of which the United States has accepted the custody, for the especial purpose of "the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men," so that its purpose in its most general sense is not limited to the people of the United States of America, but extends to all mankind. This has been interpreted as indicating such a direction of the activities of the Institution as shall result—

(1) In the increase of knowledge by original investigation and study, either in science or literature.

(2) In the diffusion of this knowledge by publication, not only through the United States, but everywhere, and especially by promoting an interchange of thought among those prominent in learning among all nations, through its correspondents. These embrace institutions or societies conspicuous in art, science, or literature throughout the world.

Its publications are in three principal issues, namely, the Contributions to Knowledge, the Miscellaneous Collections, and the Annual Report. Numerous works are published annually by it under one of these forms and distributed to its principal correspondents, while there is also published, at the expense of the Government, an edition of the Report of the Board of Regents, containing an account of the operations of the Institution during each year, which is distributed throughout the country by the Congress.

The Institution has been authorized by law to deposit its original fund in the Treasury of the United States, and it has further been authorized to accept certain special bequests made by individuals, where these have been such as to promote its general purpose, "the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men." Thus, for

example, the Institution has accepted and administered a fund which, under the name of the donor, is called "the Hodgkins fund," and which is given for the especial purpose of "the increase and diffusion of more exact knowledge in regard to the nature and properties of atmospheric air in connection with the welfare of man." This fund is also deposited in the Treasury of the United States. Other donations have been received and are administered for other specific purposes.

The seat of the Institution is at Washington, but its activities reach throughout the world in various ways, and principally through the system of correspondence already referred to. The present number of correspondents is about 24,000, and by means of this system the Institution not only gives, but receives, communications from men of learning in all countries.

In this and other ways it has gathered at Washington a special library of books bearing upon the history of arts, sciences, discoveries, and inventions. The library now includes 300,000 titles, the greater proportion of which is, by permission of Congress, deposited in the same building and accessible with the National Library.

Besides the above activities, which are carried on with the special fund already referred to, of which the nation has consented to act as the guardian, there are certain bureaus or divisions of the Government which the Legislature has placed in its especial charge, and for the cost of which Congress has, at different times, made special appropriations. In this way it has placed under the charge of the Institution the United States National Museum, the Bureau of International Exchanges, the Bureau of Ethnology, the National Zoological Park, and the Astrophysical Observatory. These also are administered by the Secretary, under the direction of the Board of Regents. The present Secretary of the Institution is S. P. Langley, to whom all communications should be addressed, at Washington.

NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK—ENTRANCE TO PARK.

April 30, 1894—Senate.

Mr. WILLIAM M. STEWART proposed an amendment to sundry civil bill for 1895 (H. 5575):

For improving the Adams Mill road for a driveway into the Zoological Park from the entrance thereof, \$15,000.

Referred to Committee on Appropriations.

June 22, 1894—Senate.

Mr. I. G. HARRIS reported favorably amendment proposed by Mr. William M. Stewart to District of Columbia bill for 1895 (H. 5481):

* * * * *

For grading and macadamizing the Adams Mill road from Columbia road to the Zoological Park, \$3,000.

August 7, 1894.

District of Columbia act for 1895.

For opening entrance into Zoological Park, from Woodley Lane road, and opening driveway into Zoological Park, from said entrance along the west bank of Rock Creek, \$2,500, to be paid wholly from the revenues of the District of Columbia.

(Stat., XXVIII, 251.)

January 10, 1895—House.

Letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January 9, 1895.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the consideration of Congress, an estimate of appropriation submitted by the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, under date of the 7th instant, for the construction of a road from the Holt Mansion entrance, on Adams Mill road, into the National Zoological Park, to connect with the roads now in existence, including a bridge across Rock Creek, \$15,000.

Respectfully, yours,

C. S. HAMLIN, *Acting Secretary.*

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION,
Washington, D. C., January 7, 1895.

SIR: I have the honor to forward herewith an estimate for the sum of \$15,000, for the construction of a road in the National Zoological Park. It is desired that, if possible, this estimate be inserted in the "Act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, and for other purposes."

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

S. P. LANGLEY, *Secretary.*

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

National Zoological Park: For the construction of a road from the Holt Mansion entrance (on Adams Mill road) into the park, to connect with the roads now in existence, including a bridge across Rock Creek, \$15,000.

Referred to Committee on Appropriations.

February 25, 1895—Senate.

MR. I. G. HARRIS. On page 40 [of the sundry civil bill], after the legislation in respect to the Zoological Park, I move to insert, after line 21:

For continuing the entrance into the Zoological Park from Woodley Lane and opening driveway into the Zoological Park from said entrance along the west bank of Rock Creek, \$5,000, to be immediately available, which sum is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, one-half chargeable to the revenues of the District of Columbia.

I merely desire to state that the owners of the real estate have dedicated the land free of cost. The roadway is partially constructed and it requires, as I am informed by the District Commissioners, this appropriation to complete it.

Agreed to.

March 2, 1895.

Sundry civil act for 1896.

For continuing the entrance into the Zoological Park from Woodley Lane, and opening driveway into Zoological Park from said entrance

along the west bank of Rock Creek, \$5,000, to be immediately available, which sum is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, one-half chargeable to the revenues of the District of Columbia.

(Stat., XXVIII, 924.)

NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK—REPORT OF EXPENSES.

August 18, 1894.

The sundry civil act for 1895 provided that "hereafter a report in detail of the expenses on account of the National Zoological Park shall be made to Congress at the beginning of each regular session."

(Stat., XXVIII, 384.)

NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK—ESTIMATES.

December 4, 1893—House.

Estimates for 1895.

For continuing the construction of roads, walks, bridges, water-supply, sewerage, and drainage, and for grading, planting, and otherwise improving the grounds; for erecting and repairing buildings and inclosures; and for care, subsistence, transportation, and purchase of animals, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employees, and general incidental expenses not otherwise provided for, \$50,000.

(The Smithsonian Institution estimates for an increase in this item of \$25,000 over the present appropriation.)

February 8, 1894—House.

Deficiency estimates for 1894.

For repairs to the Holt mansion to make the same suitable for occupancy, and for office furniture:

To pay Devereux & Gaghan, plumbing and gas fitting	\$320.47
To pay Julius Lansburgh, chairs.....	14.00
To pay Barber & Ross, grates	46.00
To pay George Breitbarth, chairs.....	25.75
To pay A. Eberly's Sons, stoves	20.35
	<hr/>
	426.57

NOTE.—When the above liabilities were incurred it was supposed that they could be properly paid from the item for "miscellaneous expenditures." The property has been actually in use in the public service for two years past.

To reimburse the Smithsonian fund for assuming expenses of labor and materials for repairs urgently necessary for the preservation of the Holt mansion, including the following:

C. Burlew, concreting and pitching.....	\$60.48
Belt & Dyer, doors and moldings.....	37.11
H. C. Mounie, lathing and plastering.....	173.64
C. W. Dawes, carpentry	24.00

W. O. Stricker, carpentry.....	\$33. 00
Church & Stephenson, lumber	116. 22
O. L. Wolfsteiner & Co., skylight	55. 00
	<hr/>
	499. 45

NOTE.—The amount appropriated by Congress for repairs to the Holt mansion was expended before the roof was covered in, and upon the decision of the Comptroller that it could not be covered in from the item for "expenditures not otherwise provided for" the Smithsonian Institution advanced this sum from its private funds to prevent the destruction by the weather of what had already been done.

For amount necessary to pay the bill of V. Baldwin Johnson for coal furnished by him for the National Zoological Park, the certificate of inspection required by section 3811, Revised Statutes, being hereby waived, \$4.75.

NOTE.—This coal was delivered without being weighed and inspected by a bonded inspector. This was done through the ignorance of the dealer, and it was impossible to afterwards rectify the error, as the coal was consumed. It was weighed and inspected by the officers of the Park, and the account is known to be correct and just in all respects except in that of fulfilling the technical condition of being verified by a bonded inspector.

December 3, 1894—House.

Estimates for 1896.

For continuing the construction of roads, walks, bridges, water-supply, sewerage, and drainage, and for grading, planting, and otherwise improving the grounds; erecting and repairing buildings and inclosures; care, subsistence, transportation, and purchase of animals, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employees, and general incidental expenses not otherwise provided for, \$75,000.

January 28, 1895—House.

Deficiency estimates for 1895, etc.

For repairs to the Holt mansion to make the same suitable for occupancy, and for office furniture:

To pay Devereux & Gaghan, plumbing and gas fitting	\$320. 47
To pay Julius Lansburgh, chairs	14. 00
To pay Barber & Ross, grates	46. 00
To pay George Breitbarth, chairs.....	25. 75
To pay A. Eberly's Sons, stoves.....	20. 35
	<hr/>
	426. 57

NOTE.—When the above liabilities were incurred it was supposed that they could be properly paid from the item for "miscellaneous expenditures." The property has been actually in use in the public service for three years past.

To reimburse the Smithsonian fund for assuming the expenses of labor and materials for repairs urgently necessary for the preservation of the Holt mansion, including the following:

C. Burlew, concreting and pitching.....	\$60. 48
Belt & Dyer, doors and moldings.....	37. 11

H. C. Monnie, lathing and plastering.....	\$173. 64
C. W. Dawes, carpentry	24. 00
W. O. Stricker, carpentry.....	33. 00
Church & Stephenson, lumber	116. 22
O. L. Wolfsteiner & Co., skylight	55. 00
	<hr/> 499. 45

NOTE.—The amount appropriated by Congress for repairs to the Holt mansion was expended before the roof was covered in, and upon the decision of the Comptroller that it could not be covered in from the item for "expenditures not otherwise provided for" the Smithsonian Institution advanced this sum from its private funds to prevent the destruction by the weather of what had already been done.

NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK—APPROPRIATIONS.

February 3, 1894—House.

Mr. JOSEPH D. SAYERS, from Committee on Appropriations, submitted report (H. 348) on H. 5575 (sundry civil bill for 1895), which contained the following item:

	Appropriation for 1894.	Estimate for 1895.	Recommended for 1895.
Zoological Park	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000

August 18, 1894.

Sundry civil act for 1895.

For continuing the construction of roads, walks, bridges, water supply, sewerage, and drainage; and for grading, planting, and otherwise improving the grounds; erecting, and repairing buildings and inclosures for animals; and for administrative purposes, care, subsistence, and transportation of animals, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employees, and general incidental expenses not otherwise provided for, \$50,000; one-half of which sum shall be paid from the revenues of the District of Columbia and the other half from the Treasury of the United States; and hereafter a report in detail of the expenses on account of the National Zoological Park shall be made to Congress at the beginning of each regular session.

(Stat., XXVIII, 383.)

August 23, 1894.

Deficiency act for 1894, etc.

For amount necessary to pay the bill of V. Baldwin Johnson for coal furnished by him for the National Zoological Park, the certificate of inspection required by section 3711, Revised Statutes, being hereby waived, \$4.75.

(Stat., XXVIII, 430.)

March 2, 1895.

Sundry civil act for 1896.

For continuing the construction of roads, walks, bridges, water supply, sewerage, and drainage; and for grading, planting, and otherwise

improving the grounds; erecting, and repairing buildings and inclosures for animals; and for administrative purposes, care, subsistence, and transportation of animals, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employees, and general incidental expenses not otherwise provided for, \$55,000, one-half of which sum shall be paid from the revenues of the District of Columbia and the other half from the Treasury of the United States; for continuing the entrance into the Zoological Park from Woodley lane, and opening driveway into Zoological Park, from said entrance along the west bank of Rock Creek, \$5,000, to be immediately available, which sum is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, one-half chargeable to the revenues of the District of Columbia. And of the sum hereby appropriated \$5,000 shall be used toward the construction of a road from the Holt Mansion entrance (on Adams Mill road) into the park to connect with the roads now in existence, including a bridge across Rock Creek.

(Stat., XXVIII, 924.)

ACT PROVIDING FOR PUBLIC PRINTING AND BINDING AND THE DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

January 12, 1895.

The act for printing and distributing public documents provided that there should be for the Smithsonian Institution:

For foreign exchanges: House documents and reports, bound, 50 copies; Senate documents and reports, bound, 50 copies.

(Stat., XXVIII, 608.)

SEC. 58. Whenever printing not bearing a Congressional number shall be done for any department or officer of the Government, except confidential matter, blank forms, and circular letters not of a public character, or shall be done for use of Congressional committees, not of a confidential character, two copies shall be sent, unless withheld by order of the committee, by the Public Printer to the Senate and House libraries, respectively, and one copy each to the document rooms of the Senate and House, for reference; and these copies shall not be removed; and of all publications of the Executive Departments not intended for their especial use, but made for distribution, 500 copies shall be at once delivered to the superintendent of documents for distribution to designated depositories and State and Territorial libraries.

(Stat., XXVIII, 610.)

Bureau of Ethnology Report, 3,500 copies for the Bureau.

(Stat., XVIII, 613.)

Statutes at Large "of the present and each future session of Congress," pamphlet, 5 copies.

Statutes at Large, bound, 2 copies.

(Stat., XXVIII, 615.)

American Historical Association Report, for distribution by Association and Smithsonian Institution, 1,500 copies.

Smithsonian Institution and Museum Report, 7,000 copies, 2,000 of which for the Museum.

(Stat., XXVIII, 616.)

Congressional Record, bound, 2 copies; 1 for Museum.

(Stat., XXVIII, 618.)

Official Register, 4 copies.

(Stat., XXVIII, 619.)

No document or report to be illustrated or accompanied by maps shall be printed by the Public Printer until the illustrations or maps designed therefor shall be ready for publication; and no order for public printing shall be acted upon by the Public Printer after the expiration of one year, unless the entire copy and illustrations for the work shall have been furnished within that period: *Provided*, This section shall not apply to orders heretofore made for the printing of a series of volumes on one subject.

(Stat., XXVIII, 621.)

SEC. 90. The heads of Executive Departments, and such executive officers as are not connected with the departments, respectively, shall cause daily examination of the Congressional Record for the purpose of noting documents, reports, and other publications of interest to their departments, and shall cause an immediate order to be sent to the Public Printer for the number of copies of such publications required for official use, not to exceed, however, the number of bureaus in the department and divisions in the office of the head thereof. The Public Printer shall send to each executive department and to each executive office not connected with the departments, as soon as printed, five copies of all bills and resolutions, except the State Department, to which shall be sent ten copies of bills and resolutions. When the head of a department desires a greater number of any class of bills or resolutions for official use they shall be furnished by the Public Printer on requisition promptly made.

SEC. 94. No head of any executive department, or of any bureau, branch, or office of the Government, shall cause to be printed, nor shall the Public Printer print, any document or matter except that which is authorized by law and necessary to the public business; and executive officers, before transmitting their annual reports, shall carefully examine the same and all accompanying documents, and exclude therefrom all matter, including engravings, maps, drawings, and illustrations, except such as they shall certify in their letters transmitting such reports are necessary and relate entirely to the transaction of the public business.

(Stat., XXVIII, 623.)

SEC. 95. Heads of departments are authorized to exchange surplus documents for such other documents and books as may be required by them, when the same can be done to the advantage of the public service. (Stat., XXVIII, 623.)

APPROPRIATIONS—DEBATED.

January 23, 1895—House.

The sundry civil bill for 1896 being under consideration, the Clerk read:

National Zoological Park: For continuing the construction of roads, walks, bridges, water supply, sewerage, and drainage; and for grading, planting, and otherwise improving the grounds; erecting and repairing buildings and inclosures for animals; and for administrative purposes, care, subsistence, and transportation of animals, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employees, and general incidental expenses not otherwise provided for, \$55,000, one-half of which sum shall be paid from the revenues of the District of Columbia and the other half from the Treasury of the United States; a report in detail of the expenses on account of the National Zoological Park shall be made to Congress at the beginning of each regular session. And of the sum hereby appropriated \$5,000 shall be used toward the construction of a road from the Holt Mansion entrance (on Adams Mill road) into the park to connect with the roads now in existence, including a bridge across Rock Creek.

Mr. S. S. Cox. I should like very much to have an explanation from the chairman of the committee as to that clause which reads as follows:

And of the sum hereby appropriated \$5,000 shall be used toward the construction of a road from the Holt Mansion entrance (on Adams Mill road) into the park to connect with the roads now in existence, including a bridge across Rock Creek.

Mr. J. D. SAYERS. I will say, in answer to the gentleman, that the provision was put in in order to enable persons visiting the Zoological Park to have ingress by another road, the Connecticut avenue road, and not be confined to a single one. This gives the people two entrances and avenues instead of one.

Mr. Cox. Who gets the benefit of that provision?

Mr. SAYERS. The people of Washington. Nobody else gets it except the people of Washington and the people who come here, visitors to the park, and one-half of the amount is payable out of the District revenues.

The Clerk read:

North American ethnology: For continuing ethnological researches among the American Indians, under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employees, \$40,000, of which sum not exceeding \$1,000 may be used for rent of building.

Mr. WILLIAM P. HEPBURN. Mr. Chairman, I should like to ask the chairman of the committee if he can state what the total appropriations are for the Smithsonian Institution which are carried by this bill?

Mr. SAYERS. In a moment.

Mr. HEPBURN. I find that, in round numbers, the various para-
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graphs carry the following sums: \$9,000, \$55,000, \$143,000, \$12,000, \$13,000, \$4,000, \$17,000, \$40,000.

Mr. D. B. HENDERSON. The gentleman has practically answered his own question. I will say to my colleague [Mr. Hepburn] that in several of these items the appropriations ought to be larger than they are.

Mr. SAYERS. I will state to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. Hepburn] that the appropriations proper for the Smithsonian Institution are \$174,125. That is the amount carried by this bill.

Mr. HEPBURN. Now, what are the improper items?

Mr. SAYERS. There are no improper ones, but the Zoological Park, for instance, is now put under the charge of the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. The astrophysical observatory is also, and the international exchanges, and the North American ethnology, which latter item carries an appropriation of \$40,000.

Mr. HEPBURN. In all, they reach something near \$300,000, do they not?

Mr. SAYERS. Possibly about \$300,000.

WEIGHING COAL AND WOOD FOR PUBLIC SERVICE.

January 29, 1895—House.

Mr. ALEXANDER M. DOCKERY introduced bill (H. 8716):

That section 3711 of the Revised Statutes is amended, to take effect on and after July 1, 1895, to read as follows:

"Sec. 3711. It shall not be lawful for any officer or person in the civil, military, or naval service of the United States in the District of Columbia to purchase anthracite or bituminous coal or wood for the public service except on condition that the same shall, before delivery, be inspected and weighed or measured by some competent person to be appointed by the head of the Department or chief of the branch of the service for which the purchase is made, from among the persons authorized to be employed in such Department or branch of the service. The person so appointed shall ascertain that each ton of coal weighed by him shall consist of 2,240 pounds, and that each cord of wood to be so measured shall be of the standard measure of 128 cubic feet. Each load or parcel of wood or coal weighed and measured by him shall be accompanied by his certificate of the number of tons or pounds of coal and the number of cords or parts of cords of wood in each load or parcel."

Referred to Joint Commission of Congress to inquire into the status of laws organizing the Executive Departments.

February 1, 1895—Senate.

Mr. F. M. COCKRELL, from Joint Commission of Congress to inquire into the status of laws organizing the Executive Departments, submitted report (S. 865) on S. 2691 (same as H. 8716):

[Extract.]

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION,
Washington, D. C., January 21, 1895.

Hon. ALEX. M. DOCKERY,
Chairman Joint Commission of Congress, etc.,
House of Representatives, Washington.

SIR: I am in receipt of your letter of January 8, asking if the person who inspects fuel for the National Museum, under section 3711 of the Revised Statutes, holds any

other position under the Government. In reply I have to say that this duty has for several years been performed by the assistant superintendent of buildings in the National Museum, whose pay is at the rate of \$100 per month. During the last fiscal year the sum received for such inspections for the Museum amounted to \$77.36.

Yours, very respectfully,

S. P. LANGLEY, *Secretary.*

ARREARS OF BUSINESS IN PUBLIC OFFICES.

February 18, 1895—Senate.

Mr. F. M. COCKRELL, from Joint Commission of Congress to inquire into the status of laws organizing the Executive Departments, submitted report (S. 952):

The Joint Commission of Congress to inquire into the status of laws organizing the Executive Departments, etc., addressed a communication to the head of each of the Executive Departments and other establishments of the Government situated in the District of Columbia, as follows:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES UNITED STATES,
Washington, D. C., January 24, 1895.

SIR: I have the honor to request that you will, for the information of the Joint Commission of Congress to inquire into laws organizing the Executive Departments etc., send me at your earliest convenience a statement as to the condition of the business of the ———, showing whether any part of the same is in arrears, if so, in what offices or bureaus of the ——— such arrears exist, the extent thereof, and the reasons therefor.

Very respectfully,

ALEX. M. DOCKERY,
Chairman Joint Commission, etc.

In response to this request replies have been received from the various Departments and independent establishments of the Government, which, for the information of Congress, are submitted as an appendix herewith, together with the following synopsis thereof:

National Museum: One bureau and 4 divisions, one of which, the scientific staff, is in arrears.

Astrophysical Observatory: Up to date.

Bureau of Ethnology: Up to date.

Bureau of International Exchanges: Up to date.

Zoological Park: Up to date.

Smithsonian Institution.	Bureaus.	Divisions.	Arrears.
United States National Museum.....	1		
Scientific division.....		1	
Clerical division.....		1	
Preparators' division.....		1	
Buildings and labor.....		1	
Scientific staff; in arrears (reduction in appropriations for 1893).....			1
Astrophysical Observatory.....			
Bureau of Ethnology.....			
Bureau of International Exchanges.....			
Zoological Park.....			
Total, Smithsonian Institution.....	1	4	1

NATIONAL MUSEUM, SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION,
Washington, D. C., February 6, 1895.

SIR: In response to your letter of January 24, asking for a statement of the condition of business in the National Museum, and whether any part of the same is in arrears, I have the honor to say that all current work is and always has been kept promptly up to date, and that in no department can it be said that the work is in arrears, although to accomplish this result it has been necessary to ask many of the employees to work extra hours without compensation. I am speaking, of course, of the routine work of the Museum, which corresponds to the ordinary work of the Executive Departments.

The work of the scientific staff, which is engaged in the development of the Museum and in the utilization of its treasures for public instruction and for the advantage of educational institutions throughout the country, is not going ahead so rapidly as might be desired, owing to the fact that the reduction in the appropriations in 1893 made it necessary to considerably reduce the number of persons employed in this work, and also to the interruption caused by preparations for the great exposition at Chicago. It is going forward satisfactorily, however, though much more could be done if it were possible to employ a larger number of expert assistants. Help of this kind is especially needed to carry on more rapidly the separation of the duplicate specimens from the collections, and their identification and classification for the purpose of distributing them to public institutions in accordance with the authority granted by law, and also for purposes of exchange with museums in other countries.

I am, sir, yours, very respectfully,

S. P. LANGLEY, *Secretary.*

HON. ALEXANDER M. DOCKERY,
Chairman Joint Commission, etc., House of Representatives.

BONDS OF DISBURSING OFFICERS.

February 28, 1895—Senate.

MR. F. M. COCKRELL, from Joint Commission of Congress to inquire into the status of laws organizing the Executive Departments, submitted report (S. 1022) relative to the bonds of public officers.

* * * * *

Within the jurisdiction of Auditor for State and other Departments:

One bonded officer, Smithsonian Institution, \$25,000. (Under law 176, 3614 Rev. Stat.)

Special disbursing agent, Smithsonian Institution, \$5,000. (Under law 176, 3614 Rev. Stat.)

FIFTY-FOURTH CONGRESS, 1895-1897.

INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGES—ESTIMATES.

December 2, 1895—House.

Estimates for 1897.

For the expenses of the system of international exchanges between the United States and foreign countries, under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employees, \$23,000.

January 6, 1896—House.

Letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury (Doc. No. 114).

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

January 3, 1896.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the consideration of Congress, copy of a communication from the Secretary of State dated December 30, 1895, submitting an estimate of appropriation in the sum of \$2,000 to carry into effect the provisions of the convention between the United States of America, Belgium, Brazil, Italy, Portugal, Servia, and Spain, concluded at Brussels March 15, 1886, providing for the immediate exchange of public documents.

Respectfully, yours,

S. WIKE, *Acting Secretary.*

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, December 30, 1895.

SIR: I have the honor to bring to your attention copies of two notes from the Austro-Hungarian minister, dated April 3 and October 29, 1895, respectively. They relate to the request of his Government that the acts of Congress be sent directly to the House of Deputies instead of through the Smithsonian Institution.

Copies of these notes were sent to the Secretary of that Institution. The correspondence that ensued disclosed the fact that the want of an appropriation by Congress prevented that Institution from carrying out the provisions of the convention concluded at Brussels March 15, 1886, providing for the "immediate exchange of official journals, parliamentary annals, and documents."

In reply to a request from this Department as to the amount thought necessary to effect that object, I herewith inclose a copy of a letter of the 18th instant from Mr. S. P. Langley, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, fixing the amount at \$2,000, as heretofore recommended, and citing especially Senate Ex. Doc. No. 139, Fiftieth Congress, second session, a copy of which, for convenience of reference, I herewith inclose.

That document contains a proposed joint resolution to meet the object Mr. Langley has in view. The only suggested change therein is that in its last line the appropriation should read "be expended under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution," in order to conform to all other appropriations now made to that Institution.

I urge that this correspondence be brought to the attention of Congress to the end that an appropriation of \$2,000 may be made at the present session to enable the Smithsonian Institution to carry into

effect the convention of March 15, 1886, a copy of which will be found in Senate Ex. Doc. No. 139.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

RICHARD OLNEY.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

[Translation.]

IMPERIAL AND ROYAL AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LEGATION,

Washington, April 3, 1895.

MR. SECRETARY OF STATE:

In consequence of an understanding, as your excellency already knows, a reciprocal exchange of parliamentary acts and other official publications of Hungary takes place with those of the United States, and mainly by the method that the mutual shipments are delivered through the channel of the Smithsonian Institution.

Upon this basis the process of the mutual exchange of official publications was further carried out in the manner that the Smithsonian Institution addressed the shipments of books of the American Government, including Congressional documents, and collecting on delivery the transportation charges from the port of shipment to the place of destination, to the royal Hungarian president of the cabinet, by whom the contents of these shipments were distributed to the Hungarian legislature and the different ministries.

The Hungarian exchange was effected in the same manner, and the president of the royal Hungarian cabinet has always sent to the Smithsonian Institution the Hungarian parliamentary acts as well as the publications of the ministries and authorities, collecting on delivery the transportation charges from the port of shipment to the place of their destination.

On every occasion the Smithsonian Institution was advised from Budapest through the imperial and royal legation of the due arrival of the American shipments.

The president of the Hungarian House of Deputies deems it now more expedient respecting the mutual exchange of the parliamentary acts between the Hungarian House of Deputies and the Congress of the United States to adopt a direct intercourse, and already, in 1892, the above-named officer addressed the president of Congress in Washington and indeed since then has sent directly and free of charge to America the acts of the Hungarian House of Deputies.

As the acts of Congress have, nevertheless, until now reached the House of Deputies in Budapest in the former way—that is to say, by way of the Smithsonian Institution and the president of the royal Hungarian cabinet, the latter has requested that steps be taken to cause the acts of Congress, that have heretofore reached the Hungarian House of Deputies through the medium of the president of the cabinet,

to be sent henceforth directly, and likewise free of charges, to the House of Deputies.

I have the honor to inform your excellency hereof, with the request to be good enough to take the necessary steps to bring about this object and to advise me of the result.

I beg to add that, with respect to the other official American publications, no change in the existing mode of exchange with Hungary is contemplated.

Accept, etc.,

HENGELMÜLLER.

[Translation.]

IMPERIAL AND ROYAL AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LEGATION,
Washington, October 29, 1895.

MR. SECRETARY OF STATE:

In your predecessor's note of May 16 last, No. 28, in answer to my communication of April 3 last, No. 709, regarding the direct reciprocal exchange of legislative documents and other official Hungarian publications with those of the United States, he was good enough to state that the request of the president of the Hungarian Reichstag had been given immediate attention by the competent authority, and that a full reply would subsequently follow.

In compliance with recent instructions, I beg to call your excellency's attention to this subject, with the request to apprise me as to the decision since reached.

Accept, etc.,

HENGELMÜLLER.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION,
Washington, December 18, 1895.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of December 11, 1895, referring to the request of the Austro-Hungarian minister that the acts of Congress be sent directly to the House of Deputies instead of through the Smithsonian Institution, and inquiring what appropriation by Congress is considered necessary for carrying out a convention concluded at Brussels March 15, 1886, providing for the "immediate exchange of official journals, parliamentary annals, and documents."

The object of the convention being the prompt interchange of the proceedings of the legislative bodies of the respective countries adhering thereto, it becomes necessary that a sufficient number of copies of the documents in question be promptly furnished to the exchange bureau, and that an appropriation be made to meet the additional clerical service and postage that will be required for the immediate dispatch of these documents. The amount of the appropriation, as far as it is possible to estimate for an untried service, I should place at \$2,000.

England, France, Germany, and Austria did not adhere to the con-

vention, but I am inclined to believe that these countries would enter into a special agreement to exchange their parliamentary documents with the United States, so that it is desirable that at least twelve sets of documents be made available for distribution.

I beg leave to inclose herewith a copy of my letter of February 26, 1889, addressed to the Department of State, together with a copy of the convention especially mentioned. I would also refer you to Senate Ex. Doc. No. 139, Fiftieth Congress, second session, and to joint resolution No. 49 (Report No. 327), Fifty-first Congress, first session. This joint resolution passed the Senate on January 22, 1890, but it was not acted upon by the House of Representatives.

Should you see fit to bring this matter again before Congress I would suggest no change in the form of the proposed legislation, except that in the last line of the joint resolution the appropriation should be "expended under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution," in order to conform to all other appropriations now made to the Institution.

In conclusion, permit me to express my appreciation of your interest in this matter. Though no formal action appears to have been taken by the Governments adhering to the treaty, a full compliance with its terms would undoubtedly be of advantage to this country, and in any event it seems to be most desirable that our own country should comply strictly with the terms of its agreement.

I have the honor to be, sir,

S. P. LANGLEY, *Secretary*.

Hon. RICHARD OLNEY,
Secretary of State.

Resolved, etc., That for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of the convention between the United States of America, Belgium, Brazil, Italy, Portugal, Servia, and Spain, concluded at Brussels March 15, 1886, and ratified by the President July 19, 1888, the Public Printer is hereby authorized to supply to the international exchange office, with due promptness, a sufficient number of public documents; and that, to meet the additional expense entailed for clerk hire and postage, the sum of \$2,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution.

EXCHANGE (IMMEDIATE) OF OFFICIAL JOURNALS, ETC.

Convention between the United States of America, Belgium, Brazil, Italy, Portugal, Servia, and Spain for the immediate exchange of the official journals, parliamentary annals, and documents. Concluded at Brussels March 15, 1886. Ratification advised by the Senate June 18, 1888. Ratified by the President July 19, 1888. Ratifications exchanged January 14, 1889. Proclaimed January 15, 1889.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a convention to assure the immediate exchange of the official journal, as well as of the parliamentary annals and documents of the States adhering thereto was concluded and signed at Brussels, Belgium, on the 15th day of March, 1886, by

the Plenipotentiaries of the United States of America, Belgium, Brazil, Italy, Portugal and the Algarves, Servia, and Spain, which Convention, being in the French language, is word for word as follows:

[Translation.]

Le Président des Etats-Unis d'Amérique, Sa Majesté le Roi des Belges, Sa Majesté l'Empereur du Brésil, Sa Majesté la Reine Régente d'Espagne, Sa Majesté le Roi d'Italie, Sa Majesté le Roi de Portugal et des Algarves, Sa Majesté le Roi de Serbie, désirant assurer l'échange immédiat du journal officiel ainsi que des annales et des documents parlementaires de leurs Etats respectifs ont nommé pour leurs Plénipotentiaires, savoir:

Le Président des Etats-Unis d'Amérique, Mr. Lambert Tree, Ministre Résident des Etats-Unis d'Amérique à Bruxelles,

Sa Majesté le Roi des Belges, Mr. le Prince de Caraman, son Ministre des Affaires Etrangères, et Mr. le Chevalier de Moreau, son Ministre de l'Agriculture, de l'Industrie & des Travaux Publics,

Sa Majesté l'Empereur du Brésil, Mr. le Comte de Villeneuve, Son Envoyé Extraordinaire & Ministre Plénipotentiaire près Sa Majesté le Roi des Belges,

Sa Majesté la Reine Régente d'Espagne, Mr. de Tavira, Chargé d'Affaires ad interim d'Espagne à Bruxelles,

Sa Majesté le Roi d'Italie, Mr. le Marquis Maffei, Son Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire près Sa Majesté le Roi des Belges,

Sa Majesté le Roi de Portugal et des Algarves, le Baron de Sant' Anna, Envoyé Extraordinaire & Ministre Plénipotentiaire de Sa Majesté Très-Fidèle,

Sa Majesté le Roi de Serbie, Mr. Marinovitch, Son Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire près Sa Majesté le Roi des Belges,

Lesquels, après s'être communiqué leurs pleins pouvoirs, trouvés en bonne & due forme, sont convenus des Articles suivants:

ARTICLE I.

Indépendamment des obligations qui résultent de l'Article 2 de la Convention générale de ce jour, relative à l'échange

The President of the United States of America, His Majesty the King of the Belgians, His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, Her Majesty the Queen Regent of Spain, his Majesty the King of Italy, His Majesty the King of Portugal and of the Algarves, His Majesty the King of Servia, desiring to assure the immediate exchange of the Official Journal as well as of the parliamentary Annals and Documents of their respective States, have named as their Plenipotentiaries, to wit:

The President of the United States of America, Mr. Lambert Tree, Minister Resident of the United States of America at Brussels,

His Majesty the King of the Belgians, The Prince de Caraman, His Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the Chevalier de Moreau, His Minister of Agriculture, Industry and Public Works,

His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, The Count de Villeneuve, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near His Majesty the King of the Belgians,

Her Majesty the Queen Regent of Spain, Mr. de Tavira, Chargé d'Affaires, ad interim, of Spain at Brussels,

His Majesty the King of Italy, The Marquis Maffei, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near His Majesty the King of the Belgians,

His Majesty the King of Portugal and of the Algarves, the Baron de Sant' Anna, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Very Faithful Majesty,

His Majesty the King of Servia, Mr. Marinovitch, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near His Majesty the King of the Belgians,

Who, after having communicated between themselves their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following Articles:

ARTICLE I.

Independently of the obligations which result from Article 2 of the General Convention of this day, relative to the ex-

des documents officiels et des publications scientifiques et littéraires, les Gouvernements respectifs s'engagent à faire expédier aux chambres législatives de chaque Etat contractant, au fur & à mesure de leur publication, un exemplaire du journal officiel, ainsi que des annales & des documents parlementaires livrés à la publicité.

ARTICLE II.

Les Etats qui n'ont pas pris part à la présente Convention sont admis à y adhérer sur leur demande.

Cette adhésion sera notifiée, par la voie diplomatique au Gouvernement belge et par ce Gouvernement à tous les autres Etats Signataires.

ARTICLE III.

La présente Convention sera ratifiée et les ratifications seront échangées à Bruxelles aussitôt que faire se pourra. Elle est conclue pour dix ans, à partir du jour de l'échange des ratifications et elle continuera à subsister au delà de ce délai tant que l'un des Gouvernements n'aura pas déclaré six mois à l'avance qu'il y renonce.

En foi de quoi, les Plénipotentiaires respectifs l'ont signée et y ont apposé leurs cachets.

Fait à Bruxelles en sept exemplaires, le 15 Mars, 1886.

[SEAL] LAMBERT TREE
[SEAL] PR. DE CARAMAN
[SEAL] CH'V'LIER D. MOREAU
[SEAL] DE VILLENEUVE
[SEAL] JOSÉ MA. DE TAVIRA
[SEAL] MAFFEI
[SEAL] B'ON DE SANT' ANNA
[SEAL] J. MARINOVITCH.

change of official documents and of scientific and literary publications, the respective Governments undertake to have transmitted to the legislative chambers of each contracting State, as fast as their publication, a copy of the Official Journal, as well as of the parliamentary Annals and Documents, which are given publicity.

ARTICLE II.

The States which have not taken part in the present Convention are admitted to adhere thereto on their request.

This adhesion will be notified diplomatically to the Belgian Government, and by that Government to all the other signatory States.

ARTICLE III.

The present Convention will be ratified and the ratifications will be exchanged at Brussels as soon as practicable. It is concluded for ten years from the day of the exchange of the ratifications and it will remain in force beyond that time, so long as one of the Governments shall not have declared six months in advance that it renounces it.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed it, and have thereunto affixed their seals.

Done at Brussels, in seven copies the 15th of March, 1886.

[L. S.] LAMBERT TREE
[L. S.] PR. DE CARAMAN
[L. S.] CH'V'LIER D. MOREAU
[L. S.] OTE. DE VILLENEUVE
[L. S.] JOSÉ MA. DE TAVIRA
[L. S.] MAFFEI
[L. S.] B'ON DE SANT' ANNA
[L. S.] J. MARINOVITCH

And whereas the Plenipotentiary of the United States of America did, on the 17th day of November, 1888, deposit the President's ratification of the said Convention with His Excellency the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Belgium, for delivery to the Plenipotentiaries of the other signatory States, on the occasion of their re-assembling to exchange the ratifications of the said Convention;

And whereas the Plenipotentiaries of the several Contracting Parties did, on the 14th day of January, 1889, exchange the ratifications of the said Convention:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States of America, have caused the said Convention to be made public, to the end that the same and every article and clause thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this 15th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and thirteenth.

[SEAL.]

GROVER CLEVELAND.

By the President:

T. F. BAYARD,

Secretary of State.

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

December 7, 1896—House.

Estimates for 1898.

For the expenses of the system of international exchanges between the United States and foreign countries, under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employees, \$23,000.

NOTE.—An appropriation of \$19,000 is now made to the Smithsonian Institution for international exchanges. The present estimate of \$23,000 is intended to improve the facilities for prompt delivery of exchange packages and to provide for the fulfillment of the Brussels treaty, concluded March 15, 1886, and proclaimed January 15, 1889, providing for the immediate exchange of parliamentary documents, an appropriation of \$2,000 for which was recommended in a letter from the Secretary of State to the Secretary of the Treasury, embodied in H. Doc. No. 114, Fifty-fourth Congress, first session, but which has not been made effective.

Patent Office: Foreign exchanges, and transporting patents and other publications, \$2,000.

NOTE.—By the act of July 31, 1886, the appropriation for the Scientific Library and for expense of transporting publications of patents to foreign governments were consolidated. Prior to this \$3,000 was appropriated for the library and \$2,000 for transportation expenses, but under this act only \$3,000 was appropriated for both purposes. The appropriation for each should be distinct and separate. The Patent Office is frequently compelled to decline valuable foreign exchanges because of insufficient appropriation to pay transportation. Many of these foreign publications would be of great value in the examination of pending applications, and the necessary funds should be furnished this office to enable it to accept such of these foreign exchanges as are required for its work.

INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGES—APPROPRIATIONS.

May 28, 1896.

Legislative, executive, and judicial act for 1897.

Library of Congress: For * * * 8 [assistant librarians] at \$1,400 each, one of whom shall be in charge of international exchanges.

For expenses of exchanging public documents for the publications of foreign governments, \$1,500.

[This pays one clerk at \$900 and one clerk at \$600.]

(Stat., XXIX, 146.)

Naval Observatory: For repairs [etc.], freight (including transmis-

sion of public documents through the Smithsonian exchange), foreign postage, and expressage, * * * and all contingent expenses, \$2,500.

(Stat., XXIX, 166.)

Patent Office: For purchase of professional and scientific books and expenses of transporting publications of patents issued by the Patent Office to foreign governments, \$2,000.

(Stat., XXIX, 170.)

June 11, 1896.

Sundry civil act for 1897.

For expenses of the system of international exchanges between the United States and foreign countries, under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employees, \$19,000.

(Stat., XXIX, 425.)

Geological Survey: For the purchase of necessary books for the library, and the payment for the transmission of public documents through the Smithsonian exchange, \$2,000.

(Stat., XXIX, 436.)

War Department: For the transportation of reports and maps to foreign countries through the Smithsonian Institution, \$100.

(Stat., XXIX, 444.)

February 19, 1897.

Legislative, executive, and judicial act for 1898.

Library of Congress: For expenses of exchanging public documents for the publications of foreign governments, \$1,500.

[This pays one clerk at \$900 and one clerk at \$600.]

(Stat., XXIX, 545.)

Naval Observatory: For repairs to buildings, fixtures, * * * freight (including transmission of public documents through the Smithsonian exchange), foreign postage, and expressage, * * * and all contingent expenses, \$2,500.

(Stat., XXIX, 565.)

Patent Office: For purchase of professional and scientific books and expenses of transporting publications of patents issued by the Patent Office to foreign governments, \$3,000.

(Stat., XXIX, 569.)

BUREAU OF AMERICAN ETHNOLOGY—ESTIMATES.

December 2, 1895—House.

Estimates for 1897.

For continuing ethnological researches among the American Indians, under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employees, of which sum not exceeding \$1,000 may be used for rent of building, \$50,000.

December 7, 1896—House.

Estimates for 1898.

For continuing ethnological researches among the American Indians, under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employees, of which sum not exceeding \$1,000 may be used for rent of building, \$50,000.

NOTE.—Attention is called to the title of the appropriation which is changed from North American Ethnology to American Ethnology to make the title conform to the law.

BUREAU OF AMERICAN ETHNOLOGY—APPROPRIATIONS.

June 8, 1896.

Deficiency act for 1896, etc.

North American Ethnology, Smithsonian Institution, \$4.77.
[To cover claims reported in House Document 322, Fifty-fourth Congress, first session.]
(Stat., XXIX, 307.)

June 11, 1896.

Sundry civil act for 1897.

For continuing ethnological researches among the American Indians, under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employees, \$45,000, of which sum not exceeding \$1,000 may be used for rent of building.

(Stat., XXIX, 425.)

ASTROPHYSICAL OBSERVATORY—ESTIMATES.

December 2, 1895—House.

Estimates for 1897.

For the maintenance of Astrophysical Observatory, under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution, including salaries of assistants, apparatus, and miscellaneous expenses, \$10,000.

December 7, 1896—House.

Estimates for 1898.

For the maintenance of Astrophysical Observatory, under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution, including salaries of assistants, apparatus, and miscellaneous expenses, \$10,000.

NOTE.—An Astrophysical Observatory has been established under the Smithsonian Institution, where investigations of economic as well as scientific value are now carried on. They are among the newest and most important developments of astrophysics; they are not provided for by any other observatory in this country, and are of such interest that every considerable civilized government, notably those of France and Germany, has organized such establishments in addition to, and independent of, the observatories devoted to older processes of astronomy.

ASTROPHYSICAL OBSERVATORY—APPROPRIATIONS.

June 11, 1896.

Sundry civil act for 1897.

For maintenance of Astrophysical Observatory, under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution, including salaries of assistants, apparatus, and miscellaneous expenses, \$10,000.

(Stat., XXIX, 425.)

SMITHSONIAN DEPOSIT IN LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

December 3, 1895—Senate.

The Special Report of the Librarian of Congress (Doc. No. 7), included this item:

The great scientific library of the Smithsonian Institution, deposited in the Congressional Library by the act of 1866, can be accommodated in the stack room already shelved in the eastern part of the Library building. This collection is rich in the serial publications of scientific and literary societies in all parts of the world, many of which are now out of print and unattainable.

OWEN STATUE.

December 4, 1895—Senate.

Mr. D. W. VOORHEES introduced bill (S. 419). Same as S. 2600, introduced by Mr. VOORHEES January 17, 1895.¹

Referred to Committee on the Library.

December 16, 1895—House.

Mr. JAMES A. HEMENWAY introduced bill (H. 1711). Same as S. 419.

Referred to Committee on the Library.

UNIVERSITY OF AMERICA.

December 6, 1895—House.

Mr. EUGENE J. HAINER introduced bill (H. 804), to establish a national university under the name of the "University of America,"

¹ See p. 1688.

the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution to be ex officio a member of a board of twenty regents.

Referred to Committee on Education.

December 19, 1895—Senate.

Mr. JOHN M. THURSTON introduced bill (S. 1086), for a national university.

Referred to Committee on Education and Labor.

December 20, 1895—Senate.

Mr. JAMES H. KYLE introduced bill (S. 1132) for a national university.

Referred to Committee on University of United States.

January 28, 1896—Senate.

S. 1086 referred to Committee on University of United States.

NATIONAL MUSEUM—NEW BUILDING.

December 10, 1895—Senate.

Mr. J. S. MORRILL introduced bill (S. 698):

That for an additional fireproof building for the use of the National Museum, 300 feet square, with two stories and a basement, to be erected under the direction of the Architect of the Capitol, with the approval of the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, in harmony with the present National Museum building, on the southwestern portion of the grounds of the Smithsonian Institution, there shall be appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$250,000; said building to be placed west of the Smithsonian Institution, leaving a roadway between it and the latter of not less than 50 feet, with its north front on a line with the south face of the Agricultural Department and of the Smithsonian Institution, and constructed, as far as practicable, after proper advertisement, by contract or contracts approved by the Secretary of the Treasury and awarded to the lowest responsible bidder; and all expenditures for the purpose herein mentioned shall be audited by the proper officers of the Treasury Department.

Referred to Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

February 27, 1896—Senate.

Mr. J. S. MORRILL reported an amendment to bill (S. 698):

That for an additional fireproof building for the use of the National Museum, 300 feet square, with two stories and a basement, to be erected under the direction of Bernard R. Green, with the approval of the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, in harmony with the present National Museum building, on the southwestern portion of the grounds of the Smithsonian Institution, there shall be appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$250,000; said building to be placed west of the Smithsonian Institution, leaving a roadway between it and the latter of not less than 50 feet, with its north front on a line with the south face of the Agricultural Department and of the Smithsonian Institution, and constructed as far as practicable, after proper advertisement, by contract or contracts, approved by the Secretary of the Treasury and awarded to the lowest responsible bidder; and all expenditures for the purpose herein mentioned shall be audited by the proper officers of the Treasury Department.

Ordered to lie on the table.

March 23, 1896—Senate.

Mr. J. S. MORRILL, from Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, submitted report (S. 540) on S. 698:

The following extract is taken from the last annual report of Mr. S. P. Langley, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution:

In my last annual statement I pointed out three conditions which are operating to seriously retard the growth of the National Museum: First, the lack of space for the installation of objects which should be placed on exhibition; second, the unsymmetrical growth of the collections; and third, the fact that the storage of collections in the wooden sheds south of the Smithsonian building, as well as in the basement of the building itself, is most undesirable and dangerous. The sum of \$900, allowed for 1896, will be necessarily expended in the rental of shop and storage room in place of the "Armory building." The actually dangerous wooden sheds must therefore remain occupied until a sum of money is provided which will enable me to discontinue their use altogether by renting other quarters, removed entirely from proximity to the Smithsonian building.

The problem of even providing shelter of any kind for the vast amount of material daily received from persons interested in the growth and work of the Museum still remains unsolved. The Institution is placed in an embarrassing position. It has been designated by law as the only depository of collections offered to, or made under the auspices of, the Government, and can not, under the law, refuse to receive them. The fact remains, however, that when accepted there is no suitable place in which to store them, and no space in the Museum building to exhibit such of the objects as should properly be shown to the public. As I have already pointed out, there is probably no museum in the world in which so small a proportion of the objects worthy of exhibition is visible to the public, or in which the objects exhibited are crowded together so closely. It is now more true than ever that if another museum building as large as the present one were provided it could be at once filled with specimens already on hand.

Dr. G. Brown Goode, assistant secretary in charge, has furnished, at the request of the committee, the following details and statistical information:

The Smithsonian Institution is the custodian of the National Museum, which is the only lawful place of deposit of "all objects of art and of foreign and curious research, and all objects of natural history, plants, and geological and mineralogical specimens belonging to the United States." The nucleus of the collections consists of the specimens brought home by the Wilkes and other exploring expeditions, but for many years the Museum was supported entirely at the expense of the Smithsonian fund, and a considerable portion of the collections is the property of the Institution.

Professor Huxley defines a museum as "a consultative library of objects." The National Museum is such a consultative library, and it is a great deal more. It is an agency for the instruction of the people of the whole country, and it keeps in mind the needs of persons whose lives are not occupied in the study of science, as well as those of the professional investigator and teacher.

Its benefits are extended without cost or reserve to hundreds of

thousands of visitors from all parts of the United States, who pass through its doors each year, as is shown in the following table:

Number of visitors since 1881.

Year.	New building.	Old building.	Total.
1881.....	150,000	100,000	250,000
1882.....	167,455	152,744	320,199
1883.....	202,188	104,823	307,011
1884 (half year).....	97,661	41,565	139,226
1884-85.....	α 205,026	102,093	307,119
1885-86.....	174,225	88,960	263,185
1886-87.....	216,562	98,552	315,114
1887-88.....	249,665	102,863	352,528
1888-89.....	α 374,843	149,618	524,461
1889-90.....	274,324	120,894	395,218
1890-91.....	286,426	111,669	398,095
1891-92.....	269,825	114,817	384,642
1892-93.....	α 319,980	174,188	494,118
1893-94.....	195,748	103,910	299,658
1894-95.....	196,375	109,847	306,222
	3,380,253	1,676,543	5,056,796

α Years of Presidential inaugurations.

It is also accessory to public education through the distribution of the duplicate specimens in the Museum, which are made up into sets, accurately named, and given to public institutions in all parts of the country.

The history of the Museum is divided into three periods: First, that from the foundation of the Smithsonian Institution to 1857, during which time specimens were collected purely and solely to serve as materials for research, no special effort having been made to publicly exhibit them or to utilize them except as a foundation for scientific description and theory. Second, the period from 1857, when the Institution assumed the custody of the "National Cabinet of Curiosities," to 1876. During this period the Museum became a place of deposit for scientific material which had already been studied, this material, so far as practicable, being exhibited to the public, and thus made to serve an educational purpose. Third, the present period, beginning in the year 1876, during which the Museum has entered upon a career of active work in gathering collections and exhibiting them on account of their educational value.

During the first period the main object of the Museum was scientific research; in the second the establishment became a museum of record as well as of research; while in the third period there is growing up also the idea of public education.

The three ideas, record, research, and education, cooperative and mutually helpful as they are, are essential to the development of

every great museum. The National Museum endeavors to promote them all.

It is a museum of record, in which are preserved the material foundations of an enormous amount of scientific knowledge, the types of numerous past investigations. This is especially the case with those materials that have served as a foundation for the reports upon the resources of the United States.

It is a museum of research, which aims to make its contents serve in the highest degree as a stimulus to inquiry and a foundation for scientific investigation. Research is necessary in order to identify and group the objects in the most philosophical and instructive relations, and its officers are therefore selected for their ability as investigators, as well as their trustworthiness as custodians.

It is an educational museum, through its policy of illustrating by specimens every kind of natural object and every manifestation of human thought and activity, of displaying descriptive labels adapted to the popular mind, and of distributing its publications and its named series of duplicates.

The collections are installed, in part, in the Smithsonian building and, in part, in the large building adjacent, covering $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres of ground, which was erected in 1881 to afford temporary accommodations for the overflow until such time as an adequate new building could be constructed.

The following table shows the number of specimens in the various departments of the Museum June 30, 1894, and June 30, 1895:

Department.	1894.	1895.
Arts and industries:		
Materia medica	6,817	6,322
Foods	1,111	1,114
Textiles	3,306	3,308
Fisheries	10,080	10,080
Animal products	3,028	3,028
Graphic arts	1,704	1,774
Forestry	726	749
Transportation and engineering	1,793	1,799
Naval architecture	802	802
Historical collections	29,998	30,296
Musical instruments	1,219	1,300
Modern pottery, porcelain, bronzes, etc	3,583	3,597
Paints and dyes	197	197
Physical apparatus	366	366
Oils and gums	1,112	1,112
Chemical products		
Domestic animals	162	203
Ethnology	423,000	425,642
American aboriginal pottery	33,293	33,368
Oriental antiquities and religious ceremonials	4,145	4,316
Prehistoric anthropology	153,424	203,520
Mammals (skins and alcohols)	12,948	14,432

Department.	1894.	1895.
Birds.....	a 73,325	78,824
Birds' eggs and nests.....	58,041	60,064
Reptiles and batrachians.....	34,215	35,308
Fishes.....	125,000	131,000
Vertebrate fossils.....	1,595	1,660
Mollusks (including Cenozoic fossils).....	510,256	524,388
Insects.....	610,000	623,000
Marine invertebrates.....	520,000	522,378
Helminthological collection.....		106
Comparative anatomy:		
Osteology.....	14,828	15,078
Anatomy.....		
Paleozoic fossils.....	95,631	305,451
Mesozoic fossils.....	89,493	
Fossil plants.....	113,685	
Recent plants.....	252,111	260,008
Minerals.....	b 25,431	26,484
Geology.....	c 63,606	66,846
Total.....	3,279,581	3,406,920

a No estimate of the number of specimens in the duplicate series can be given at this time.

b In addition there is a large quantity of material in storage.

c These figures include the duplicates, which are estimated at 12,000.

The intrinsic value of such collections as these can not well be expressed in figures. There are single specimens worth hundreds, others worth thousands, of dollars, and still others which are unique and priceless. Many series of specimens which owe their value to their completeness and to the labor which has been expended on them can not be replaced at any price. The collections at a forced sale would realize more than has been expended on them, and a fair appraisal of their value would amount to several millions of dollars.

In the direct purchase of specimens but little money has been spent, less, perhaps, in fifty years than either France, England, Germany, or Austria expends in a single year on similar objects. The entire Museum is the outgrowth of Government expeditions and expositions, and of the gifts prompted by the generosity of the American people.

If there were more space it would be possible to devote a special hall to the collections illustrating the life of the races of the far North—the Eskimos and their kin. A large hall might be filled with the wonderful groups of models of the races of mankind, and particularly of the different tribes of the North American Indians, clothed in their characteristic costumes and engaged in the arts and occupations peculiar to each. These groups are recognized in Europe as having no equal, and are now temporarily placed in the lecture room and in various out-of-the-way corners, where their effect and usefulness are largely lost. No other museum in the world has such rich material in this field, but at present only a small number of exhibition cases can be

devoted to them, and the remainder of the material is stowed away in drawers and packing boxes.

The magnificent mounted groups of the larger animals of America, unsurpassed by anything of the kind in the world, are now so crowded together in the midst of other collections that they are scarcely visible, and some of which are packed away.

A considerable portion of the collection of the great fossil vertebrate animals of North America, of which there is a magnificent series, is now stored in the basement of the museum at Yale College for lack of room to receive it here, although it is much needed by the geologists of the Geological Survey for purposes of study.

Another hall is needed which might well be devoted to economic geology, illustrating the wonderful material wealth of our country and its utilization; and still another is needed to illustrate the material resources of the country, classified by States. With the present accommodations the materials and ores of each State are confined to one or two small cases. A hall of proper extent, arranged upon this geographical plan, would be one of the most impressive displays of the kind to be seen anywhere in the world.

The building devoted especially to the Museum was erected after the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia, as a temporary accommodation for the collections given to the United States by the foreign governments and private exhibitors represented on that occasion. It is the cheapest public building of a permanent character ever erected, having cost only \$2.25 a square foot of floor space available for exhibition. The museum buildings in Central Park, New York, have cost from \$30 to \$40 a square foot.

The building in Washington has served a good purpose, but is deficient in one of the most important particulars; it has no cellars whatever, and very little provision for workshops and laboratories. In consequence of this it has been necessary to use all kinds of devices for storing material which can not be exhibited in the exhibition halls in the bases under the exhibition cases, in small recesses, so ingeniously contrived that their presence is not suspected. It has been necessary to do this, but the result has been to still further increase the crowded condition.

Another disagreeable result is that much noisy work has to be done in the Museum halls in spaces shut off from the public by screens, and that when preparations for exhibitions or unpacking are going on, not only are a portion of the collections closed to the public, but there is a constant and unpleasant noise of hammers.

A temporary relief was secured some years ago by placing the great herbarium, one of the most important collections of American plants in the world, in the custody of the Agricultural Department; but last year the Secretary of Agriculture found himself unable to longer give

these collections houseroom; and since the building in which they were kept is not fireproof, and the destruction of the collection would be an incalculable loss to science, there was nothing to do but to receive this, and up to the present time a considerable portion of the collection still remains in danger of destruction by fire, at the Department of Agriculture.

There is also a large amount of other material which ought to be arranged for public exhibition in a fireproof building which is now in the inflammable wooden structure adjoining the Department of Agriculture, and which the Secretary is desirous of transferring if accommodation can be found for it.

All the collections of the Geological Survey are stored in this building, and a considerable number of the scientific experts employed by the Survey have office room and accommodations to enable them to study in the Museum building. These accommodations have become absolutely inadequate, and there is no more room to receive the collections which the Director of the Survey deems absolutely necessary to have here in Washington in connection with his investigations of the material wealth of the country.

The crowded condition of the exhibition halls has been dwelt upon, but that of the storage rooms is still more congested. In the basement of the old Smithsonian building; in its towers, and in various small rooms about the new building, there is a space equivalent to perhaps 200,000 cubic feet, crowded to its utmost capacity with boxed material. This material is all carefully recorded, and the location and contents of every box is definitely fixed, so that when necessary any desired object can be referred to; but satisfactory use of the collections is impossible. In one basement room, for instance, are crowded 50,000 skins of birds, and 50,000 in an adjacent gallery, altogether twelve times as many as are shown in the exhibition hall. So closely are they crowded that it is impossible even to rearrange them, and their study is attended with great difficulty. It is desired to separate from among these the duplicates for distribution to the colleges and schools throughout the country, and an attempt has been made to accomplish this, but it has been found practically impossible.

The great collection of alcoholic fishes (the result in part of the explorations of the Fish Commission), the most extensive in America and one of the most extensive in the world, is stored in two basement rooms and only accessible with the greatest difficulty. Furthermore, the crowding of such a mass of alcoholic material in a small space is very dangerous, and in case of fire would lead to disastrous results. Properly equipped museums, like the British Museum in London, have a special fireproof building for collections of this kind, separate from other buildings, and provided with special devices for the prevention of fire.

In addition to the storage within the fireproof buildings there are a number of sheds whose capacity is roughly estimated at 170,000 cubic feet, which are packed with valuable material, and in which most of the workshops are placed. Two of these are immediately south of the Smithsonian building, another at the southeast corner of the Museum building, two others to the southwest of the old Armory building, and another, temporarily hired, halfway between the Museum and the Capitol. Until 1888 two floors of the old Armory building were used for the storage of Museum material. It then became necessary to give up one floor to accommodate the increasing necessities of the Fish Commission, and in 1894 to give it up entirely to the Commission. At that time an appropriation was made to rent storage rooms in the city. Suitable storage rooms can not be rented; we have had to move twice and are now being forced to a third move. These moves are destructive and expensive.

The two sheds adjoining the Armory building are getting old and some of the timbers are rotting away. They can not be repaired because there is no place to put the material they contain while the work is being done, and they are so crowded that temporary readjustments for this purpose are not possible.

All of the wooden storage sheds are in constant danger from destruction by fire. This is a matter especially serious in connection with two long sheds near the Smithsonian building. In his report to the Regents, presented to Congress in 1894, Secretary Langley made an earnest appeal for relief in the following words:

I have the assurance of experts that a fire communicated to these rooms would sweep through the entire length of the building, and although the building itself is fireproof as against any ordinary danger, it may well be doubted whether any of the collections therein exhibited can be regarded as safe if the rooms immediately below should be exposed to so peculiarly severe a conflagration as would be caused by the ignition of these large quantities of inflammable material. Besides this, these wooden sheds, which (as I have already intimated) are used not only for storerooms, but for workshops, for the preservation of specimens, and also as sheds for the carpenters, are likewise liable to cause serious losses should a fire be kindled in any of them, and all of these, I repeat, are immediately under the windows of the Smithsonian building.

In a report recently submitted by one of the inspectors of the Association of Fire Underwriters, in response to a request from me for a statement as to what insurance rates would be fixed upon the sheds in question, the Smithsonian building is referred to as an undesirable risk, owing solely to the presence of all this inflammable material underneath and in the adjoining sheds, on which latter insurance can not be placed for less than \$40 per \$1,000. This is, I am informed, nearly ten times the rate which would be charged on an ordinary warehouse. The chief danger, however, is not to the sheds themselves or their contents, but to the adjoining collections, which, without reference to their scientific interest but merely to their intrinsic value, represent a very large sum of money.

The result of all this crowding and lack of facility for work is that what is accomplished for public education by the Museum requires

unnecessary and unusual effort, and that the fullest results are not realized from the appropriations which are made for this branch of the public service.

Another result is that the value of the collections, the property of the nation, is not increasing as rapidly as it would otherwise do. The amount of valuable material presented and bequeathed to the Museum is not as great as it seemed likely to be a few years ago. Nothing which is offered is refused, but the authorities of the Museum do not feel at liberty to ask for gifts when they can not assure the givers that they can be suitably cared for; and persons having collections to give, being aware of the lack of room, naturally prefer to place their gifts in institutions where there is room to receive them.

Notwithstanding these hindrances to the Museum's progress, the increment from legitimate sources, especially from the various Departments of the Government, which are required by law to deposit their accumulations here, was during the year 1895 about 127,000 specimens. In 1894 the accessions were more numerous, the total exceeding 171,000. This large increase was in part at least due to the fact that a large number of collections were acquired at the close of the World's Fair in Chicago. These were almost without exception collections which had been prepared by foreign exhibitors with the Smithsonian Institution in mind as the ultimate place of deposit.

It would have been possible to have obtained an immense number of specimens on this occasion, but it was deemed proper to refrain from efforts in this direction, not only because of the considerations just referred to, but also on account of the desire of the people of Chicago to retain such objects in their own city as a beginning toward a great civic museum which might serve as a permanent memorial of the World's Columbian Exposition. It has always been the policy of the Smithsonian Institution to encourage the development of such institutions throughout the United States, and to assist in developing them, and on this account many proffers of specimens were declined, with the recommendation that they be offered to the Chicago museum, and, so far as it was possible to do so, the attention of exhibitors who had collections to dispose of was directed toward that institution.

A census of the number of specimens now contained in the various departments of the Museum shows that the total is about 3,500,000, almost all of which have been acquired by gift, in exchange for other specimens, or as an equivalent for publications.

The following statement shows the number of specimens received during the years 1893-94 and 1894-95:

Department.	1893-94.	1894-95.
Arts and industries:		
Textiles.....	18	2
Animal products.....	34	
Graphic arts.....	270	70
Forestry.....	1	23
Transportation and engineering.....	19	6
Naval architecture.....	202	
Historical collections.....	608	298
Musical instruments.....	138	81
Modern pottery, porcelain, bronzes, etc.....	39	14
Physical apparatus.....	75	
Domestic animals.....	28	41
Ethnology.....	5,068	2,642
American aboriginal pottery.....	99	75
Oriental antiquities and religious ceremonials.....	200	171
Prehistoric anthropology.....	13,242	50,096
Mammals (skins and alcoholics).....	2,744	1,484
Birds.....	4,367	5,499
Birds' eggs and nests.....	4,133	2,023
Reptiles and batrachians.....	894	1,093
Fishes.....	6,200	6,000
Mollusks (including Cenozoic fossils).....	21,931	14,132
Insects.....	11,800	13,000
Marine invertebrates.....	3,684	2,378
Helminthological collection.....		106
Comparative anatomy:		
Mammals.....	1,643	250
Birds.....		
Reptiles and batrachians.....		
Fishes.....		
Paleozoic fossils.....	592	6,642
Mesozoic fossils.....	200	
Fossil plants.....	1,000	
Recent plants.....	85,000	16,897
Minerals.....	5,900	1,063
Geology.....	1,465	3,240
Total.....	171,614	127,389

The State of New York this year gives \$500,000 for a new wing to the American Museum of Natural History in New York City, a building which had already cost nearly \$1,000,000. New York City has also expended since the erection of our Washington building over \$1,000,000 for its Museum of Art. The city of Cincinnati has built a museum costing three times as much as that in Washington. San Francisco, Milwaukee, and Pittsburg have also recently put up buildings—the exact cost of which I can not at this moment give—all of a more expensive character than the one which it is now proposed to build in Washington. The building completed in 1882 for the British Museum at South Kensington cost \$2,500,000. In Vienna, in

Paris, and Berlin, since our building was put up, buildings costing from four to ten times as much have been constructed.

The British Museum every year expends as much for the purchase of collections as has been expended from the Treasury of the United States for its Museum in fifty years. Since 1893 the sum of \$1,486,537 in cash has been given to the Field Columbian Museum in Chicago, mostly by residents of that city.

April 14, 1896—Senate.

Mr. J. S. MORRILL. I desire to state that on Thursday, after the routine morning business, I shall ask the Senate to hear me for ten or fifteen minutes upon the bill [S. 698] to provide for the erection of an additional fireproof building for the National Museum, which has been reported from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds with an amendment, when I hope to satisfy the Senate that an additional building for the National Museum is an absolute necessity.

Mr. MORRILL proposed an amendment to sundry civil bill for 1897 (H. 7664):

For an additional fireproof building for the use of the National Museum, 300 feet square, with two stories and a basement, to be erected under the direction of Bernard R. Green, with the approval of the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, in harmony with the present National Museum building, on the southwestern portion of the grounds of the Smithsonian Institution, there shall be appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$250,000; said building to be placed west of the Smithsonian Institution, leaving a roadway between it and the latter of not less than 50 feet, with its north front on a line with the south face of the Agricultural Department and of the Smithsonian Institution, and constructed as far as practicable, after proper advertisement, by contract or contracts approved by the Secretary of the Treasury and awarded to the lowest responsible bidder; and all expenditures for the purpose herein mentioned shall be audited by the proper officers of the Treasury Department.

Referred to Committee on Appropriations.

April 16, 1896—Senate.

Mr. J. S. MORRILL. Mr. President, I desire to occupy the time of the Senate long enough to place on record some facts in relation to the necessity for a new building for the National Museum.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore (Mr. S. M. CULLOM). The Senator from Vermont, in pursuance of previous notice, calls up from the table a bill, which will be read by title.

The Secretary. A bill (S. 698) to provide for the erection of an additional fireproof building for the National Museum, reported from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds with an amendment.

Mr. MORRILL. Mr. President, when the Smithsonian Institution, designed for "the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men," was put into practical operation, it was discovered that a National Museum would be a large contributor to the great purpose of the founder, and that the nation was destitute of such an institution. The

Smithsonian building accordingly early began to be temporarily crowded with many gifts and objects of rare value, and subsequently a separate building for a museum was found to be indispensable. Patronized as was this collateral enterprise of the Smithsonian by the Government, through many of its Executive Departments, and guided by the Smithsonian Institution in a scientific and educational direction, as well as in the practical diffusion of knowledge, it was sure to become an important but inexpensive institution of public education, with a constantly increasing collection of important materials worthy to be intrusted to the custody of a National Museum, where they might be forever preserved and thus increase in value with every succeeding generation.

The statistics in relation to the present Museum are interesting, and indicate its extensive scope and character. It is not a "dime museum" of grotesque curiosities, but without money and without price it offers to visitors more wonderful attractions by its many specimens of rare scientific and historic value. The several States are represented by a great variety of contributions of special interest, and if they were represented by many more, their wealth of materials would be in no danger of being exhausted.

There are now 3,406,920 specimens in the Museum, many of almost priceless value, and it is even claimed that a fair appraisal of the value of the entire collection would make it amount to several millions of dollars.

A museum has been properly defined as "a consultation library of objects," and our National Museum justifies this definition, as it may be said to be thronged by an inquisitive people daily asking questions, and here seeking proper answers. It is visited by those who are students in various branches of science and by those who are not students, but all find it an object lesson. It is a free school, the benefits of which are annually extended to multitudes of visitors from almost every State and Territory of the Union. All who pass through the door of the old or new building are registered, and the total number for the past nine years was 3,474,056, or an average of nearly 400,000 annually.

This shows the average daily number of those who have found pleasure and instruction in visiting the National Museum for the past nine years to have been over 1,000 per day, except Sundays. They come from distant States as well as from those near by. Those who live not far from Niagara are said to be content with its roar and rarely visit the great falls. It is the multitude of American travelers from distant homes who have most pride in and seek the most profit from the National Museum.

The correspondence of the Museum amounts to 20,000 letters

annually, and as largely comes from remote as the nearest States, perpetually asking for or giving special information.

In 1879 the present Museum building was authorized to be constructed, at a cost of \$250,000, and was completed for that sum. It was, I believe, roughly planned by General Meigs. The interior of the building is appropriate for its use, while the exterior has won less commendation. Although it covers $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres of ground, another building of equal or larger dimensions is already an urgent necessity.

The additional building will be placed west of the Smithsonian, and occupy there a like space and position with that on the east side of the Smithsonian, but will be one story higher, and with a cellar. The cost will be something more, of course, than was that of the present building, but it will be built with the same strict economy as was the first.

The great lack of room for the proper exhibition of gifts, or of any materials collected for the Museum, tends to retard its proper growth and value. A large additional amount of room is greatly needed to illustrate the natural wealth of our country, of which many more specimens deserve to be gathered and all classified by States. The minerals, marbles, and building stones of some of our States are now fairly represented, but a better and more complete collection might be obtained from many more of them.

The congested and present crowded condition of the Museum is visible, of course, to all who enter it; but I do not suppose that Members of Congress can be generally aware of the great amount of material which has been already collected, prepared, and labeled, with much labor, that has been boxed up and is now stored away in various odd places, uninsured, and entirely hidden from view. Some of these materials have been temporarily in the lecture room, and many out-of-the-way corners are also thus monopolized.

Some valuable materials, for want of room to receive them, have been and are now in the basement of the museum of Yale College. The great herbarium, the most important collection of American plants in the world, has to be stored at present by the Agricultural Department.

In the basement of the Smithsonian Institution and in its towers a space equal to 200,000 cubic feet is crowded to the utmost extent with boxed and labeled material. In one basement room are packed 50,000 skins of birds, and 50,000 more are in the gallery, and it must be remembered that we have the most beautiful and the widest collection of birds of any country in the world.

There are various sheds in scattered places and one temporarily hired, with an estimated capacity of 170,000 cubic feet, fully packed with valuable material. None of these ephemeral structures, containing

numberless objects of interest, are fireproof, and all are dangerously combustible.

It is now just a half century since the establishment of the Smithsonian Institution, and its work has been a continuous honor to the United States. It is the custodian of the National Museum, which is the only lawful place of deposit of "all objects of art and of foreign and curious research, and all objects of natural history, plants, and geological and mineralogical specimens belonging to the United States."

The idea has been suggested that possibly it might have been wiser to have originally selected a site where a much larger structure for the Museum could have been erected; but its removal from the neighborhood of the Smithsonian building would have made it impracticable for Secretary Baird, in whom Congress reposed the utmost confidence, to have had anything to do with it, and far less to have been the persistent and efficient guide and promoter of a great national museum, as much to his personal honor as even the national fish hatchery has proved to be.

The additional building now earnestly sought will be equal to the preservation and exhibition of a very large amount of accumulated material now unhappily stored away, and will also provide some space for future accumulations that should not longer be neglected.

The agents of great museums abroad are reported to be regularly employed here, with authority to purchase any American curios and antiquities, and in some directions they are supposed to have already obtained better specimens for exhibition than have been left for us to find.

The New World, of which the United States forms so important a part, in its prairies and mountains, hills and forests, with their extensive minerals, rocks, and marbles, lakes and rivers, with the animals, game, birds, and fish, the story of the prehistoric race, the legends of the Indian tribes, as well as the notable modern history and life of the present inhabitants, all seem to have distinctive features of their own which belong almost exclusively to the western half of the globe, discovered by Columbus. This vast and comparatively ungathered continental field, with its abounding American treasures, should be harvested by our National Museum and not surrendered to the more diligent foreign explorers to adorn and enrich only European museums.

As long as it shall be conducted by the Smithsonian Institution its broad nonpartisan reputation as a national museum of the highest character will not be likely ever to be disputed or impeached.

While this additional building, with its additional story and cellar, will more than double the capacity of the present Museum, it is probable as the years go by that it will be necessary to keep step with the research, progress, and record of the American people, and as early as 1926, when our population will be not less than 140,000,000, it may be expected that another and grander building in the rear of the Smith-

sonian, facing on south B street and connecting the two wings, will be required to mark and illustrate the age.

I ask that Senate bill 698, which is on the table, be now placed upon the Calendar.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The bill will take its place on the Calendar.

Mr. G. F. HOAR. I ask unanimous consent that the bill concerning which the Senator from Vermont has addressed the Senate be put upon its passage at this time. I know it is a bill to which no Senator objects.

Mr. MORRILL. I prefer that an amendment of the same character shall be put on the sundry civil appropriation bill.

Mr. HOAR. I thought the bill could be passed through the Senate and go to the other House.

Mr. MORRILL. I would rather keep the bill back for the present.

April 25, 1896—Senate.

Mr. GEORGE GRAY. On page 33, after line 16, [of the sundry civil bill] I move the amendment I send to the desk.

The VICE-PRESIDENT, (Mr. ADLAI E. STEVENSON). The amendment will be stated.

The Secretary. On page 33, after line 16, it is proposed to insert:

For an additional fireproof building for the use of the National Museum, 300 feet square, with two stories and a basement, to be erected under the direction of Bernard R. Green, with the approval of the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, in harmony with the present National Museum building, on the southwestern portion of the grounds of the Smithsonian Institution, there shall be appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$250,000; said building to be placed west of the Smithsonian Institution, leaving a roadway between it and the latter of not less than 50 feet, with its north front on a line with the south face of the Agricultural Department and of the Smithsonian Institution, and constructed, as far as practicable, after proper advertisement, by contract or contracts approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, and awarded to the lowest responsible bidder; and all expenditures for the purpose herein mentioned shall be audited by the proper officers of the Treasury Department.

Mr. GRAY. I hope it may consist with the duty of the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations to accept this amendment. I will say that I offer it in place of the senior Senator from Vermont [Mr. Morrill], who is absent, and who requested that I should urge the passage of the amendment upon the committee and upon the Senate.

Mr. O. H. PLATT. Is it the amendment in favor of which the Senator from Vermont made a speech recently?

Mr. GRAY. Yes, sir.

The Senator from Vermont is one of the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution. I also have the honor to be one of that body, and I know something in that way of the necessities for the building provided for in this amendment. There is a large amount of exceedingly valuable scientific material which is housed there in temporary wooden sheds, exposed to the peril of conflagration, and which would entail if

it were destroyed incalculable loss, not only upon the Government of the United States, but upon the scientific world. There are matters there now thus insecurely housed that could not be replaced. We all know what a credit the Smithsonian Institution is to the country and to the science of the country. There is no department of the Government that is better conducted, more conscientiously administered in all of its branches, and from which there are so many benefits, direct and indirect, diffusing themselves among all the people of the country.

The Senator from Iowa, the chairman of the committee, of course understands this question better than I. He is familiar with it. The Senator from Vermont [Mr. Morrill] has the amendment very much on his mind, and is exceedingly interested in its passage. He requested that I should make this statement for him as well as for myself to the Senate. I trust that the Senator from Iowa may see his way clear to accept the amendment.

Mr. WILLIAM B. ALLISON. The Committee on Appropriations considered the amendment very carefully, and recognize the importance at an early day of an additional building for the National Museum, but in view of what appeared to be an apparent necessity for a large increase of the bill as it came to us from the House we thought this matter might be postponed for another year. I am perfectly willing to leave it to the judgment of the Senate. I think the amendment is in order, and I do not make a point of order upon it.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on the amendment submitted by the Senator from Delaware [Mr. Gray].

The amendment was agreed to.

April 27, 1896—House.

Senate amendments disagreed to. Conferees appointed.

April 28, 1896—Senate.

Conferees appointed.

May 21, 1896—Senate.

Senate amendment for new Museum building receded from.

January 23, 1897—Senate.

The bill (S. 698) was announced as next in order.

Mr. JOHN SHERMAN. As that is a bill providing for the erection of a new building, and the Senator having it in charge is not present, I ask that it may go over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. G. C. PERKINS). The bill will go over, retaining its place under Rule VIII, if there be no objection.

NATIONAL MUSEUM—NICARAGUAN COLLECTION OF POTTERY.

January 9, 1896—House.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION,
Washington, D. C., November 6, 1895.

SIR: In May of the present year the National Museum received a collection of antique pottery from the Government of Nicaragua. It

was transmitted by Hon. A. D. Straus, consul-general of the Republic of Nicaragua, in New York. In connection with the transportation of this collection to Washington Mr. Straus expended the sum of \$120. Since the National Museum has no money to its credit from the appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, that being the year in which the donation was consummated, I respectfully inclose an estimate for a deficiency appropriation to cover the amount herein mentioned, in order that Mr. Straus may be reimbursed for his expenditure.

It seems proper to add that this collection, which was a part of the collections exhibited by Nicaragua at the Columbian Centennial Exposition in Madrid in 1892, contains many objects of great importance, and that the intrinsic value of the entire gift is many times that of the amount paid by Mr. Straus in connection with its transportation to Washington.

I inclose a copy of a letter of the consul-general of Nicaragua making the donation by the authority of the President of the Republic, and would thank you to have an item of \$120 inserted in the urgent deficiency bill to pay for the transportation of this collection.

Yours, very respectfully,

S. P. LANGLEY, *Secretary*.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Referred to Committee on Appropriations.

June 8, 1896.

Deficiency act for 1896, etc.

To enable the National Museum to refund to the Hon. A. D. Straus, consul-general of the Republic of Nicaragua at New York, the amount expended by him in connection with the transportation of a collection of antique pottery to Washington City, said collection being the gift of the President of the Republic of Nicaragua to the National Museum, being for the service of the fiscal year 1895, \$120.

(Stat., XXIX, 279.)

NATIONAL MUSEUM—ESTIMATES.

December 2, 1895—House.

Estimates for 1897.

For the Smithsonian Institution, for printing labels and blanks, and for the "Bulletins" and annual volumes of the "Proceedings" of the National Museum—the editions of which shall not be less than 3,000 copies—and binding scientific books and pamphlets presented to and acquired by the National Museum Library, \$18,000.

NOTE.—By the decision of the Public Printer the edition of the "Proceedings" and "Bulletins" of the Museum has been limited to 1,000 copies, to correspond with the limitation provided in the act approved January 12, 1895, providing for the public

printing and binding. (Statutes at Large, XXVIII, section 89, p. 622.) This edition is quite insufficient, since these publications, not being "public documents," so called, are printed only in the edition paid for from this appropriation.

These publications are distributed to all of the public depositories in the United States, to all colleges, scientific schools, scientific and technical societies in the United States, and to the principal centers of learning throughout the world, and are also sent to such teachers and investigators as are known to have use for them in their professional work.

Besides thus making the Museum of service to the entire country, their distribution is of advantage in that it brings to the Museum in exchange a great number of specimens and books each year. The reduction of the edition during the current year has already caused unfortunate results, and it is hoped that permission will be given to print the customary edition of 3,000 copies, since the additional cost is but slight. The number of 1,000 is entirely inadequate to meet the legitimate demands.

For the expense of heating, lighting, electrical, telegraphic, and telephonic service for the National Museum, \$15,000.

NOTE.—The entire sum of \$15,000 is needed, since in addition to the current expenses for fuel and light, and the rent of telephones, and the pay of necessary employees, the cost of keeping the heating apparatus in order is increasing somewhat every year as the apparatus grows older.

For continuing the preservation, exhibition, and increase of the collections from the surveying and exploring expeditions of the Government, and from other sources, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employees, \$180,000.

NOTE.—From this appropriation are paid expenses incident to the increase and care of the collections, including pay of scientific and clerical staff, watchmen, laborers, and cleaners.

The amount appropriated for the current fiscal year is considerably less than it has been in preceding years, though the demands upon the Museum from the public and from educational and scientific institutions are constantly increasing, and with the present appropriation it is impossible to properly preserve and utilize the contents of the Museum.

There are in the Museum a large number of series which are lacking in essential features and which should be completed without delay, since much important material illustrating the ethnology and natural history of our continent is being secured by professional collectors and sold to foreign museums, and as a consequence much that it is a duty for American museums to preserve is passing beyond our control, and American students will be compelled still more than at present to pursue their researches in the museums of foreign countries.

An increase in the staff is also very desirable. Although many scientific specialists continue to give their services to the Museum free of compensation, even this aid does not enable the staff to perform properly the current work. Clerks are serving for smaller salaries than those in similar positions in the Executive Departments.

The extent and value of the collections, which now include over three million specimens, makes the responsibility for their care much more onerous than in the past, and more watchmen, laborers, and cleaners are urgently required.

For repairs to buildings, shops, and sheds, National Museum, including all necessary labor and material, \$8,000.

NOTE.—The sum of \$4,000, appropriated for the current year, is being expended in repairs of the roof and exposed woodwork of the buildings, gutters, down spouts, etc., and in temporarily repairing the old wooden floors, and in replacing broken and cracked glass. The Museum building, erected in 1881, and at that time regarded simply as a temporary structure, up to this time has cost very little in repairs, and the expense has been paid for out of the appropriation for furniture and fixtures until last year. The building is now fourteen years old, and from this time on a larger expenditure will be necessary to keep it in order.

The full sum of \$8,000 asked for is necessary to put the building in good condition. Should this sum be appropriated, the sum required for a few years to come will be smaller.

For rent of workshops for the National Museum, \$2,000.

NOTE.—The temporary wooden sheds, immediately adjacent to the south side of the Smithsonian building and to the storage rooms for alcohol combustibles, have been pronounced dangerous and unsafe by the board of fire underwriters, who in their report say that they would not be permitted outside of a Government reservation. These can not be removed unless other space for shops and storage is provided. The sum of \$900, heretofore appropriated, is entirely expended for the rent of shop and storage room in place of that the Museum formerly had in the so-called Armory building. The additional sum is urgently needed to remove a source of danger.

For cases, furniture, fixtures, and appliances required for the exhibition and safe-keeping of the collections of the National Museum, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employees, \$30,000.

NOTE.—As the collections increase in extent, it is constantly necessary to provide cases, and the very fact that the buildings are becoming overcrowded with material renders it even more necessary to build cases of special form to utilize the existing space to better advantage. Many valuable collections and rare specimens are constantly being offered as gifts on condition that proper cases are provided for them; and for this purpose a certain amount of money is necessary each year. The appropriations of the last few years have been inadequate, owing to the fact that the cost of all interior fittings, repairs, and restorations of old cases and purchase of new ones, including pay of carpenters and cabinetmakers, is chargeable to this appropriation.

For postage stamps and foreign postal cards for the National Museum, \$500.

For the erection of galleries in two or more halls of the National Museum; said galleries to be constructed of iron beams, supported by iron pillars and protected by iron railings, and provided with suitable staircases; the work to be done under the direction of the Architect of the Capitol and in accordance with the approval of the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, \$8,000.

NOTE.—The erection of these galleries will add materially to the area available in the present Museum building for exhibition and storage purposes. Such galleries were provided for in the original plans of the building. They can be supported in such a manner as not to detract from the appearance of the halls or to interfere with the installation of the collections.

December 7, 1896—House.

Estimates for 1898.

For the Smithsonian Institution, for printing labels and blanks, and for the "Bulletins" and annual volumes of the "Proceedings" of the National Museum—the editions of which shall not be less than 4,000 copies—and binding scientific books and pamphlets presented to and acquired by the National Museum Library, \$18,000.

NOTE.—The edition of 3,000 copies of the "Bulletins" and "Proceedings" is not sufficient to supply the demands for these publications. It is our desire to distribute these volumes not only to Government depositories, public libraries, colleges, scientific schools, and scientific and technical societies in this country, but also to the principal centers of learning throughout the world, and to such teachers and investigators as are known to have use for them in their professional work. By such an extended distribution the Museum would widen the scope of its service, and doubtless receive each year, in exchange, a far greater number of valuable books and specimens for its library and collections. With the increased demands to satisfy, an edition of at least 4,000 copies of each "Bulletin" and volume of "Proceedings" is required.

For cases, furniture, fixtures, and appliances required for the exhibition and safe-keeping of the collections of the National Museum, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employees, \$30,000.

NOTE.—Plans have been made for the erection of galleries in the Museum building to provide a place for the exhibition of some of the accumulations of recent years, and cases and fittings will be needed. These will cost an amount as great as the whole appropriation of 1897. The larger sum now asked for is necessary to meet these requirements and to provide for the reconstruction of cases which the crowded condition of the building makes indispensable. Every year collections are offered to the Museum on condition that they be exhibited and cared for. Such as are accepted have to be installed in proper cases, and the materials and fittings for these, as well as the services of carpenters and cabinetmakers, are paid for from this appropriation. The full amount estimated for should be provided.

For the expense of heating, lighting, electrical, telegraphic, and telephonic service for the National Museum, \$15,000.

NOTE.—The cost of all fuel, gas, electrical service, including supplies and apparatus, telephones, etc., as well as the pay of engineers, electricians, firemen, and other employees connected with this service, has to be paid from this fund. The electrical plant, to which additions have to be made, and the expense of maintenance is also borne by this appropriation. The majority of boilers used in heating the building have been in use for many years, and require constant repairing to keep them in a safe and serviceable condition. The full amount estimated for should be provided.

For continuing the preservation, exhibition, and increase of the collections from the surveying and exploring expeditions of the Government, and from other sources, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employees, \$180,000.

NOTE.—All expenses incident to the preservation and increase of the collections, including the compensation of the scientific and clerical staff, the pay of mechanics, watchmen, laborers, and cleaners, are paid from this fund. The appropriation for the current fiscal year has been more than usually drawn upon for services on account

of the necessity of paying therefrom the salaries of employees engaged upon the National Herbarium, which have hitherto been paid from the appropriation for the Department of Agriculture.

The demands upon the Museum for information and specimens by the public educational institutions and the people of the several States and Territories have very largely increased, and can not be adequately met without more liberal appropriations for services and material objects.

Materials for the formation of a museum come into possession of the Government through multifarious channels, but a museum formed chiefly in this manner suffers later from unnecessary accumulations of objects of certain kinds and from the absence of others. This is true of the National Museum. At the outset no additions were unwelcome, and the expectation that all important deficiencies would be supplied might properly be indulged in. As the years have passed, however, it has become more and more apparent that many of these deficiencies can only be supplied by purchase.

Treasures of American natural history and ethnology which the Government should own are constantly being gathered by professional collectors and sold to the museums of Europe, and this has now gone so far that it is in London, for instance, rather than in Washington, that the American student must look for some of the most important material to enable him to understand the aboriginal races of his own country. It is in every respect extremely desirable that means should be provided to secure these collections to the American people.

An increase in the staff is also very desirable, for although many scientific specialists continue to give their services to the Museum free of compensation, even this aid does not enable the staff to perform properly the current work. Clerks are serving for smaller salaries than those in similar positions in the Executive Departments.

The extent and value of the collections, which now include over 3,000,000 specimens, makes the responsibility for their care much more onerous than in the past, and more watchmen, laborers, and cleaners are urgently required.

For repairs to buildings, shops, and sheds, National Museum, including all necessary labor and material, \$8,000.

NOTE.—With the sum appropriated for the current fiscal year (viz: \$4,000,) repairs to the buildings have been continued. The Museum building, which is believed to be the cheapest of its kind ever built by the Government, is now fifteen years old, and the roof and wooden flooring require constant patching. The latter is in especially bad condition. Some of the floors have been replaced by mosaics and by granolithic and other artificial stone; and it is the intention, with a sufficient sum appropriated for the purpose, to replace the remainder of the old floors with substances more durable than wood. To keep the buildings in repair, at least the sum estimated for will be required.

For rent of workshops for the National Museum, \$2,000.

NOTE.—This sum is required to continue the rent of suitable shops and storage rooms in place of that formerly occupied by the Museum in the so-called Armory building.

For postage stamps and foreign postal cards for the National Museum, \$500.

For the continuation of the construction of galleries in the National Museum building, said galleries to be constructed under the direction of the Superintendent of the Congressional Library, in accordance

with the approval of the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, \$8,000.

NOTE.—It is very desirable to continue the erection of galleries in the several exhibition halls, which will add materially to the available area in the Museum building for the exhibition and storage of collections at a relatively low cost. The full amount estimated for is necessary.

For the removal of the sheds from their present location south of and adjacent to the Smithsonian building and rebuilding them, including all necessary labor and material, \$2,500.

NOTE.—It is very desirable that these sheds should be removed at the earliest practicable date. They are not only unsightly in appearance, but are of wood, old, dry, and combustible, and so very dangerous that the board of fire underwriters has reported that they would not be permitted outside of a Government reservation, and that insurance could not be obtained at less than ten times the ordinary rates. They are adjacent to the Smithsonian building, where are stored great collections of alcoholic specimens and other material of an inflammable character, and they constitute such a danger to the safety of these that their case must be recommended to Congress as one of special urgency. With the sum estimated for, these sheds, which are 276 feet in length by 25 feet in width, can all be removed to another site, where they will not constitute a menace to Government property.

NATIONAL MUSEUM—APPROPRIATIONS.

April 24, 1896—Senate.

Sundry civil bill for 1897 considered.

Amendment on page 32, line 16, to increase the appropriation for cases, furniture, fixtures, etc., for the National Museum from \$15,000 to \$20,000 was agreed to.

Mr. WILLIAM B. ALLISON. In line 1, page 33, I move to strike out "43" and insert "53." In this connection I ask that two letters which I hold in my hand may be printed in the Record, giving the reasons for the increase.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. J. H. GALLINGER). If there be no objection the letters will be printed in the Record.

The letters referred to are as follows:

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION,
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT SECRETARY, IN CHARGE OF U. S. NATIONAL MUSEUM,
Washington, April 22, 1896.

SIR: I deem it my duty to bring to your attention the fact that unless some special provision is made for its maintenance, the National Herbarium, recently transferred from the care of the Department of Agriculture to that of the Smithsonian Institution, will become comparatively useless.

This is one of the largest collections of American plants in the world, and one of the most important, embracing as it does the collections of all the Government surveys from the time of Fremont and Wilkes to the present day. It contains about 250,000 specimens, mostly American, and constitutes for American botany a "consultative library of specimens" of the very greatest importance. In it there are many types of American plants not to be found elsewhere, and it is constantly consulted, either personally or through correspondence, by all working botanists in America.

Although the Smithsonian Institution has always been responsible for the admin-

istration of this herbarium, it was for many years relieved of the care and expense of this work by the Department of Agriculture. In the fall of 1894, however, the present Secretary, finding himself unable to give it proper accommodations, and also thinking it might suffer destruction if kept longer in a building which is not fire-proof, requested the Secretary of this Institution to resume its direct custody, promising, however, that so long as funds should be available for the purpose in the hands of the Department of Agriculture he would be responsible for its support and maintenance.

The value of the collection was so great that the Secretary did not feel at liberty to refuse to receive it, and it was at once transferred, although at very great inconvenience, since our Museum building is so crowded that several of its departments were seriously discommoded by the change.

From that time until now the herbarium has been maintained from the appropriation of the Department of Agriculture, but the appropriation for botanical work has been so much decreased by the present Congress that, as I am informed, this can no longer be done.

The Secretary of Agriculture has already addressed a letter to you calling your attention to this fact, and suggesting that the sum of \$10,000, which was withdrawn from his appropriation, be added to our appropriation "for the preservation and increase of the collections in the National Museum," in order to provide for the utilization of this great collection of plants.

I need scarcely say to you that the collection is of special importance to the Department of Agriculture, and is necessarily in constant use by many members of its staff.

Should this addition to our appropriations not be made, I do not see how it is possible to do more for the herbarium than simply to preserve it from destruction. It can not be kept in such shape that it will be conveniently available for reference; it can not be increased in order to keep pace with the growth of botanical knowledge and the necessities of American botanists and of the Department of Agriculture. Nothing can be done with the great amount of material which is already on hand, which requires special treatment for its preservation and utilization. It will also be impossible to carry on the system of exchange, long practiced, by which not only the National Herbarium but all the herbariums of the country are constantly benefiting.

Should the sum of \$10,000 be provided, it would be utilized in the first place by the retention of the staff of skilled assistants, clerks, and preparators already engaged upon this work and now on the rolls of the Department of Agriculture. The direct charge of the herbarium would be, as now, in the hands of the Botanist of the Department of Agriculture, who, by permission of the Secretary of Agriculture, serves in this capacity without compensation with the title of honorary curator in the National Museum. There are also two skilled assistants, one at \$1,800 and one at \$1,200; and it is desired to add another at \$1,500 to take charge of the collection of cryptogamic plants. There is also a typewriter and clerk at \$900, one preparator at about \$720, and three at \$600; making, in all, \$7,920.

Supplies and materials for preservation cost annually about \$1,000, about \$800 of this sum being required for the purchase of paper for mounting and covers.

A certain sum is required each year for the acquisition of new material—the types of new investigations and the results of explorations of the year. For this a sum of about \$750 is required. This would leave a contingent fund of \$330.

Should the desired sum be granted, it will be possible to maintain this vast collection, which is of much importance to botanical science, in a manner befitting the dignity of the nation.

I am, sir, yours, with great respect,

G. BROWN GOODE,
Acting Secretary.

The Hon. WILLIAM B. ALLISON,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations, United States Senate.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., April 22, 1896.

Hon. W. B. ALLISON,

Chairman Committee on Appropriations, United States Senate.

DEAR SIR: In response to your desire, communicated through Mr. Coville, for further information as to the purpose and effect of granting to the National Museum an additional sum of \$10,000 for the maintenance of the National Herbarium, I have to reply as follows:

When, nearly two years ago, the Secretary of Agriculture found the Department buildings entirely too small and it was brought to his attention that a large amount of space was occupied by a collection of plants estimated to be worth \$250,000 and liable at any time to be destroyed by fire, arrangements were made with the Smithsonian Institution to house the collection in the fireproof building of the National Museum. The Department agreed to retain on its rolls, so long as the appropriation admitted it, the force of assistants necessary in caring for the collection, but the unexpected reduction in the botanical appropriation recently made has forced the Secretary to ask that he be relieved of this charge.

If the proposed appropriation be made, the force of assistants and mounters now engaged in caring for the herbarium in the National Museum building will be transferred to the rolls of that Institution, and the places thus made vacant upon the statutory roll in our Division of Botany will be filled by the transfer of employees now on the botanical lump sum. No new employees will be appointed as a result of the change, and the statutory position of assistant curator will be left vacant during the coming year, either to be abolished in the next agricultural appropriation bill or to be changed to assistant botanist.

Besides the emergency reasons just cited for the transfer of the herbarium, the Department holds that the care of the collection is properly the function of the Smithsonian Institution, but that it should always be open to the botanists of the Department for reference and consultation in any investigations in which they need it. The object, and the sole object, of the proposed change is to place the herbarium in good hands and in its legitimate place, so as to enable the Department to organize all the botanical work on a distinctly practical basis.

Respectfully,

CHAR. W. DABNEY, Jr.,
Assistant Secretary.

N. B.—This letter is written in connection with that of the acting secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, dated April 22, 1896, addressed to the Hon. W. B. Allison, chairman Committee on Appropriations, United States Senate, which is our authority for the above statement with regard to the part to be performed by the National Museum and Smithsonian Institution.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment proposed by the Senator from Iowa will be stated.

The Secretary. In line 1, page 33, before the word "thousand," it is proposed to strike out "forty-three" and insert "fifty-three;" so as to make the clause read:

For continuing the preservation, exhibition, and increase of the collections from the surveying and exploring expeditions of the Government, and from other sources, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employees, \$153,225.

Agreed to.

The reading of the bill was resumed. The next amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, on page 33, line 4, to increase the

appropriation for repairs to buildings, shops, and sheds, National Museum, from \$4,000 to \$8,000.

Agreed to.

June 11, 1896.

Sundry civil act for 1897.

For cases, furniture, fixtures, and appliances required for the exhibition and safe-keeping of the collections of the National Museum, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employees, \$15,000.

For expense of heating, lighting, electrical, telegraphic, and telephonic service for the National Museum, \$13,000.

For continuing the preservation, exhibition, and increase of the collections from the surveying and exploring expeditions of the Government, and from other sources, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employees, \$153,225.

For repairs to buildings, shops, and sheds, National Museum, including all necessary labor and material, \$4,000.

For rent of workshops for the National Museum, \$2,000.

For postage stamps and foreign postal cards for the National Museum, \$500.

For the erection of galleries in two or more halls of the National Museum building, said galleries to be constructed of iron beams, supported by iron pillars, and protected by iron railings, and provided with suitable staircases, the work to be done under the direction of the Architect of the Capitol, and in accordance with the approval of the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, \$8,000.

(Stat., XXIX, 425.)

For the Smithsonian Institution, for printing labels and blanks, and for the "Bulletins" and annual volumes of the "Proceedings" of the National Museum, the editions of which shall not be less than three thousand copies, and binding scientific books and pamphlets presented to and acquired by the National Museum Library, \$12,000.

(Stat., XXIX, 453.)

February 20, 1897—Senate.

Mr. WILKINSON CALL proposed an amendment to sundry civil bill for 1898 (H. 10292):

Provided, That of the sum appropriated for the National Museum the watch force shall be paid the same salaries that are now paid for like service in the Executive Departments.

Referred to Committee on Appropriations.

APPOINTMENT OF REGENTS

By the Vice-President.

December 18, 1895—Senate.

The VICE-PRESIDENT (MR. ADLAI E. STEVENSON) reappointed S. M. Cullom a member of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution to fill the vacancy caused by the expiration of his term as Senator, March 3, 1895.

APPOINTMENT OF REGENTS

By the Speaker.

December 20, 1895—House.

The SPEAKER (MR. T. B. REED), under authority of section 5581 of the Revised Statutes, announced the appointment of the following Regents of the Smithsonian Institution:

Robert R. Hitt, of Illinois; Robert Adams, Jr., of Pennsylvania, and Joseph Wheeler, of Alabama.

APPOINTMENT OF REGENTS

By Joint Resolution.

December 12, 1895—House.

MR. JOSEPH WHEELER. I ask unanimous consent for the consideration of the joint resolution which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read:

Resolved, etc., That the vacancy in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, of the class other than members of Congress, shall be filled by the appointment of William L. Wilson, of West Virginia, in place of Henry Coppée, deceased.

The SPEAKER (MR. T. B. REED). Is there objection to the present consideration of this resolution?

MR. ROBERT ADAMS, JR. I object.

MR. WHEELER. The gentleman will allow me to state that it is very essential that there should be no delay in filling this vacancy. As the gentleman is aware, Professor Coppée was a member of the executive committee, and his death many months since left a vacancy which it is very important should be promptly filled. The Secretary of the Institution is very much interested in this matter, and regards it as very important that this resolution be acted upon at once. It is absolutely essential to have an executive committee all the members of which are in easy access to Washington. It is the intention for Mr. Wilson to fill this vacancy in the committee, and it is important that it should be full at this time, so that the reports may be prepared for the annual meeting. I regret that any member of this Congress should interpose an objection to deprive the Smithsonian of the serv-

ices of so valuable a man as we all know Mr. Wilson to be, and I regret that objection should be interposed in a case of a member of Congress whose services have been so long and distinguished, and whom we all so much respect.

Mr. ALBERT J. HOPKINS. Let the resolution go over until to-morrow.

Mr. NELSON DINGLEY, Jr. Monday.

Mr. ADAMS. This is too important a matter to be allowed to pass without reference to a committee. Propositions of this kind have always been referred to the Library Committee, which acts jointly with the corresponding committee of the Senate. Questions of this kind have always been discussed in the joint committee. The appointment of a Regent is a serious matter, not a thing to be done hastily; and while I am willing to concede the high character of the gentleman named in this resolution, still I must object to a proceeding not in the regular course.

Mr. WHEELER. I would like to say to the gentleman that resolutions of this character have frequently been passed without reference to a committee, even though committees were organized at the time. Especially has this been the case in the Senate. Right before me, page 228 of the Congressional Record, Fifty-second Congress, second session, is an instance I will read:

Mr. MORRILL. I introduce a joint resolution, and ask for its present consideration.

The resolution was to appoint a Regent, and it was immediately passed, without discussion or the slightest objection. I hope the gentleman will not insist, as we have no session to-morrow, and it will have to go over until Monday.

Mr. ADAMS. I must insist, Mr. Speaker, on my objection. I differ with the gentleman as to the practice of which he speaks.

January 6, 1896—House.

Mr. NELSON DINGLEY, Jr. I withdraw my motion for adjournment for a moment to allow the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. Hitt] to present a matter to the House.

Mr. ROBERT R. HITT. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of a joint resolution (H. 19) to fill a vacancy in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

That the vacancy in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, of the class other than members of Congress, shall be filled by the appointment of William L. Wilson, of the State of West Virginia, in place of Henry Coppée, deceased.

The SPEAKER (Mr. T. B. REED). Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

There was no objection, and the resolution was passed.

January 7, 1896—Senate.

Mr. J. S. Morrill called up joint resolution (H. 19).

Passed.

January 14, 1896.

Resolved, etc., That the vacancy in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, of the class other than members of Congress, shall be filled by the appointment of William L. Wilson, of the State of West Virginia, in the place of Henry Coppee, deceased.

(Stat., XXIX, 461.)

NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK—IMPROVEMENT OF THOROUGHFARE NEAR PARK.

December 26, 1895—House.

Mr. ELISHA E. MEREDITH introduced bill (H. 2778) to light and improve public thoroughfare between the northwest section of the city and the Zoological Park, Rock Creek and Soldiers' Home parks.

Referred to Committee on the District of Columbia.

NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK—MOUNT PLEASANT AND ZOO GRAVITY RAILWAY COMPANY.

January 30, 1896—House.

Mr. FOSTER V. BROWN introduced bill (H. 5166) to incorporate the Mount Pleasant and Zoo Gravity Railway Company of the District of Columbia.

[Extract.]

From Fourteenth street NW. (at some point within 500 feet of the intersection of Columbia road, to be selected), thence continuing in a westerly direction, running slightly southward for a certain distance, thence in a northwesterly direction to that elevated contour of ground of from 150 to 200 feet, east of Rock Creek, thence curving westwardly, crossing said Rock Creek near the location of the island therein contained, thence traversing up the hill within and through the Zoological Park to that elevated contour of ground of from 150 to 200 feet, located at or about 200 yards west of elk and buffalo inclosures, said right of way to be of a width not to exceed 50 feet.

Referred to Committee on the District of Columbia.

NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK—ESTIMATES.

December 2, 1895—House.

Estimates for 1897.

For continuing the construction of roads, walks, bridges, water supply, sewerage, and drainage, and for grading, planting, and otherwise improving the grounds; erecting and repairing buildings and inclosures; care, subsistence, transportation, and purchase of animals, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employees, and general incidental expenses not otherwise provided for, \$75,000.

December 7, 1896—House.

Estimates for 1898.

For continuing the construction of roads, walks, bridges, water supply, sewerage, and drainage, and for grading, planting, and otherwise

improving the grounds; erecting and repairing buildings and inclosures; care, subsistence, transportation, and purchase of animals, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employees, and for general incidental expenses not otherwise provided for, \$75,000.

NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK—APPROPRIATIONS.

April 24, 1896—Senate.

Sundry civil bill for 1897 under consideration.

The next amendment was, in line 23, page 33, to increase the appropriation for the National Zoological Park from \$65,000 to \$70,000.

Agreed to.

June 8, 1896.

Deficiency act for 1896, etc.

For repairs to the Holt Mansion, to make the same suitable for occupancy, and for office furniture, including the accounts set forth hereunder in House Document No. 324 of this session, \$426.57.

To reimburse the Smithsonian fund for assuming the expenses of labor and materials for repairs urgently necessary for the preservation of the Holt Mansion, including the accounts set forth hereunder in House Document No. 324 of this session, \$199.45.

(Stat., XXIX, 279.)

June 11, 1896.

Sundry civil act for 1897.

For continuing the construction of roads, walks, bridges, water supply, sewerage, and drainage; and for grading, planting, and otherwise improving the grounds; erecting and repairing buildings and inclosures; care, subsistence, transportation of animals, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employees, and general incidental expenses not otherwise provided for, \$67,000; one-half of which sum shall be paid from the revenues of the District of Columbia and the other half from the Treasury of the United States; and of the sum hereby appropriated \$5,000 shall be used for continuing the entrance into the Zoological Park from Woodley lane, and opening driveway into Zoological Park, from said entrance along the bank of Rock Creek, and \$5,000 shall be used toward the construction of a road from the Holt Mansion entrance (on Adams Mill road) into the park to connect with the roads now in existence, including a bridge across Rock Creek.

(Stat., XXIX, 425.)

INTERNATIONAL PERMANENT EXHIBITION COMPANY IN NEW YORK CITY.

December 26, 1895—House.

Mr. WILLIAM SULZER introduced bill (H. 2762) to establish an international permanent exhibition company in New York, the Smith-

sonian Institution and National Museum to make exhibits and name one of the board. Appropriation of \$100,000 for Government exhibit.

Referred to Committee on Ways and Means.

NATIONAL SOCIETY OF DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

January 7, 1896—Senate.

Mr. JULIUS C. BURROWS introduced bill (S. 1386), to incorporate the National Society of Daughters of the American Revolution, who shall report annually to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, who shall communicate said report or part thereof to Congress. The Regents of the Smithsonian Institution are authorized to permit said society to deposit its collections, manuscripts, etc., in the Smithsonian Institution or National Museum.

Referred to Committee on Judiciary.

January 9, 1896—House.

Mr. D. B. HENDERSON offered bill (H. 3553). Same as S. 1386.

Referred to Committee on the Library.

January 30, 1896—House.

Mr. L. E. QUIGG, from Committee on the Library, submitted report (H. 179) on bill (H. 3553):

The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution is composed of women, descendants from participants in the American Revolution. They founded a society in this capital, with branches throughout the Union, nearly six years ago, for patriotic, historical, and educational purposes, and the bill reported herewith supplies them with a charter.

The objects of the society are purely patriotic, unselfish, and ennobling, and its accomplishments have already been numerous and in the public interest.

The committee recommended that the bill do pass.

Mr. QUIGG. I ask that the report may be read.

Mr. JOSEPH W. BAILEY. Before the report is read I wish to state that if the gentleman will consent that this be made a corporation in the District of Columbia, I shall have no objection; but I shall object to the present consideration of the bill if it proposes to create a national corporation. The practice has been in incorporating benevolent and fraternal societies and orders, such as the Knights of Pythias and the Masonic fraternity, to limit the act of incorporation to the District of Columbia. If the gentleman will agree to an amendment limiting this corporation to the District of Columbia, I have no objection to the consideration and passage of the bill.

Mr. QUIGG. The trouble is that these ladies have their organizations throughout the Union—

Mr. BAILEY. So have the Masons.

Mr. QUIGG. And they have their conventions throughout the Union—

Mr. BAILEY. So have the Masons and so have the Knights of Pythias.

Mr. QUIGG. This bill, Mr. Speaker, has been drawn with careful regard to the objects sought to be accomplished by this association. It is not in any sense of the word, if the gentleman will permit me, a selfish organization; it has absolutely no selfish motives or purposes, and does not intend to make any money or do anything in the way of business that will produce revenue.

Mr. BAILEY. If the gentleman will permit me, in order to save time, it is utterly impossible to convince me that Congress can create a national corporation of this character. I would have no objection, however, if the gentleman will agree to amend so as to make it a body politic or corporate in the District of Columbia.

Mr. QUIGG. Very well; I will accept the gentleman's suggestion, if he will draw up an amendment.

Mr. BAILEY. I will prepare the amendment.

The SPEAKER (Mr. T. B. REED). Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from New York desire the report to be read?

Mr. QUIGG. I do, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read the report.

The report was read.

The SPEAKER. The question now is on agreeing to the amendment proposed by the gentleman from Texas:

In line 4, page 3, insert, after the words "a body corporate and politic," the words "in the District of Columbia."

The amendment was adopted.

The bill as amended was passed.

February 13, 1896—Senate.

Mr. JOHN W. DANIEL. I will state that the bill (H. 3553) to incorporate the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution has passed the other House. It has been examined by the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate, and is recommended with two immaterial amendments. It is very desirable that it shall be put upon its passage, as the Daughters of the American Revolution wish to be incorporated before the 22d day of February, when they will have a meeting here.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with amendments.

The first amendment was, in section 1, on page 8, line 4, after the word "Maryland," to insert:

Mrs. Francis P. Burrows (Mrs. Julius C. Burrows), Mrs. Mary H. McMillan (Mrs. James McMillan), Mrs. Emma Gregory Hull (Mrs. J. A. T. Hull), Mrs. Mary B. K. Washington (Mrs. Joseph Washington).

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 4, line 14, after the word "Congress," to strike out "said reports or such portions thereof as he may see fit," and insert "such portion thereof as he may deem of national interest and importance;" so as to make the first clause of section 3 read:

That said society shall report annually to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution concerning its proceedings, and said Secretary shall communicate to Congress such portion thereof as he may deem of national interest and importance.

The amendment was agreed to.

February 15, 1896—House.

Passed.

February 20, 1896.

Be it enacted, etc., That Mary Park Foster (Mrs. John W. Foster), of Indiana; Mary Virginia Ellet Cabell (Mrs. William D. Cabell), of Virginia; Helen Mason Boynton (Mrs. Henry V. Boynton), of Ohio; Henrietta Greely (Mrs. A. W. Greely), of Washington, District of Columbia; Lelie Dent Saint Clair (Mrs. F. O. Saint Clair), of Maryland; Regina M. Knott (Mrs. A. Leo Knott), of Maryland; Sara Agnes Rice Pryor (Mrs. Roger A. Pryor), of New York; Sarah Ford Judd Goode (Mrs. G. Brown Goode), of Washington, District of Columbia; Mary Desha, of Kentucky; Sue Virginia Field (Mrs. Stephen J. Field), of California; Sallie Kennedy Alexander (Mrs. Thomas Alexander), of Washington, District of Columbia; Rosa Wright Smith, of Washington, District of Columbia; Sarah C. J. Hagan (Mrs. Hugh Hagan), of Georgia; Mary Stiner Putnam (Mrs. John Risley Putnam), of New York; Mary Leighton Shields (Mrs. George H. Shields), of Missouri; Ellen Hardin Walworth, of New York; Mary E. MacDonald (Mrs. Marshall MacDonald), of Virginia; Eugenia Washington, of Virginia; Alice M. Clarke (Mrs. A. Howard Clarke), of Massachusetts; Clara Barton, of Washington, District of Columbia; Mary S. Lockwood, of Washington, District of Columbia; Frances B. Hamlin (Mrs. Teunis S. Hamlin), of Washington, District of Columbia; Martha C. B. Clarke (Mrs. Arthur E. Clarke), of New Hampshire; Lucia E. Blount (Mrs. Henry Blount), of Indiana; Jennie A. O. Keim (Mrs. Randolph De B. Keim), of Connecticut; Louise Ward McAllister, of New York; Effie Ream Osborne (Mrs. Frank Stuart Osborne), of Illinois; Marie Devereux, of Washington, District of Columbia; Belinda O. Wilbour (Mrs. Joshua Wilbour), of Rhode Island; Georgina E. Shippen (Mrs. W. W. Shippen), of New Jersey;

Julia K. Hogg (Mrs. N. B. Hogg), of Pennsylvania; Katherine C. Breckinridge (Mrs. Clifton R. Breckinridge), of Arkansas; Sara Isabella Hubbard (Mrs. Adolphus S. Hubbard), of California; Mary L. D. Putnam (Mrs. Charles E. Putnam), of Iowa; Delia Clayborne Buckner (Mrs. Simon B. Buckner), of Kentucky; Emily Marshall Eliot (Mrs. Samuel Eliot), of Massachusetts; Lucy Grey Henry (Mrs. William Wirt Henry), of Virginia; Elizabeth Blair Lee, of Maryland, Mrs. Frances P. Burrows (Mrs. Julius C. Burrows), Mrs. Mary H. McMillan (Mrs. James McMillan), Mrs. Emma Gregory Hull (Mrs. J. A. T. Hull), Mrs. Mary B. K. Washington (Mrs. Joseph Washington), and their associates and successors, are hereby created a body corporate and politic, in the District of Columbia, by the name of The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, for patriotic, historical, and educational purposes, to perpetuate the memory and spirit of the men and women who achieved American independence, by the acquisition and protection of historical spots and the erection of monuments; by the encouragement of historical research in relation to the Revolution and the publication of its results; by the preservation of documents and relics, and of the records of the individual services of Revolutionary soldiers and patriots, and by the promotion of celebrations of all patriotic anniversaries; to carry out the injunction of Washington, in his farewell address to the American people, "to promote, as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge," thus developing an enlightened public opinion and affording to young and old such advantages as shall develop in them the largest capacity for performing the duties of American citizens; to cherish, maintain, and extend the institutions of American freedom; to foster true patriotism and love of country, and to aid in securing for mankind all the blessings of liberty.

SEC. 2. That said society is authorized to hold real and personal estate in the United States, so far only as may be necessary to its lawful ends, to an amount not exceeding \$500,000, and may adopt a constitution and make by-laws not inconsistent with law, and may adopt a seal. Said society shall have its headquarters or principal office at Washington, in the District of Columbia.

SEC. 3. That said society shall report annually to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution concerning its proceedings, and said Secretary shall communicate to Congress such portion thereof as he may deem of national interest and importance. The Regents of the Smithsonian Institution are authorized to permit said national society to deposit its collections, manuscripts, books, pamphlets, and other material for history in the Smithsonian Institution or in the National Museum, at their discretion, upon such conditions and under such rules as they shall prescribe.

(Stat., XXIX, 8.)

January 16, 1897—House.

Mr. ELIJAH A. MORSE, from Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, submitted report (H. 2534) to accompany bill (H. 10023).

The Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, to whom was referred the bill (H. 9491) entitled "A bill to create a commission to select a suitable reservation or plat of ground in the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, for memorial purposes, under the auspices of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution," have carefully considered the same and respectfully report as a substitute therefor the accompanying bill.

The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution was originally founded in the city of Washington on October 11, 1890, and the next year was incorporated in the District of Columbia under the general law. A national charter was subsequently granted to the society by special act of Congress, approved February 20, 1896. By the terms of that law it is declared that the corporation is created—

for patriotic, historical, and educational purposes, to perpetuate the memory and spirit of the men and women who achieved American independence, by the acquisition and protection of historical spots and the erection of monuments; by the encouragement of historical research in relation to the Revolution, and the publication of its results; by the preservation of documents and relics and of the records of the individual services of Revolutionary soldiers and patriots, and by the promotion of celebrations of all patriotic anniversaries; to carry out the injunction of Washington in his farewell address to the American people "to promote, as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge," thus developing an enlightened public opinion and affording to young and old such advantages as shall develop in them the largest capacity for performing the duties of American citizens, to cherish, maintain, and extend the institutions of American freedom; to foster true patriotism and love of country, and to aid in securing to mankind the blessings of liberty.

The headquarters of the society are fixed in the District of Columbia by this law, and it is required "to report annually to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution concerning its proceedings, and said Secretary shall communicate to Congress such portion thereof as he may deem of national interest and importance."

The ladies forming this national society are all direct descendants of the men who founded the nation and achieved its independence. They number upward of 16,000 members, organized into over 300 subordinate chapters, and extending into every State in the Union and every Territory except Alaska. They have a complete and efficient business organization on a permanent basis.

In carrying out the purposes of their organization they have determined to erect in the city of Washington a memorial continental hall "in honor of the statesmen, soldiers, and patriots, men and women, of the American Revolution, and for the preservation of relics of war peace, domestic life, and industry associated with the period of the conflict for American independence," and have set systematically

about raising a building fund for this purpose. The idea of such memorial hall or home was first suggested by the late Mrs. Caroline Scott Harrison, wife of President Harrison, and the first president-general of the society, and has been approved by successive national congresses of the society, and a special building committee has been appointed to carry into execution the project.

They purpose, as they declare, to make this building "a veritable Temple of Fame, not alone in honor of the wonderful men and women who established our great nation, but also of the enterprise, capacity, and public spirit of their female descendants who shall erect it." They intend to make it in architectural design illustrative of the period it commemorates, and sufficiently beautiful and imposing to constitute an ornament to the national capital, worthy alike of the memory of the heroes it honors, of their daughters who rear it, and of the great nation whose birth it will help to commemorate.

For this purpose they ask no appropriation and will not seek in any way any pecuniary aid from the Government. They simply ask for sufficient land on which to place this memorial continental hall.

This your committee thinks should be unhesitatingly granted, and, by the bill reported, have set apart for such purpose 200 feet square from the northeast corner of the Monument Lot, where the towering monument to the Father of his Country will at times cast its protecting shadow over the memorial proposed to be erected to the followers of the great leader, and where both together, in beautiful unison, will serve to keep green the memory of the fathers of the Republic. The city is full of memorials to the men who saved the nation, but it has few to the men who made it.

The commendable effort of the ladies of the land to in part supply this lack ought to receive the cordial approval of Congress, and your committee therefore report the accompanying bill as a substitute for the one committed, and recommend its speedy passage.

Committed to Committee of the Whole.

ANACOSTIA STATUE OF GEORGE WASHINGTON.

January 9, 1896—House.

Mr. ELISHA E. MEREDITH (by request) introduced bill (H. 3554).

That there be, and is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$25,000 for the execution of the Anacostia statue of George Washington, by Theophilus Fisk Mills, sculptor, and for the models in metal for the United States National Museum, showing of degrees of measure in the nature and convergence of parallel; \$10,000 of said appropriation to be advanced by the Secretary of the Treasury for the furtherance and completion of the work of art, and the remainder to be paid upon the receipt of the demonstrating models in metal by the National Museum and all work.

Referred to Committee on the Library.

H. Doc. 732—110

REPORTS ON EXPENDITURES.

January 10, 1896—House.

The SPEAKER (Mr. THOMAS B. REED) laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution transmitting a detailed statement of the expenditures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895, under the appropriations for "International Exchanges," the "National Museum," the "Astrophysical Observatory," the "National Zoological Park," and "North American Ethnology."

Referred to Committee on Appropriations.

December 16, 1896—House.

The SPEAKER (Mr. T. B. REED) laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, submitting a detailed statement of the expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, under the appropriations for "International Exchanges," the "National Museum," the "Astrophysical Observatory," the "National Zoological Park," and "North American Ethnology."

Referred to Committee on Appropriations.

SMITHSONIAN MAIL MATTER NOT LIMITED.

February 19, 1896—Senate.

Mr. EDWARD O. WOLCOTT, from Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads reported "An act to regulate mail matter of the fourth class."

March 3, 1896—Senate.

Passed.

June 6, 1896—House.

Passed.

June 8, 1896.

Be it enacted, etc., That mailable matter of the fourth class shall embrace all matter not embraced in the first, second, or third class
 * * * not above the weight of four pounds for each package,
 * * * except for * * * printed or written official matter emanating from any of the Departments of the Government or from the Smithsonian Institution * * * .

(Stat., XXIX, 262.)

EXPOSITIONS.

Chicago Exposition.

February 26, 1896.

Urgent deficiency act for 1896, etc.

To supply a deficiency in the appropriation for medals and diplomas, World's Columbian Exposition, provided by the act of August 5, 1892, as amended by the sundry civil act of March 3, 1893, \$20,600.

For payment of the rental of a building for the division of awards, Bureau of Engraving and Printing, occupied by said Bureau in the execution of the work of preparing the awards of the World's Colum-

bian Exposition as authorized by the sundry civil act of March 2, 1895, from April 20, 1895, to June 30, 1896. at a rental of \$60 per month, \$860.

For the entire compensation of George R. Davis, Director-General of the World's Columbian Exposition, in the work of preparing his final report, and for all sums expended or paid out by him upon such work, and for any sums due under agreements or contracts for assistance for such work such sums to be in full for all claims therefor, \$18,006.10.

Provided, That the original typewritten or written manuscript of such work, all illustrations, diagrams, and plans incorporated in such work, and all plates and negatives of photographs taken therefor in the hands of the Director-General shall be by him deposited with the Joint Committee on Printing.

For the entire reimbursement of Thomas W. Palmer for moneys paid by him for labor and expenses incurred in the preparation of a final report as president of the World's Columbian Commission, as required by section 13 of an act to provide for celebrating the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus, approved April 25, 1890. \$1,998.35.

(Stat., XXIX, 19.)

March 13, 1896.

Resolved, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to distribute the medals and diplomas of the World's Columbian Exposition to the several exhibitors entitled thereto, as designated and certified by the report of the Executive Committee on Awards to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing and the Bureau of the Mint, and to this end the Secretary of the Treasury may adopt any method, or create any and all agencies, which to him may seem proper and necessary for the distribution of said medals and diplomas. But in case any of the exhibitors can not be found who may be entitled to medals and diplomas, then, in every such case, such medals and diplomas shall be retained by the Secretary of the Treasury until they are called for by the exhibitors entitled thereto or by persons authorized to receive the same. And the said Secretary, in the distribution of the medals and diplomas, may transmit the same through the mails free of charge. And the sum of \$15,000 is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of carrying out this resolution, and for the purposes hereof the said Secretary may temporarily employ, under such regulations as he may prescribe, the force now engaged in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing in connection with the preparation of said diplomas, or so much of said force as may be necessary, said appropriation to be immediately available.

(Stat., XXIX, 466.)

June 8, 1896.

Deficiency act for 1896, etc.

Board of control: To pay amounts found due by the accounting officers of the Treasury, on account of the appropriation for "Expenses, Government Board of Control, World's Columbian Exposition," \$247.

To enable Thomas W. Palmer, President of the World's Columbian Commission, to make payment for all claims now due and outstanding against said commission, \$6,517.67, which shall be in full for all such claims.

(Stat., XXIX, 270.)

Division of awards: That the compositors and pressmen employed in the awards division of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing shall be allowed leave of absence with pay not exceeding thirty days in any one year, or a pro rata portion thereof for a less time than one year, under such regulations and such time or times as the chief of the Bureau, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may prescribe and designate, and in conformity with the act approved July 6, 1892, granting leaves of absence with pay to the employees of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing; and for this purpose the sum of \$3,500, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated.

(Stat., XXIX, 275.)

Indian exhibit: To pay amounts found due by the accounting officers of the Treasury on account of the appropriation for "Indian exhibit, World's Columbian Exposition," to adjust appropriation, \$27.07.

(Stat., XXIX, 293.)

Nashville Exposition.

May 18, 1896.

Joint resolution No. 53, authorizing foreign exhibitors at the Tennessee Centennial Exposition, to be held in Nashville, Tennessee, in 1897, to bring to this country foreign laborers from their respective countries for the purpose of preparing for and making their exhibits and allowing articles imported from foreign countries for the sole purpose of exhibition at said exposition to be imported free of duty, under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

(Stat., XXIX, 473.)

December 22, 1896.

Be it enacted, etc., That there shall be exhibited at the Tennessee Centennial Exposition, to be held at Nashville, Tennessee, in the year 1897, by the Government of the United States, from its Executive Departments, the Smithsonian Institution and National Museum, and the United States Fish Commission, such articles and materials as illustrate the function and administrative faculty of the Government in time of peace and its resources as a war power, tending to demonstrate the nature of our institutions and their adaptation to the wants of the people; and to secure a complete and harmonious arrangement

of said Government exhibit a board of management shall be created, to be charged with the selection, purchase, preparation, arrangement, safe-keeping, and exhibition of such articles and materials as the heads of said Departments and institutions of the Government may, respectively, decide shall be embraced in said Government exhibit. The President may also designate additional articles for exhibition. Such board shall be composed of one member to be detailed by the head of each Executive Department, one by the head of the Smithsonian Institution and National Museum, and one by the head of the United States Fish Commission; and the President shall name one of said persons so detailed as chairman; and the members of said board shall have no compensation in addition to their regular salary, and their actual and necessary expenses only shall be paid out of the sum hereinafter appropriated.

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause a suitable building or buildings to be erected on the site selected for the Tennessee Centennial Exposition for the Government exhibit, and he is hereby authorized and directed to contract therefor, in the same manner and under the same regulations as for other public buildings of the United States; but the contract for said building or buildings shall not exceed the sum of \$30,000, and there is hereby appropriated for said building or buildings, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$30,000. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and required to dispose of such building or buildings, or the material composing the same, at the close of the exposition, giving preference to the city of Nashville or to the said Tennessee Centennial Exposition Company to purchase the same at an appraised value, to be ascertained in such manner as he may determine, and whatever sum may be realized on sale of said building shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States.

SEC. 3. That for the purpose of paying the expenses of the selection, purchase, preparation, transportation, installation, care, and return of said Government exhibit, and for the employment of proper persons as officers and assistants by the board of management created by this act and for their expenses, and for the maintenance of the building hereinbefore provided for, and for other contingent expenses incidental to the Government exhibit, to be approved by the chairman of the board of management and by the Secretary of the Treasury upon itemized accounts and vouchers, there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$100,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be disbursed by the board of management hereinbefore created, of which not exceeding the sum of \$10,000 shall be expended for clerical service.

SEC. 4. That all articles which shall be imported from foreign countries for the sole purpose of exhibition at said exposition, upon which

there shall be a tariff or customs duty, shall be admitted free of payment of duty, customs fees, or charges, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe; but it shall be lawful at any time during the exhibition to sell, for delivery at the close of the exposition, any goods or property imported for and actually on exhibition in the exposition buildings or on its grounds, subject to such regulations for the security of the revenue and for the collection of import duties as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe: *Provided*, That all such articles, when sold or withdrawn for consumption in the United States, shall be subject to the duty, if any, imposed upon such articles by the revenue laws in force at the date of importation, and all penalties prescribed by law shall be applied and enforced against such articles and against the persons who may be guilty of any illegal sale or withdrawal.

SEC. 5. That medals with appropriate devices, emblems, and inscriptions commemorative of said Tennessee Centennial Exposition and of the awards to be made to exhibitors thereat be prepared at some mint of the United States for the board of directors thereof, subject to the provisions of the fifty-second section of the coinage act of 1893, upon the payment by the Tennessee Centennial Exposition Company of a sum not less than the cost thereof; and all the provisions, whether penal or otherwise, of said coinage act against the counterfeiting or imitating of coins of the United States shall apply to the medals struck and issued under this act.

SEC. 6. That the United States shall in no manner and under no circumstances be liable for any bond, debt, contract, expenditure, expense, or liability of any kind whatever of the said Tennessee Centennial Exposition Company, its officers, agents, servants, or employees, or incident to or growing out of said exposition, nor for any amount whatever in excess of the \$130,000 herein authorized; and the heads of the Executive Departments, the Smithsonian Institution and National Museum, and the United States Fish Commission, and the board of management herein authorized, their officers, agents, servants, or employees, shall in no manner and under no circumstances expend or create any liability of any kind for any sum in excess of the appropriations herein made, or create any deficiency.

SEC. 7. That the appropriation herein made shall take effect when the Secretary of the Treasury shall be satisfied that the solvent appropriations made by the State of Tennessee, its counties and cities, and by individuals or companies to said centennial exposition, together with solvent subscriptions to the stock of the Centennial Company made by the State, its counties and cities, and by private corporations and by individuals, shall amount to at least the sum of one-half million of dollars.

(Stat., XXIX, 477.)

January 21, 1897.

Resolved, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to solicit proposals and to contract for the erection of the building for Government exhibit at the Tennessee Centennial Exposition, authorized by the act of Congress approved December 22, 1896, without public advertisement.

(Stat., XXIX, 698.)

Atlanta Exposition.

June 8, 1896.

Deficiency act for 1896, etc.

The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to transfer to the city of Atlanta, in the State of Georgia, all of the right, title, claim, and interest of the United States in and to the building erected for the Government exhibit at the Cotton States and International Exposition recently held in said city.

(Stat., XXIX, 271.)

June 11, 1896.

Sundry civil act for 1897.

That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is, authorized and directed to pay over to the Cotton States and International Exposition Company, to reimburse said company for expenses incurred and paid in connection with the Government building and exhibit, all those portions of the appropriations heretofore made under the act of August 18, 1894, for the building and for the exhibit by the Government at the Cotton States and International Exposition at Atlanta, Georgia, which shall remain unexpended after all the liabilities incurred by the Government on account of said building and exhibit shall have been fully paid off and discharged.

(Stat., XXIX, 454.)

Omaha Exposition.

June 10, 1896.

An act.

Whereas it is desirable to encourage the holding of a trans-Mississippi and international exposition at the city of Omaha, in the State of Nebraska, in the year 1898, for the exhibition of the resources of the United States of America and the progress and civilization of the Western Hemisphere, and for a display of the arts, industries, manufactures, and products of the soil, mine, and sea; and

Whereas it is desirable that an exhibition shall be made of the great staples of the trans-Mississippi region, which contributes so largely to domestic and international commerce; and

Whereas encouragement should be given to an exhibit of the arts, industries, manufactures, and products illustrative of the progress and development of that and other sections of the country; and

Whereas such exhibition should be national as well as international in its character, in which the people of this country, of Mexico, the

Central and South American Governments, and other States of the world should participate, and should, therefore, have the sanction of the Congress of the United States; and

Whereas it is desirable and will be highly beneficial to bring together at such an exhibition, to be held at a central position in the western part of the United States, the people of the United States and other States of this continent; and

Whereas the Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition Association has undertaken to hold such exposition, beginning on the 1st day of June, 1898, and closing on the 1st day of November, 1898: Therefore,

Be it enacted, etc., That a trans-Mississippi and international exposition shall be held at the city of Omaha, in the State of Nebraska, in the year 1898, under the auspices of the Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition Association: *Provided,* That the United States shall not be liable for any of the expense attending or incident to such exposition, nor by reason of the same.

SEC. 2. That all articles which shall be imported from foreign countries for the sole purpose of exhibition at said exhibition upon which there shall be a tariff or customs duty shall be admitted free of payment of duty, customs fees, or charges, under such regulation as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe; but it shall be lawful at any time during the exhibition to sell for delivery at the close thereof any goods or property imported for and actually on exhibition in the exhibition building, or on the grounds, subject to such regulation for the security of the revenue and for the collection of import duties as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe: *Provided,* That all such articles when sold or withdrawn for consumption in the United States shall be subject to the duty, if any, imposed upon such article by the revenue laws in force at the date of importation, and all penalties prescribed by law shall be applied and enforced against the persons who may be guilty of any illegal sale or withdrawal.

SEC. 3. That there shall be exhibited at said exposition by the Government of the United States, from its Executive Departments, the Smithsonian Institution, the United States Fish Commission, and the National Museum, such articles and material as illustrate the function and administrative faculty of the Government in time of peace, and its resources as a war power, tending to demonstrate the nature of our institutions and their adaptations to the wants of the people; and to secure a complete and harmonious arrangement of such Government exhibit a board shall be created, to be charged with the selection, preparation, arrangement, safe-keeping, and exhibition of such articles and materials as the heads of the several Departments and the directors of the Smithsonian Institution and National Museum may respectively decide shall be embraced in said Government exhibit. The President

may also designate additional articles for exhibition. Such board shall be composed of one person to be named by the head of each Executive Department and Museum and by the President of the United States. The President shall name the chairman of said board, and the board itself shall select such other officers as it may deem necessary.

SEC. 4. That the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause a suitable building or buildings to be erected on the site selected for the trans-Mississippi and international exposition for the Government exhibits, and he is hereby authorized and directed to contract therefor, in the same manner and under the same regulations as for other public buildings of the United States; but the contract for said building or buildings shall not exceed the sum of \$50,000. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and required to dispose of such building or buildings, or the material composing the same, at the close of the exposition, giving preference to the city of Omaha, or to the said Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition Association, to purchase the same at an appraised value to be ascertained in such manner as may be determined by the Secretary of the Treasury.

SEC. 5. The United States shall not be liable on account of said exposition for any expense incident to, or growing out of same, except for the construction of the building or buildings hereinbefore provided for, and for the purpose of paying the expense of transportation, care, and custody of exhibits by the Government, and the maintenance of the said building or buildings, and the safe return of articles belonging to the said Government exhibit, and other contingent expenses to be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury upon itemized accounts and vouchers, and the total cost of said building or buildings shall not exceed the sum of \$50,000; nor shall the expenses of said Government exhibit for each and every purpose connected therewith, including the transportation of same to Omaha and from Omaha to Washington, exceed the sum of \$150,000, amounting in all to not exceeding the sum of \$200,000: *Provided*, That no liability against the Government shall be incurred, and no expenditure of money under this act shall be made, until the officers of said exposition shall have furnished the Secretary of the Treasury proofs to his satisfaction that there has been obtained by said exposition corporation subscriptions of stock in good faith, contributions, donations, or appropriations from all sources for the purposes of said exposition a sum aggregating not less than \$250,000.

SEC. 6. That the commission appointed under this act shall not be entitled to any compensation for their services out of the Treasury of the United States, except their actual expenses for transportation and a reasonable sum to be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury for subsistence for each day they are necessarily absent from home on the business of said commission. The officers of said commission shall receive such compensation as may be fixed by said commission, subject

to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, which shall be paid out of the sums appropriated by Congress in aid of such exposition.

SEC. 7. That medals, with appropriate devices, emblems, and inscriptions commemorative of said trans-Mississippi and international exposition and of the awards to be made to the exhibitors thereat, shall be prepared at some mint of the United States, for the board of directors thereof, subject to the provisions of the fifty-second section of the coinage act of 1893, upon the payment of a sum not less than the cost thereof; and all the provisions, whether penal or otherwise, of said coinage act against the counterfeiting or imitating of coins of the United States shall apply to the medals struck and issued under this act.

SEC. 8. That the United States shall not in any manner, nor under any circumstances, be liable for any of the acts, doings, proceedings, or representations of said Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition Association, its officers, agents, servants, or employees, or any of them, or for service, salaries, labor, or wages of said officers, agents, servants, or employees, or any of them, or for any subscriptions to the capital stock, or for any certificates of stock, bonds, mortgages, or obligation of any kind issued by said corporation, or for any debts, liabilities, or expenses of any kind whatever attending such corporation or accruing by reason of the same.

That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to create any liability of the United States, direct or indirect, for any debt or obligation incurred, nor for any claim for aid or pecuniary assistance from Congress or the Treasury of the United States in support or liquidation of any debts or obligations created by said commission in excess of appropriations made by Congress therefor.

(Stat., XXIX, 382.)

Brussels Exposition.

June 11, 1896.

Sundry civil act for 1897.

To enable the Government to take official part in the international exhibition to be held at Brussels, Belgium, during the year 1897, \$5,000: *Provided*, That no expenditure exceeding this appropriation shall be made or liability incurred, and no person shall be paid salary or compensation therefrom.

(Stat., XXIX, 438.)

New York Exposition of Gas Apparatus.

December 22, 1896—House.

Mr. J. D. SAYERS introduced joint resolution (H. 225):

That the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution is hereby authorized and directed to participate in the exposition of gas apparatus and appliances, to be held in Madison Square Garden, in the city of New York, from January 27 to February 6, 1897, inclusive. And the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution is hereby further authorized and directed to send from the National Museum such objects as

would, in his judgment, be of special interest in such connection: *Provided*, That all of the expenses of such participation, and shipment, care of machinery and such objects as may be exhibited, to be borne by the exposition company: *And provided further*, That before any such loan shall be made the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, or proper officer of the Government, shall require and receive a good and sufficient bond, by or in behalf of such exposition, for the safe return thereof as aforesaid, and to indemnify and save harmless the Government of the United States from any liability or expense on account thereof, or on account of this resolution.

Referred to Committee on Appropriations.

December 22, 1896—Senate.

Introduced by Mr. D. B. Hill for Mr. C. S. Brice, as S. 184.

Referred to Committee on the Library.

January 20, 1897—Senate.

Passed joint resolution (S. 184).

January 21, 1897—House.

Referred to Committee on the Library.

January 25, 1897—House.

Mr. LEMUEL E. QUIGG, from Committee on the Library, reported S. 184 without amendment.

Referred to House Calendar.

SETTLEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND STATE OF ARKANSAS.

March 30, 1896.—Senate.

The bill (S. 502), to adjust the settlement between the United States and the State of Arkansas under consideration.

Mr. J. H. BERRY. This indebtedness of the State of Arkansas to the United States came about in this way: Soon after the admission of Arkansas to the Union, in 1836, she, unfortunately for herself, passed a law by which she authorized the issuance of \$2,000,000 of Arkansas bonds, to be loaned to a Real Estate Bank established in that State.

Mr. O. H. PLATT. What year was that?

Mr. BERRY. The State was admitted in 1836; the legislative act authorizing the issuance of these bonds, to be guaranteed by the State of Arkansas, was passed in 1837. The bonds were to aid in the establishment of what was known as the Real Estate Bank in the State of Arkansas. The Government of the United States held at that time money which had been received from Mr. Smithson, which had been given by him for the establishment of the Smithsonian Institution. The Secretary of the Treasury invested that money in bonds of several States, including some of the bonds issued by the State of Arkansas to the Real Estate Bank. Five hundred and thirty-eight bonds, each for the sum of \$1,000, were purchased with the Smithson money at, I think, 99½ cents on the dollar. That money was invested by the Secretary of the Treasury in those bonds issued by the State of Arkansas to aid the Real Estate Bank in that State.

In addition to that, the Secretary of the Treasury invested \$90,000

of what was known as the Chickasaw national fund and \$3,000 more of what was known as the Chickasaw orphan fund in these Arkansas bonds, making a total of \$631,000 of bonds for which the State of Arkansas was liable.

Mr. President, I wish to say here that so far as the State itself is concerned, and so far as the great body of its people are concerned, it has never been the beneficiary of a single solitary cent arising from the issuance of these bonds. I do not mention this for the purpose of showing that the State is not liable to the Government for the bonds or for the purpose of showing that the Government was in any way liable for the failure of the Real Estate Bank, from which the State suffered; but I state it in order to meet the false charge which has been made in the anonymous pamphlet which has been circulated here, that the money all went into the Arkansas State treasury and was for the benefit of the people of that State. I repeat that the State has never received one cent of benefit from the money which was invested in these real estate bonds.

Mr. J. Z. GEORGE. Who sold the bonds?

Mr. BERRY. The State of Arkansas or the bank sold them. They were issued to the bank.

Mr. GEORGE. Who got the money?

Mr. BERRY. The bank held the bonds and got the money and failed.

Mr. GEORGE. And never paid?

Mr. BERRY. And never paid.

I repeat, I do not state this for the purpose of showing that the State is not liable for these bonds, but I state it in order to show that she was the unfortunate victim of a bad law passed in the State of Arkansas in 1837.

One other fact, Mr. President, to which I desire to call the especial attention of the Senate. It is alleged in the communication to which I have already referred that if this bill passes, the Smithsonian Institution and the Chickasaw national fund will suffer. The Smithsonian Institution and the Chickasaws have not one cent in this fund. The Government of the United States long since paid all the money that they had invested in these bonds over to the Smithsonian Institution and to the Chickasaws. It is a question entirely between the Government of the United States and the State of Arkansas. The Smithsonian fund has been reimbursed; the Chickasaw fund has been provided for, and they are no longer parties in any way to this proposed settlement.

Mr. PLATT. I should like to ask a question right there; that is, whether the United States has actually paid the money to the Chickasaw fund for these bonds, or whether interest is still being paid?

Mr. BERRY. My opinion is that she actually paid it and turned over the money and interest is not being paid.

Mr. PLATT. And has reimbursed the fund?

Mr. BERRY. Absolutely. So that it is simply a question between the United States and the State of Arkansas. That is the foundation of the claim of the United States against the State. I repeat, so Senators may fully understand it, that they did purchase \$631,000 of these bonds in the first part of the year 1838, I think, when they were issued.

* * * * *

The amount found by the Secretary of the Treasury and Secretary of the Interior to be due to the Government by the State of Arkansas, without counting interest on these bonds after maturity, was \$1,611,803.61; and they also found that the State was entitled to credits for the sum of \$1,451,231.61, leaving a balance due the Government from that State of \$160,572. Another objection is made to some of the credits claimed and allowed to the State. In 1850 a law was passed by which the swamp and overflowed lands in all the States of this Union were donated to the respective States in which they were located for the purpose of the reclamation of such lands. Under that law thousands and millions of acres of land have been granted to a number of States. My State was largely swampy in character in its eastern portion, and a large part of those lands were so designated on the maps of the official survey.

I want to state here and now that, under the rulings made by the General Land Office, a State could either select under the official survey and take such lands as were designated as swamp by that survey, or they could take proof as to the swampy character of the lands, and make claim before the General Land Office. My State elected to take under the official survey, and thereby lost thousands of acres that other States obtained by reason of the fact that they had taken another method of making proof.

Subsequent to that act, in 1855 and 1857, Congress passed laws by which it was provided that whenever the Government had sold lands which turned out afterwards to be swamp lands, after the passage of the act of 1850, and sold them for money, the money should be refunded to the respective States in which the lands were located. It furthermore provided that if the lands were located by scrip location or by military bounty land warrants, the State had a right to select other public lands without regard to their character, provided they were public lands, in lieu of the lands that had been located under the scrip location or the military bounty land warrant location.

A large part of the claim offset against this amount of money due the United States Government by my State comes from swamp lands to which we are entitled in lieu of lands subject to bounty-land warrant and scrip location, and in lieu of the indemnity to which we were entitled by reason of the fact that the Government sold those swamp

lands after the passage of the act of 1850 for cash. Under the acts of 1855 and 1857 the money belonged to the State of Arkansas.

* * * * *

Mr. JOHN H. GEAR. It is everywhere admitted and nowhere denied that on January 1, 1838, the State of Arkansas borrowed from the "Smithsonian trust fund" the sum of \$538,000 from the United States as the trustee of said fund, which was held in trust by the United States, to whom it was generously donated on condition that the principal so donated and the interest earned by a safe and judicious investment of said principal should be sacredly dedicated to the [increase and] diffusion of knowledge among mankind [men].

To secure the full payment of said principal and the prompt payment of said interest when due of said loan from said "Smithsonian trust fund" so then held in trust by the United States for said purpose, the State of Arkansas deposited with the United States 538 of her \$1,000 State 6 per cent coupon bonds, by her issued under the act of her legislature, an act entitled "An act to establish the Real Estate Bank of the State of Arkansas," approved October 26, 1836, and the act amendatory thereof, entitled "An act to increase the rate of interest on the bonds of the State issued to the Real Estate Bank of the State of Arkansas," approved December 19, 1837 (State Statutes of Arkansas, 1837, p. 51). Said bonds bore date January 1, 1838, and said coupons were payable on January and July 1 of each year.

Five hundred of said State \$1,000 bonds, it is alleged, matured on October 26, 1861, and the remaining 38 thereof, it is alleged, matured on January 1, 1868; and it is also everywhere admitted, and can not be anywhere successfully denied, that none of said bonds, nor any portion of any of said coupons representing interest so earned by any of said bonds, were ever paid by said State, either on said dates or on any other dates, but, on the contrary, that all of same, principal and interest, remain wholly unpaid by said State up to this date.

It is true that between July 1, 1836, and December 31, 1845, said State earned the sum of \$70,047.78 from the 5 per cent of the net proceeds of the sales of the public lands made therein by the United States; but between January 1, 1838, and December 31, 1845, the amount of interest due by said State on said \$538,000, at 6 per cent per annum, aggregated the sum of \$298,240, or more than four times the amount of said earnings from the 5 per cent of the net proceeds of the sales of the public lands in said State, the payment of which 5 per cent earnings was not made to said State, but was withheld by the United States and applied to reduce pro tanto the amount of said unpaid interest due on said unpaid debt, as authorized to be done under the joint resolution of Congress of March 3, 1845 (5 U. S. Stats., 801), which is as follows, to wit:

Resolved, &c., That whenever any State shall have been or may be in default for the payment of interest or principal on investments in its stocks or bonds held by

the United States in trust, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to retain the whole, or so much thereof as may be necessary, of the percentage to which said State may be entitled of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands within its limits, and apply the same to the payment of said interest or principal or to the reimbursement of any sums of money expended by the United States for that purpose.

* * * * *

The question, therefore, to be considered is: Has said act of August 4, 1894, as reported to Congress on February 23, 1895, been carefully, clearly, exhaustively, and equitably executed in the equal and mutual interest of the United States and of that State?

Congress must ever remember that the Government of the United States stands the guardian and trustee, under sacred obligation, to guard and protect the trusts reposed in it, not only for the benefit of the Indians and their orphan children, the nation's wards at home, but in very honor, honesty, and gratitude occupy no less a relation to that generous donor—James Smithson—who, though speaking our language, yet never put foot on American soil, and who, though ever loyal to the land over which the flag of England floats, yet so loved his fellow-men and was so appreciative of the honest purposes and high destiny of our people that he bequeathed to our Government, in trust, the residue of his then large estate, to be honestly expended by us in diffusing knowledge among mankind, and in honor of whose name and high intentions the Smithsonian Institution now stands a monument beneath the very shadow of these legislative halls.

But said monument thus erected was not erected with Smithson's funds, because, prior to its erection, said funds had been intrusted to the safe and sacred keeping and secure protection of the State of Arkansas, and as to how sacredly and safely said trust funds have been kept, and as to how securely they have been protected by that State, let the records presented to the Senate be the unimpeachable witnesses.

The original attitude of the United States as a trustee only of said "Smithson fund" (5 U. S. Stats., 64, 267, 465) has been radically changed—a change enforced by honor and honesty—so that the United States have been compelled, out of their own Treasury, to make good the default of the State of Arkansas. I wrote a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury asking him when and how this money was reimbursed by Congress to the Smithsonian Institution. Much to my surprise I was advised that there was no entry to be found upon the books of the Treasury as to when and how this money was reimbursed to the Smithsonian. A letter, however, from the Smithsonian Institution states that by a certain act of Congress, which I have not time to read or refer to [act of August 10, 1846], the money was reimbursed, as it should have been, by the United States, the United States being the custodian of that fund, and out of that money the present Smith-

sonian Institution was created, and out of the annual appropriation, which amounts to 6 per cent on the land [fund] originally granted by James Smithson, that Institution is carried on and cared for by the Government, an institution which is the admiration not only of Congress but of the people of the whole United States—a people who will ever bear in mind a grateful recollection of the donor of that great fund.

In order, therefore, that Congress might be fully, correctly, and officially advised as to the kind, nature, and amount of the respective claims of the United States and of the State of Arkansas, and the date when and manner in which the same arose, so as to be enabled to compromise and settle the same, Congress, on August 14, 1894, passed the act entitled “An act to authorize a compromise and settlement with the State of Arkansas.” (28 U. S. Stats., 229.)

On February 23, 1895, the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of the Interior submitted to the Senate a report of their action had thereon, which was printed as Senate Executive Document No. 91, Fifty-third Congress, third session. Action in the Senate and House then and now seems to have been limited to making reports thereon in the Senate and House.

House Report No. 1959, Fifty-third Congress, third session, seeming to contain nearly all the matters theretofore officially stated in reference to said act of August 14, 1894, a copy thereof will be submitted as a part of my remarks.

From this report it is alleged and is made to appear that the State of Arkansas is indebted to the United States only in the sum of \$1,611,803.61, appearing more in detail thus:

ACCOUNT.

The State of Arkansas in account with the United States on account of bonds issued by the State, with the interest accrued thereon, the claims of the State arising under the public-land laws of the United States, and the claim of the State for care of military prisoners, adjusted to January 1, 1895.

1. To State of Arkansas 6 per cent bonds (Nos. 1 to 500, inclusive), \$1,000 each, issued January 1, 1838, and matured October 26, 1861, to secure a loan from the Smithsonian fund, held in trust by the United States, which bonds were subsequently acquired by the United States in their own right	\$500,000.00
2. To interest on 366 of these bonds (Nos. 135–500), at 6 per cent per annum, from July 1, 1842, to October 26, 1861 (19 years 9 months and 25 days)	425,235.00
3. To interest on 133 of these bonds (Nos. 1–133), at 6 per cent per annum, from July 1, 1860, to October 26, 1861 (1 year 3 months and 25 days)	10,529.17
4. To interest on 1 of these bonds (No. 134), at 6 per cent per annum, from July 1, 1852, to October 26, 1861 (9 years 3 months and 25 days), less \$19.72 paid on one coupon in 1860.....	539.44

5. To State of Arkansas bonds (6 per cent coupons) of \$1,000 each, 38 in number (Nos. 282-294, 359-373, 401-410), issued January 1, 1838, to secure a loan from the Smithsonian fund, which bonds matured January 1, 1868, and now belong to the United States.....	\$38,000.00
6. To interest thereon, at 6 per cent per annum, from January 1, 1842, to January 1, 1868 (26 years).....	59,280.00
* * * * *	*

A statement showing the amount of bonds and interest accrued thereon to January 1, 1896, held by the United States against the State of Arkansas, disregarding all credits to which said State may be entitled on any account:

1. State of Arkansas 6 per cent bonds (Nos. 1-500) of \$1,000 each, issued January 1, 1838, and matured October 26, 1861, to secure a loan from the Smithsonian fund, held in trust by the United States, which bonds were subsequently acquired and are now held by the United States in their own right	\$500,000.00
2. Interest on 366 of these bonds (Nos. 135-500), at 6 per cent per annum, from July 1, 1842, to January 1, 1896	1,174,860.00
3. Interest on 133 of these bonds (Nos. 1-133), at 6 per cent per annum, from July 1, 1852, to January 1, 1896	283,290.00
4. Interest on 1 of these bonds (No. 134), at 6 per cent per annum, from July 1, 1852, to January 1, 1896, less \$19.72	2,590.28
5. Thirty-three State of Arkansas 6 per cent coupon bonds (Nos. 282-294, 359-373, 401-410) of \$1,000 each, issued January 1, 1838, to secure a loan from the Smithsonian fund, which bonds matured January 1, 1868, and now belong to the United States in their own right	38,000.00
6. Interest thereon from January 1, 1842, to January 1, 1896, at 6 per cent per annum	123,120.00

[An act approved April 29, 1898, made a final compromise and settlement between the United States and the State of Arkansas. The State to pay to the United States \$160,572, thus cancelling all indebtedness on the part of Arkansas for the bonds bought by the United States from the bequest of James Smithsonian.]

April 14, 1896—House.

SOCIOLOGICAL INSTITUTION.

Mr. F. H. WILSON, of New York, introduced bill (H. 8192):

Whereas any person or number of persons may by his or their last wills and testaments, or otherwise, give a sum or sums of money or property to the United States of America to found, at Washington, or aid and support an establishment for the increase and diffusion of sociological science among men, to be organized under this act, to be named and known as the "sociological institution;" and the United States of America may, by act of Congress, receive such sum or sums of money or such property and accept said trust or trusts for the faithful execution of all such trusts so received and accepted.

Be it enacted, etc., That the President, the Vice-President, the Secretary of State, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of the Interior, the Postmaster-General, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Attorney-General, the Commissioner of Labor, the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, the Commissioner of Education, and the Commissioner of the Patent Office, and such other persons as

they may elect honorary members, are hereby constituted an establishment, by the name of the sociological institution, for the increase and diffusion of sociological science among men; and by that name shall be known and have perpetual succession, with the powers, limitations, and restrictions hereinafter contained, and no other.

SEC. 2. That the business of the institution shall be conducted at the city of Washington by a board of regents, named the "regents of the sociological institution," to be composed of the Vice-President, the Chief Justice of the United States, five members of the Senate, and five members of the House of Representatives, together with twelve other persons, other than Members of Congress, two of whom shall be resident in the city of Washington and the other ten shall be inhabitants of some State, but no two of them of the same State.

SEC. 3. That the regents to be selected shall be appointed as follows: The members of the Senate by the President thereof, the members of the House by the Speaker thereof, and the twelve other persons by joint resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives. The members of the House so appointed shall serve for the term of two years; and on every alternate fourth Wednesday of December a like number shall be appointed in the same manner, to serve until the fourth Wednesday in December in the second year succeeding their appointment. The Senators so appointed shall serve during the term for which they shall hold, without reelection, their office as Senators. Vacancies occasioned by death, resignation, or otherwise shall be filled as vacancies in committees are filled. The regular term of service for the other twelve members shall be six years; and new elections thereof shall be made by joint resolutions of Congress. Vacancies occasioned by death, resignation, or otherwise may be filled in like manner by joint resolution of Congress.

SEC. 4. That the regents shall meet in the city of Washington and elect one of their number as chancellor, who shall be the presiding officer of the board of regents and called the chancellor of the sociological institution, and a suitable person as secretary of the institution, who shall also be the secretary of the board of regents. The board shall also elect five of their own body as an executive committee, and the regents shall fix on the time for the regular meetings of the board; and, on application of any three of the regents to the secretary of the institution, it shall be his duty to appoint a special meeting of the board of regents, of which he shall give notice, by letter, to each of the members; and at any meeting of the board seven shall constitute a quorum to do business. Each member of the board shall be paid his necessary traveling and other actual expenses in attending meetings of the board, which shall be audited by the executive committee and recorded by the secretary of the board; but his services as regent shall be gratuitous.

SEC. 5. That the secretary of the board of regents shall take charge of the property of the institution and shall, under their direction, make a fair and accurate record of all their proceedings, to be preserved in the institution, and shall also discharge the duties of librarian and of keeper of the sociological exhibits and material of the institution, and may, with the consent of the board of regents, employ assistants.

SEC. 6. That the secretary and his assistants shall, respectively, receive for their services such sum as may be allowed by the board of regents, to be paid semi-annually on the first day of January and July, and shall be removable by the board of regents whenever, in their judgment, the interests of the institution require such removal.

SEC. 7. That the members and honorary members of the institution may hold stated and special meetings for the supervision of the affairs of the institution and the advice and instruction of the board of regents, to be called in the manner provided for in the by-laws of the institution, at which the President, and in his absence the Vice-President, shall preside.

SEC. 8. That the regents shall make, from the interest of the fund, an appropriation, not exceeding an average of \$25,000 annually, for the gradual formation of a library composed of valuable works pertaining to all departments of sociological science.

SEC. 9. That all laws for the protection of public property in the city of Washington shall apply to and be in force for the protection of the property of the sociological institution. All moneys recovered by or accruing to the institution shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States, to the credit of the sociological institution fund, and separately accounted for.

SEC. 10. That such money and so much of such property as may be received in money and paid into the Treasury of the United States shall be loaned to the United States Treasury at 4 per centum per annum interest; and 4 per centum interest on such trust funds received into the United States Treasury, payable in half-yearly payments, on the first of January and July in each year, is hereby appropriated for the perpetual maintenance and support of the sociological institution; and all expenditures and appropriations to be made from time to time to the purposes of the institution shall be exclusively from the accruing interest, and not from the principal of the fund.

SEC. 11. That whenever money is required for the payment of the debts or performance of the contracts of the institution, incurred or entered into in conformity with the provisions of this Act, or for making the purchases and executing the objects authorized by this Act, the board of regents, or the executive committee thereof, may certify to the chancellor and secretary of the board that such sum of money is required, whereupon they shall examine the same, and if they shall approve thereof shall certify the same to the proper officer of the Treasury for payment. The board shall submit to Congress, at each session thereof, the report of the operations, expenditures, and condition of the institution.

SEC. 12. That upon the election or appointment of a secretary of the sociological institution, the authorized custodian of the Congressional Library building in Washington shall set apart and allot, for the exclusive use of the board of regents and other officials and assistants of the sociological institution and for the proper transaction of its business, suitable apartments and space in the new Congressional Library building, to be occupied and used by them so long as the requirements of the Congressional Library and its service may permit, free of charge and without payment of rent therefor.

SEC. 13. That Congress may alter, amend, add to, or repeal any of the provisions of this Act; but no contract or individual right made or acquired under such provisions shall be thereby divested or impaired.

Referred to Committee on Education.

NATIONAL SOCIETY OF COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA AND SOCIETY OF COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA.

May 4, 1896—House.

Mr. H. C. BREWSTER introduced bill (H. 8673), to incorporate the National Society of Colonial Dames of America.

Referred to Committee on the Library.

May 7, 1896—Senate.

Mr. H. C. LODGE introduced bill (S. 3087).

Referred to Committee on the Library.

May 14, 1896—Senate.

Mr. G. P. WETMORE reported S. 3087.

May 18, 1896—Senate.

S. 3087 recommitted.

May 18, 1896—House.

Mr. L. E. QUIGG, from Committee on the Library, reported bill (H. 8673).

[Extract.]

SEC. 3. That said society shall report annually to the secretary of the Smithsonian Institution concerning its proceedings, and said secretary shall communicate to Congress such portion thereof as he may deem of national interest and importance. The Regents of the Smithsonian Institution are authorized to permit said national society to deposit its collections, manuscripts, books, pamphlets, and other material for history in the Smithsonian Institution or in the National Museum, at their discretion, upon such conditions and under such rules as they shall prescribe.

The amendment proposed by the Committee on the Library was to strike out in lines 13 and 14, page 3, the words "United States of America," and insert in lieu thereof the words "District of Columbia," so as to read "a body corporate and politic in the District of Columbia."

The SPEAKER (Mr. T. B. REED). Is there objection to the present consideration of this bill?

Mr. BENTON McMILLIN. I was not able to hear the whole of the bill as read. I wish to inquire whether it does not appropriate space in Government buildings to private uses.

Mr. QUIGG. Not at all.

Mr. McMILLIN. It struck me that it did so.

Mr. QUIGG. It permits the trustees of the Smithsonian Institution to accept such manuscripts and other collections of the society as may be offered to them.

Mr. McMILLIN. As donations?

Mr. QUIGG. As donations.

There being no objection, the House proceeded to the consideration of the bill.

The amendment of the Committee on the Library was agreed to.

The bill as amended was passed.

May 21, 1896—Senate.

Mr. MATTHEW S. QUAY presented a memorial of Chapter II, Colonial Dames of America, of Philadelphia, Pa., remonstrating against the adoption of bill (S. 3087), to incorporate the National Society of Colonial Dames of America.

2007 DELANCEY PLACE, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

To the honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the Fifty-fourth Congress.

GENTLEMEN: Mrs. George McClellan, president; Mrs. Thomas Balch, first vice-president; Mrs. Richard McCall Cadwalader, second vice-president; Mrs. George Brinton Phillips, secretary; Mrs. N. Chapman Mitchell, treasurer; Miss Elise Willing Balch, Mrs. James Bowden, Miss Anne Sophia Penn Chew, Miss Guilielma Penn-Gaskel Hall, Mrs. George Woolsey Hodge, Mrs. Charles B. Penrose, managers; Mrs. Henry J. Hancock, historian; Miss Ursula Rose Boudinot, Miss Mary Swift Buckley,

Miss Katharine Buckley, Miss Elizabeth Brown Chew, Mrs. Brinton Coxe, Miss Charlotte Drifton Coxe, Mrs. Horace Binney Hare, Miss Emelyn Storey McClellan, Mrs. Robert Morris, Miss Lucie Marshall Morris, Mrs. Thomas Fleming Parker, Miss Sallie Roberts Smith, Mrs. John T. Spencer, Mrs. James William Wallace, Mrs. William Herbert Washington, Mrs. Richard Tilghman, Mrs. Theodore Wright, Miss Elizabeth Cox Binney, officers and managers of Chapter II, Philadelphia, of The Colonial Dames of America, a corporation duly organized under the laws of the State of New York, respectfully and earnestly protest against the adoption of Senate bill 3087, entitled, "To incorporate the National Society of Colonial Dames of America," for the reasons following:

I. "The Colonial Dames of America," of which the above named constitute "Chapter II, Philadelphia," was organized May 23, 1890, as a national society, and on April 13, 1891, was duly incorporated under the name of "The Colonial Dames of America," with power to form chapters in the several States.

II. Prior to the incorporation of this, our society, no other society of similar name had been incorporated; and the purposes and aims of this original society, as set forth in its charter and constitution, are similar to those proposed in the bill now pending before your honorable bodies. Its members are residents of all parts of the United States.

III. The adoption of the same name as that of the original society by the corporation proposed to be organized by the pending bill will create difficulty, confusion, and conflict, and will inflict grave injury upon the rights and interests of the society which originated and first used the name "The Colonial Dames of America."

Your honorable bodies are therefore earnestly requested to refuse your sanction to this bill.

CHAPTER II, PHILADELPHIA, THE COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA.

(Signed)

HARRIET HARE McCLELLAN, *President*.

ELLEN EMLEN PHILLIPS, *Secretary*.

Referred to Committee on the Library.

May 26, 1896—Senate.

Mr. WILLIAM J. SEWELL presented a similar memorial.

Ordered to lie on the table.

December 10, 1896—Senate.

Mr. E. HALE introduced bill (S. 3356) to incorporate the Society of the Colonial Dames of America.

Referred to Committee on the Library.

February 26, 1897—Senate.

Mr. HENRY C. HANSBROUGH. I am directed by the Committee on the Library, to whom were referred the bill [S. 3087] to incorporate the National Society of Colonial Dames of America, and the bill [S. 3356] to incorporate the Society of Colonial Dames of America, to report them adversely, and to submit a report thereon [S. 1552].

Mr. NELSON W. ALDRICH. I ask that the bills may be placed on the Calendar, with the adverse report.

Mr. HANSBROUGH. I have no objection to that course being pursued.

Mr. MATTHEW S. QUAY. May I ask the Senator from North Dakota which of the societies of Colonial Dames the committee propose to incorporate, or whether both of them are to be incorporated?

Mr. HANSBROUGH. We are not reporting in favor of the incorpora-

tion of either one of the societies. The committee authorized me to make an adverse report on both bills.

Mr. QUAY. On both bills?

Mr. HANSBROUGH. Yes, sir; both the New York society and the Pennsylvania society.

Mr. QUAY. I did not notice. I supposed the bills were reported favorably.

Mr. HANSBROUGH. No, sir; adversely.

Mr. JACOB H. GALLINGER. Both of them are reported adversely.

Mr. HANSBROUGH. Yes, sir.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SAMUEL PASCO). Does the Senator desire that the bills shall be placed upon the Calendar?

Mr. ALDRICH. I requested that the bills should be placed on the Calendar.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It will be so ordered.

FUR-SEAL INVESTIGATION.

June 4, 1896—Senate.

Joint resolution passed to authorize a scientific investigation of the fur-seal fisheries.

June 6, 1896—House.

Passed.

June 8, 1896.

Resolved, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and is hereby, authorized to expend, from any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, a sum sufficient to provide for the employment of persons to conduct a scientific investigation, during the fiscal years 1896 and 1897, of the present condition of the fur-seal herds on the Pribilof, Commander, and Kurile Islands in the North Pacific Ocean and Bering Sea, said amount not to exceed for both said years the sum of \$5,000.

The Secretary is also authorized to employ a stenographer in connection with this investigation at a rate of compensation not exceeding \$1,500 per annum, and to pay his compensation and expenses out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

The President is authorized to detail, for the purposes of assisting in this investigation, any officer or officers or employees of the United States Government, their actual expenses and the expenses of the person or persons employed under the preceding paragraph to be paid by the Secretary of the Treasury out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

The President may detail a vessel of the United States for the purpose of carrying out this investigation.

(Stat., XXIX. 475.)

[To make this investigation the President detailed Dr. L. Stejneger and Mr. F. A. Lucas, from the U. S. National Museum.]

SMITHSONIAN BUREAUS UNDER CIVIL SERVICE.

June 18, 1896.

Letter from the President of the United States, Grover Cleveland.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, June 18, 1896.

S. P. LANGLEY, *Secretary Smithsonian Institution.*

DEAR SIR: I inclose you a classification of the employees of the Smithsonian Institution, which is a copy of those signed by the other Executive Departments and bureaus.

I wish you would insert the data and sign it, and notify the Civil Service Commission that you have done so. I think it should be filed in your office.

Yours, truly,

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Copy of notification sent to Civil Service Commission.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION,
Washington, June 30, 1896.

By direction of the President of the United States, and in accordance with the third clause of section 6 of the act entitled "An act to regulate and improve the civil service of the United States," approved January 16, 1883:

It is ordered, That the officers and employees of this Institution included within the provisions of the civil-service rules be, and they are hereby, arranged in the following classes:

Class A, all persons receiving an annual salary of less than \$720, or a compensation at the rate of less than \$720 per annum.

Class B, all persons receiving an annual salary of \$720 or more, or a compensation at the rate of \$720 or more, but less than \$840 per annum.

Class C, all persons receiving an annual salary of \$840 or more, or a compensation at the rate of \$840 or more, but less than \$900 per annum.

Class D, all persons receiving an annual salary of \$900 or more, or a compensation at the rate of \$900 or more, but less than \$1,000 per annum.

Class E, all persons receiving an annual salary of \$1,000 or more, or a compensation at the rate of \$1,000 or more, but less than \$1,200 per annum.

Class 1, all persons receiving an annual salary of \$1,200 or more, or a compensation at the rate of \$1,200 or more, but less than \$1,400 per annum.

Class 2, all persons receiving an annual salary of \$1,400 or more, or a compensation at the rate of \$1,400 or more, but less than \$1,600 per annum.

Class 3, all persons receiving an annual salary of \$1,600 or more, or a compensation at the rate of \$1,600 or more, but less than \$1,800 per annum.

Class 4, all persons receiving an annual salary of \$1,800 or more, or a compensation at the rate of \$1,800 or more, but less than \$2,000 per annum.

Class 5, all persons receiving an annual salary of \$2,000 or more, or a compensation at the rate of \$2,000 or more, but less than \$2,500 per annum.

Class 6, all persons receiving an annual salary of \$2,500 or more, or a compensation at the rate of \$2,500 or more per annum.

It is provided, That this classification shall not include persons appointed to an office by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, nor persons employed as mere laborers or workmen; but all positions whose occupants are designated as laborers or workmen, and who were, prior to May 6, 1896, and are now regularly

assigned to work of the same grade as that performed by classified employees, shall be included within this classification. Hereafter no person who is appointed as a laborer or workman without examination under the civil-service rules shall be assigned to work of the same grade as that performed by classified employees.

It is also ordered, That no person shall be admitted into any place not excepted from examination by the civil-service rules, in any of the classes above designated, until he shall have passed an appropriate examination prepared by the United States Civil Service Commission and his eligibility has been certified to this Institution by said Commission.

G. BROWN GOODE, *Acting Secretary.*

[In accordance with this, the employees of the National Museum, Zoological Park, International Exchanges, Bureau of Ethnology, and Astrophysical Observatory were on June 30, 1896, made subject to the civil-service rules].

December 22, 1896—House.

A speech by Mr. MARRIOTT BROSIUS on the civil service of the United States contained these items:

The classified executive civil service.

Smithsonian Institution:	Employees.
The United States National Museum.....	168
National Zoological Park.....	20
Bureau of American Ethnology.....	20
Astrophysical Observatory.....	6
Bureau of International Exchanges.....	13
Total	227

Under clause C—any person employed in a foreign country under the State Department or temporarily employed in a confidential capacity in a foreign country—the following positions were excluded from classification:

	Employees.
The Smithsonian Institution foreign agents.....	2

(Dr. Felix Flügel, Leipsic. William Wesley, London.)

NOTE.—June 18, 1896. The President of the United States directed the application of the civil-service rules from July 1, 1896, to all persons in the bureaus under the Institution whose salaries are paid out of Government appropriations.

Unclassified laborers or workmen.

Smithsonian Institution	Employees.
	63

Executive civil service of the United States classified by compensation.

Smithsonian Institution.	
Less than \$720	109
\$720, but less than \$840	23
\$840, but less than \$900	2
\$900, but less than \$1,000	25
\$1,000, but less than \$1,200.....	10
\$1,200, but less than \$1,400.....	21
\$1,400, but less than \$1,600.....	10
\$1,600, but less than \$1,800.....	3
\$1,800, but less than \$2,000.....	7

Smithsonian Institution—Continued	Employees.
\$2,000, but less than \$2,500.....	11
\$2,500 or more	6
Total	227
Excluded under Rule III, section 8	2
Below classification.....	63
Total	292

With aggregate salaries, \$243,716.16.

INTERNATIONAL CATALOGUE OF SCIENTIFIC WORKS.

*December 18, 1896—House.**Letter from the Secretary of State.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
 Washington, December 17, 1896.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit, herewith, the report of Prof. Simon Newcomb and Dr. John S. Billings, delegates from this country to the International Conference on a Catalogue of Scientific Literature, held in London in July last by request of the Royal Society, and having for its object an international agreement as to the steps necessary to the preparation, editing, and continuous publication of the current scientific literature of all countries.

It will be seen that by the thirty-second resolution formulated by the conference the delegates were especially requested to bring the following two resolutions to the attention of their respective Governments:

16. That any country which shall declare its willingness to undertake the task shall be intrusted with the duty of collecting, provisionally classifying, and transmitting to the central bureau, in accordance with rules laid down by the International Council, all the entries belonging to the scientific literature of that country.

31. That it is desirable that the Royal Society should be informed, at a date not later than January 1, 1897, what steps, if any, are being taken, or are likely to be taken in the countries whose Governments are represented at the conference, toward the establishing organizations for the purpose of securing the end had in view in resolution 16.

In the opinion of Professor Newcomb and Dr. Billings, it is desirable that the Government of the United States should take its part in the proposed work by providing for the continuous cataloguing of scientific papers published in the United States, and they suggest the propriety and feasibility of the work being undertaken by the Smithsonian Institution.

Prof. S. P. Langley, Secretary of that Institution, to whom I submitted the report of the delegates, concurs in their view as to the great importance of a successful execution of the conclusions of the conference, and as to the propriety of this Government's taking its share of the proposed work by providing for the cataloguing of scien-

tific publications of the United States. He recognizes the propriety also of the suggestion that this Government should employ the Smithsonian Institution as an agent in the matter, but points out that the work if assigned to the Smithsonian would require a person of special qualifications to immediately assist the Secretary, together with a number of trained clerical assistants, and that the salaries of these persons, and the expense incident to the work, would require an appropriation of not less than \$10,000 per annum. I inclose a copy of Professor Langley's letter on the subject

The most efficient means for the purpose would seem to be a joint resolution of both Houses of Congress, and I have the honor to suggest the inclosed draft as embodying Professor Langley's views.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

RICHARD OLNEY.

Hon. THOMAS B. REED,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Resolved, etc., That for the purpose of carrying out on the part of the United States the recommendation of the International Conference on a Catalogue of Scientific Literature held in London, in July, 1896, the sum of \$10,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the expense of clerk hire and the other expenses incident to the work of cataloguing the scientific publications of the United States, the same to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 15, 1896.*

SIR: The undersigned having been appointed by the honorable the Secretary of State delegates to the International Conference on a Catalogue of Scientific Literature, held in London in July last by request of the Royal Society, and having performed the duty thus devolving upon them, have the honor to submit the following report on the subject:

The object of the conference was to reach an international agreement as to the steps necessary to the preparation, editing, and continuous publication of a catalogue of the current scientific literature of all countries. The need of such a catalogue has been felt from the time that the volume of published scientific researches began to assume its present colossal proportions. About 1860 the Royal Society undertook to supply this need by the preparation of a general catalogue of scientific papers. The first volume of this work appeared in 1867. In the preface it is stated that the undertaking originated in a communication from Dr. Joseph Henry, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, to the meeting of the British association at Glasgow in 1855, suggesting the formation of a catalogue of philosophical memoirs.

This work has been completed by the Royal Society up to the year 1883. In the meantime, owing to the constant increase of the volume of published researches, the task of continuing the catalogue has

become so heavy that the Royal Society should no longer be expected to bear the entire burden of its continuance. Moreover, in its present form, the catalogue is arranged solely according to authors' names. In order that the work of the future should be entirely satisfactory, it is necessary that the catalogue should also be arranged according to subjects.

Under these circumstances, the Royal Society last year moved the British Government to make application to the Governments of those countries most interested to send delegates to an international conference on the subject, to be held in London in July, 1896. At this meeting nearly all the leading countries of the world were represented. From the beginning the views were found to be substantially harmonious so far as general conclusions were concerned, and the discussion turned rather upon the form than upon the substance of the proposition submitted. The conclusions as finally formulated are embodied in the inclosed copy of the act.

It will be seen that by the thirty-second resolution the delegates were especially requested to bring the following two resolutions to the attention of their respective Governments:

[See letter of Secretary of State.]

Under these circumstances it seems especially desirable that the Government of the United States should take its part in the proposed work by providing for the continuous cataloguing of scientific papers published in the United States. It can for this purpose call to its aid a national institution well prepared to direct and supervise the undertaking. The Smithsonian Institution, founded by private munificence for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men and placed in trust under the Government of the United States, was the original proposer of the undertaking now under consideration, and has been made the agent of the Government in the direction of important scientific enterprises. We would therefore respectfully suggest that the Department of State communicate with the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution upon this subject, more especially as to the propriety and feasibility of the work being undertaken by that Institution and as to the probable expense, and that when these facts are ascertained the matter will be laid before Congress with such recommendations as the Department, in its wisdom, may deem appropriate.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

SIMON NEWCOMB.

JOHN S. BILLINGS.

The SECRETARY OF STATE,

State Department, Washington, D. C.

tific publications of the United States. He recognizes the propriety also of the suggestion that this Government should employ the Smithsonian Institution as an agent in the matter, but points out that the work if assigned to the Smithsonian would require a person of special qualifications to immediately assist the Secretary, together with a number of trained clerical assistants, and that the salaries of these persons, and the expense incident to the work, would require an appropriation of not less than \$10,000 per annum. I inclose a copy of Professor Langley's letter on the subject.

The most efficient means for the purpose would seem to be a joint resolution of both Houses of Congress, and I have the honor to suggest the inclosed draft as embodying Professor Langley's views.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

RICHARD OLNEY.

Hon. THOMAS B. REED,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Resolved, etc., That for the purpose of carrying out on the part of the United States the recommendation of the International Conference on a Catalogue of Scientific Literature held in London, in July, 1896, the sum of \$10,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the expense of clerk hire and the other expenses incident to the work of cataloguing the scientific publications of the United States, the same to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 15, 1896.*

SIR: The undersigned having been appointed by the honorable the Secretary of State delegates to the International Conference on a Catalogue of Scientific Literature, held in London in July last by request of the Royal Society, and having performed the duty thus devolving upon them, have the honor to submit the following report on the subject:

The object of the conference was to reach an international agreement as to the steps necessary to the preparation, editing, and continuous publication of a catalogue of the current scientific literature of all countries. The need of such a catalogue has been felt from the time that the volume of published scientific researches began to assume its present colossal proportions. About 1860 the Royal Society undertook to supply this need by the preparation of a general catalogue of scientific papers. The first volume of this work appeared in 1867. In the preface it is stated that the undertaking originated in a communication from Dr. Joseph Henry, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, to the meeting of the British association at Glasgow in 1855, suggesting the formation of a catalogue of philosophical memoirs.

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become so heavy that the Royal Society should no longer be expected to bear the entire burden of its continuance. Moreover, in its present form, the catalogue is arranged solely according to authors' names. In order that the work of the future should be entirely satisfactory, it is necessary that the catalogue should also be arranged according to subjects.

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It will be seen that by the thirty-second resolution the delegates were especially requested to bring the following two resolutions to the attention of their respective Governments:

[See letter of Secretary of State.]

Under these circumstances it seems especially desirable that the Government of the United States should take its part in the proposed work by providing for the continuous cataloguing of scientific papers published in the United States. It can for this purpose call to its aid a national institution well prepared to direct and supervise the undertaking. The Smithsonian Institution, founded by private munificence for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men and placed in trust under the Government of the United States, was the original proposer of the undertaking now under consideration, and has been made the agent of the Government in the direction of important scientific enterprises. We would therefore respectfully suggest that the Department of State communicate with the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution upon this subject, more especially as to the propriety and feasibility of the work being undertaken by that Institution and as to the probable expense, and that when these facts are ascertained the matter will be laid before Congress with such recommendations as the Department, in its wisdom, may deem appropriate.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

SIMON NEWCOMB.

JOHN S. BILLINGS.

The SECRETARY OF STATE,

State Department, Washington, D. C.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION,
Washington, October 27, 1896.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communications of the 16th and 21st instants, inclosing copies of a report of the delegates of this Government to the International Conference on a Catalogue of Scientific Literature, summoned in London by the British Government at the request of the Royal Society in July last, and inviting an expression of my opinion as to the propriety and feasibility of the United States taking part, through the Smithsonian Institution, in the proposed work by providing for the continuous cataloguing of scientific literature published in the United States, as suggested by the delegates, and further requesting an estimate of the probable expense attendant thereto.

I fully concur in the view of the delegates as to the great importance of a successful execution of the conclusions of the conference, and as to the propriety of this Government taking its share of the proposed work by providing for the cataloguing of the scientific publications of the United States. This opinion is strengthened by the fact that the recommendations made are due to results emanating from the international conference, at which the United States was officially represented, and by the further considerations that the benefits to be derived from this undertaking are not only great and far-reaching for the scientific progress of America, but also of universal value, and that all the great and many of the smaller nations will take part in the work.

I recognize also the propriety of the suggestion that the Government should employ the Smithsonian Institution as an agent in this matter, particularly since the Institution, as the delegates have pointed out, first suggested this subject in 1855, and since it has been from its earliest organization interested in scientific bibliography.

I should, however, be reluctant to commit the Institution to the appearance of soliciting Congress in this matter in any case, or to the undertaking of the enterprise, however worthy, unless provision could be made for the necessary expenses of the work. After considering the subject, it seems to me that the work, if assigned to the Smithsonian Institution, would require a person of special qualifications to immediately assist the Secretary, together with a number of trained clerical assistants, and that the salaries for these persons and the expenses incident to the work would require an appropriation of not less than \$10,000 per annum.

Expenditures on this appropriation would probably not need to be available before the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1899, though it would seem to be advisable that if the Government is to cooperate in the proposed work there should be some earlier assurance of this.

Should the views here given meet with your approval, I venture to express the hope that the Department of State will bring this matter

to the attention of the President for transmission to Congress, as was done on a previous occasion when the Institution was requested to assume the care of the international exchange of publications in behalf of the Government.

I have, etc.,

S. P. LANGLEY, *Secretary.*

HON. RICHARD OLNEY,
Secretary of State.

Referred to Committee on Appropriations.

January 5, 1897—Senate.

The VICE-PRESIDENT, (MR. A. E. STEVENSON), presented letter from the Secretary of State relative to a Catalogue of Scientific Literature; same as presented on the 18th of December, 1896, in the House.

Referred to Committee on Foreign Relations.

GOVERNMENT OF LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

January 20, 1897—Senate.

MR. G. F. HOAR. I wish to say for myself that I have not been disposed to interfere with what the Senate as in Committee of the Whole has concluded to be best in regard to dealing with the National Library, which is to be removed from the Capitol and to assume very much larger proportions as a public institution. But I am satisfied that very soon the National Library must be governed in some such way as the Smithsonian Institution is now governed, and that the present method of government will be found inadequate and unsatisfactory to the people and to Congress.

The great experience and ability of the present Librarian make it pretty sure that any method of dealing with that institution will be reasonably satisfactory so long as his services are spared; but I expect that very soon it will be found necessary for the two Houses of Congress to provide for a permanent rearrangement for the future, which will involve the imitation and expansion of the scheme now in operation in regard to the Smithsonian Institution.

* * * * *

MR. WILKINSON CALL. By this bill, when enacted into law, Congress forever puts it out of their power to control the Library. It now loses its name and function of a Congressional Library and becomes a National or Presidential Library, beyond the control of Congress, except by the President's consent. It completely separates the Library from the control of Congress.

Then, again, how many distinguished men in every State of this Union would be glad to be associated in some shape with this great institution, the Library? Why not, according to the example of England in her great library associations, have the distinguished scholars, the great literary men of this country be named as regents

in connection with this institution, and why should not the Joint Committee on the Library of the two Houses of Congress have control and be the active managers of the Library? You would then surround it with great dignity. You would attract to it the respect and the regard of the people of the country.

Now, we have no power over it. The mere fact that the rules and regulations shall be made with the approval of the Library Committee of the two Houses amounts to nothing, and the whole scheme is simply a divesting of all power on the part of Congress. It is done upon the idea that there is something in the Constitution of the United States which forbids the creation of an officer, even if he be an employee of Congress, except by the nomination of the President. Yet this plan is open to the objection that neither does the Constitution authorize the Librarian by statute to appoint officers or employees any more than you could do so by resolution of Congress.

The Constitution says Congress may vest the power in the head of a department. You do not make this a department, and yet you provide that these two officers shall create the offices and appoint all the officers who are necessary for the management of this building and the conduct of the Library. So, in every point of view, whether it be upon constitutional objection or in respect of the dignity which should attach to this great institution, or as a matter of policy by which we would attract to it the affections of the great masses of the people— the literary men, the scholars of the country—from every point of view it is objectionable to put this great institution under the entire control and management of two men, whom I would select for those offices by joint resolution of Congress, but whom I would surround with the support of the scientific and literary men of the United States.

I think the scheme is an objectionable one. There should be a regent appointed from every State. Every man who attains national eminence should participate in the honor and distinction of being connected with this great national institution, which could easily be done after the manner in which associations—library associations—are conducted in England, and the committee of the two Houses should be the operating and managing trustees, to whom all matters should be referred.

I desire to express my dissent from the provisions of the bill in regard to that matter.

FIFTY-FIFTH CONGRESS, 1897-1899.

APPOINTMENT OF REGENTS

By the Vice-President.

March 15, 1897—Senate.

The VICE-PRESIDENT (MR. GARRET A. HOBART) reappointed J. S. Morrill a member of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, to fill the vacancy caused by the expiration of his term as Senator March 4, 1897.

January 18, 1899—Senate.

The VICE-PRESIDENT (MR. GARRET A. HOBART), under the authority conferred by section 5581 of the Revised Statutes, appointed O. H. Platt, of Connecticut, to fill the vacancy on the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution caused by the death of the late Senator Justin S. Morrill.

March 3, 1899—Senate.

MR. GEORGE GRAY. Mr. President, some years ago, under an act of Congress to that effect, I had the honor of being appointed a Regent of the Smithsonian Institution. I desire now to resign that appointment at the hands of the President of the Senate, and I ask him to take such action as is appropriate in the premises.

The VICE-PRESIDENT (MR. GARRET A. HOBART). Unless there be objection, the resignation of the Senator from Delaware is accepted.

The Chair appoints William Lindsay, Regent on the part of the Senate of the Smithsonian Institution, under the provisions of the Revised Statutes relative to that Institution, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Senator from Delaware.

APPOINTMENT OF REGENTS

By the Speaker.

December 17, 1897—House.

The SPEAKER (MR. T. B. REED) by unanimous consent announced the appointment of Joseph Wheeler, R. R. Ilitt, and Robert Adams, Jr., as Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, the appointment to date as of December 22.

APPOINTMENT OF REGENTS

By Joint Resolution.

January 6, 1898—House.

MR. T. S. PLOWMAN introduced joint resolution (H. 112) to appoint J. L. M. Curry, Regent.

Referred to Committee on the Library.

January 17, 1898—House.

MR. JOSEPH WHEELER introduced joint resolution (H. 121):

Resolved, etc., That the vacancies in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, of the class other than members of Congress, shall be filled by the

appointment of Alexander Graham Bell, a resident of the city of Washington, in place of Gardiner G. Hubbard, of the city of Washington, deceased; and by the reappointment of John B. Henderson, a resident of the city of Washington, and of William Preston Johnston, of Louisiana, whose terms of office expire on January 26, 1898.

Referred to Committee on the Library.

January 18, 1898—House.

Mr. JOSEPH WHEELER. I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Library be discharged from the further consideration of House joint resolution No. 121, and that it be now considered and put on its passage.

The SPEAKER (Mr. T. B. REED). Is there objection to the present consideration of this joint resolution?

Mr. NELSON DINGLEY, Jr. Before consent is given, I wish to ask whether this joint resolution has been favorably reported by the appropriate committee.

Mr. WHEELER. It has not been reported; it was only introduced yesterday. My reason for asking unanimous consent to have the committee discharged from further consideration of the resolution, and that it be now acted upon, is that the annual meeting of the Regents takes place next Tuesday, and unless the resolution is acted upon very promptly it will be very difficult, if not impossible, to get a quorum.

Mr. DINGLEY. Has the resolution been examined by the committee having such matters in charge?

Mr. WHEELER. I do not think it has been.

Mr. DINGLEY. I do not like to see a resolution of this kind passed without having been examined by some committee.

Mr. WHEELER. I regretted the necessity for asking for the passage of the resolution without the approval of the committee, and would not have done so had it not been important to have prompt action.

Mr. DINGLEY. This matter may be all right, but generally it is best that matters of this kind be reported upon by a committee.

Mr. ROBERT ADAMS, Jr. Permit me to say that it is very important this matter should go through promptly. The annual meeting of the Board of Regents is to be held on the 26th of this month, and these names have been considered very carefully——

Mr. DINGLEY. By members of the committee?

Mr. ADAMS. No; it has not been referred to a committee.

Mr. DINGLEY. It is a bad precedent to pass a resolution of this kind without examination by a committee. This may be all right, but I do not like the precedent.

Mr. WHEELER. I looked for the members of the committee, and I could not find any of them. No member of the committee has been present to-day.

Mr. ADAMS. As a matter of fact, these resolutions always go through. This is simply a matter of routine.

Mr. DINGLEY. That may be. I do not desire to make any objection except to the precedent which would be established. We have a committee that ought to consider this matter and report upon it. I have no reason to doubt that in this case the action proposed is all right.

Mr. S. E. PAYNE. Probably in a day or two the resolution could be reported in the regular way.

Mr. DINGLEY. It might be reported immediately.

Mr. ADAMS. Technically, I think the gentleman from Maine [Mr. Dingley] is perfectly correct; but this is a mere matter of form, and as the meeting takes place on the 26th, it is very important that these vacancies be filled.

Mr. DINGLEY. Can the gentleman state to us that the members of the committee have considered the matter and that they agree to this method of disposition?

Mr. ADAMS. I can not.

Mr. WHEELER. Two of the gentlemen whose names are mentioned, Mr. Henderson and Mr. Johnston, were appointed six years ago, and they were then considered by the committee; but one of the gentlemen proposed is a new member, and his name has not been considered. I know that the resolution conforms to the wishes of the Secretary of the Smithsonian. I will state further, that Mr. Bell, one of the nominees, is a son-in-law of Mr. Gardiner G. Hubbard, and the inventor of the Bell telephone.

Mr. DINGLEY. Who are the members of the committee?

Mr. WHEELER. Mr. Angell, now in Turkey; Mr. White, now in Germany—

Mr. DINGLEY. I mean the members of the House committee.

Mr. WHEELER. Mr. Hitt, Mr. Adams, and myself.

Mr. DINGLEY. I understand, then, that two members of the House committee, constituting a majority, assent to this proposition. If so, I have no desire—

Mr. WHEELER. I misunderstood the gentleman. I now see that he meant to inquire who are the members of the Committee on the Library. They are Mr. Harmer, Mr. Quigg, and Mr. Cummings. I first understood him to inquire the names of the House Regents.

Mr. DINGLEY. Then, if the House committee has not examined the subject, I think the resolution, as a matter of precedent, should go to the committee to be reported on in the regular way.

The SPEAKER. Objection is made.

January 19, 1898—House.

Mr. L. E. QUIGG reported joint resolution (H. 121).

The SPEAKER (Mr. T. B. REED). Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

Mr. JERRY SIMPSON. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to hear some explanation.

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Mr. QUIGG. There is no explanation other than that contained in the resolution. The resolution reappoints two of the Regents, Mr. Henderson and Mr. Johnston, of Louisiana, and appoints Mr. Bell, a resident of this city, in place of Mr. Hubbard. The House Committee on the Library has unanimously reported the joint resolution, and the object of this resolution is to fill these vacancies.

Mr. SIMPSON. I have no objection if the committee has considered the matter.

The SPEAKER. The Chair hears no objection.

Agreed to.

January 19, 1898—Senate.

H. 121 passed.

January 24, 1898.

Resolved, etc., That the vacancies in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, of the class other than members of Congress, shall be filled by the appointment of Alexander Graham Bell, a resident of the city of Washington, in place of Gardiner G. Hubbard, of the city of Washington, deceased; and by the reappointment of John B. Henderson, a resident of the city of Washington, and of William Preston Johnston, of Louisiana, whose terms of office expire on January 26, 1898.

(Stat., XXX, 733.)

January 18, 1899—Senate.

Mr. ORVILLE H. PLATT introduced joint resolution (S. 226) to fill vacancies in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

Referred to Committee on the Library.

January 19, 1899—House.

Mr. R. R. HITT asked for the consideration of the resolution (H. 338):

Resolved, etc., That the vacancy in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, of the class other than members of Congress, shall be filled by the reappointment of James B. Angell, a resident of Michigan, whose term of office expires on January 19, 1899.

The SPEAKER (Mr. T. B. REED). Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution? The Chair hears none.

Joint resolution (H. 338) passed.

January 20, 1899—Senate.

Mr. HENRY C. HANSBROUGH, from Committee on the Library, reported S. 226 without amendment.

The joint resolution (H. 338) to fill vacancies in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution was read the first time by its title.

Mr. JAMES McMILLAN. I ask unanimous consent that the joint resolution be now put on its passage. It is identical with the measure reported this morning from the Committee on the Library by the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. Hansbrough].

The PRESIDENT pro tempore (Mr. JACOB H. GALLINGER). Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

There being no objection, the joint resolution (H. 338) was considered as in Committee of the Whole, and reported to the Senate without amendment.

Passed.

January 24, 1899.

Resolved, etc., That the vacancy in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, of the class other than members of Congress, shall be filled by the reappointment of James B. Angell, a resident of Michigan, whose term of office expires on January 19, 1899.

(Stat., XXX, 1387.)

SETTLEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND STATE OF ARKANSAS.

March 15, 1897—House.

Mr. THOMAS C. McRAE introduced bill (H. 51), for compromise and settlement between the United States and the State of Arkansas.

Referred to Committee on Public Lands.

March 16, 1897—Senate.

Mr. J. H. BERRY introduced bill (S. 3). Same as H. 51, introduced on March 15, 1897.

Referred to Committee on Public Lands.

March 22, 1897—Senate.

Mr. J. H. BERRY, from Committee on Public Lands, submitted report (S. 2) on bill (S. 3).

March 29, 1897—Senate.

Passed.

March 31, 1897—House.

Bill (S. 3) for compromise and settlement between the United States and State of Arkansas referred to Committee on Public Lands.

April 14, 1898—House.

Mr. J. F. LACEY. In 1836 the State of Arkansas issued its bonds to the Real Estate Bank of that State. Those bonds were issued in order to expand the currency and give to the people "a sufficient volume of currency to transact the business of the country without the aid or consent of any other State or nation on earth." That proposition in 1836 was enacted into law and followed by the issuance of \$2,000,000 of bonds to this Real Estate Bank. Five hundred thousand and some odd dollars of those bonds ultimately passed into the funds of the Smithsonian Institution and \$90,000 into the Cherokee [Chickasaw] trust fund. Afterwards those bonds were not paid. Their interest was not paid. The Government of the United States assumed the indebtedness and paid into the Treasury for the use of these two funds its own bonds for a like amount, thus assuming to control in the Treasury the Arkansas bonds.

The transaction originated about sixty-one or sixty-two years ago. Since then controversies have arisen between the State of Arkansas and the United States in regard to public lands, swamp lands, the 5 per cent fund from the sale of various lands, etc. Various claims have arisen on behalf of the State of Arkansas and against the United States; and those matters have remained unsettled. The United States, however, has from time to time credited certain sums, amounting to about \$55,000, upon this indebtedness.

* * * * *

Now, I have never felt that the settlement made by the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of the Interior could, as a statement of accounts, be approved by any court of chancery, or as a detailed statement of accounts could be approved by Congress. If there were no intervening equities, as a mere statement of accounts I have not felt that it was a just one—one that could be approved as a specific statement of the claims for and against the different parties.

But when we take into consideration what has happened in all these years; when we take into consideration that this transaction occurred away back in 1836; when we take into consideration what the State has suffered since then, and the total amount of its indebtedness at this time; that it is a struggling community; that many portions of the State have been heavily overflowed; that its expenses in the construction of dikes and levees and in the drainage of its swamps have been very great; when we take into consideration the heroic struggles that that State has made in behalf of education (for in traveling through that wild Western State to-day you will find the schoolhouse on the edge of the swamp, almost at the edge of the cypress timber); when we find that they are making this heroic struggle to bring the State out upon a high plane of progress, on a level with any other State in the Union, and when we consider that this old debt, originating away back before the war, has hung as a cloud over the affairs of that State, I assert it is perhaps just and right, and in all respects best, to accept this statement as a lumping settlement—as a general lumping of accounts—and to say that if the State of Arkansas will pay the \$160,000 provided for in this contract, or give its new bonds as here provided, and adjust the various land matters as provided in the amendment proposed by the committee, it would be best to accept this settlement and end this old controversy which began before most of us were born.

Taking this view of the matter, I have felt constrained to concur in the report which recommends this settlement as a general closing of accounts between the two governments, so as to end this strife and to start anew.

It will be remembered, Mr. Speaker, that a long time ago the surplus in the Treasury was divided up among the States—was deposited

with those States, to be drawn back from them at some future time when needed by the General Government. That money never has been returned. It was afterwards considered an equitable adjustment as between Virginia, North Carolina, and other old States of the Union, which had received none of the public lands, and the younger States that had received their share of public lands, but had not received so large a proportion of the funds deposited with the States.

I think that was the general feeling in the committee amongst those who have had this matter before them over and over again for the last eight or ten years, that we had better for once and for all time settle the question by this adjustment made, and accepting what was considered to be a reasonable sum by the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of the Interior as a compromise.

There is a considerable area of the public lands of the State of Arkansas that is claimed by the Iron Mountain Railroad Company. On that land taxes were paid by the company to the State of Arkansas for twenty years and over. The State, under the swamp-land act, has set up a claim to that land. Most of the land, however, has passed into the hands of settlers, and it was deemed best while making a general settlement of the whole matter that the title of all these parties should be quieted and the cloud of disputed title removed from their lands, which cover a very large area of the State. That is provided for in the amendment proposed by the committee and which was read to the House on yesterday.

Now, sir, I believe in a general way that this gives the outlines of the proposition pending before the House on the report of your committee, and I yield the remainder of my time, or so much as he may desire, to the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. McRae].

MR. W. J. TALBERT. Is this the unanimous report of the committee?
MR. LACEY. It is.

MR. NELSON DINGLEY, JR. Before the gentleman from Iowa takes his seat I would like to ask him one or two questions with reference to this matter.

I understand that this is a settlement recommended by the then Secretary of the Treasury and the Commissioner of the Land Office, or was it the Secretary of the Interior?

MR. LACEY. The Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of the Treasury, together with the governor of Arkansas. They appointed experts, who went, examined, and made a statement of the account. The question was submitted to the governor of Arkansas and the Secretaries of the Interior and of the Treasury, and they entered into a written agreement to make the settlement on the basis of the payment by the State of \$160,572, and referred it to Congress, as required by the act of Congress which authorized the settlement thus tentatively to be made.

Mr. DINGLEY. That is, a balance of \$160,000 is to be paid to the United States in settlement of the conflicting claims?

Mr. LACEY. Yes; \$160,572.

Mr. DINGLEY. Is there any provision in the bill which preserves the right to the United States until this money is paid and the claim adjusted in that manner?

Mr. LACEY. There is a provision by which all of the lands revert absolutely to the United States. Not only these lands, but the swamp lands and all others.

Mr. DINGLEY. Unless that amount is paid?

Mr. LACEY. In addition to that amount the State of Arkansas relinquishes all claims set up as to any swamp lands and other lands not yet patented to the State. They all are relinquished.

Mr. DINGLEY. And it is, in the judgment of the chairman of the committee, a fair settlement of the case, so far as the interests of the Government of the United States are concerned?

Mr. LACEY. Well, I have felt that while in my judgment a larger sum ought to be paid, yet taking into consideration all the elements, which have been explained to the House, the antiquity of the claim and various other questions entering into its consideration, I have felt that it was better to accept the settlement agreed on by the State and the two Secretaries as the best that could be done under the circumstances.

I should have made the amount larger myself, but at the same time it seems impossible to arrive at an amount greater than that fixed in the bill.

* * * * *

Mr. THOMAS C. McRAE. Mr. Speaker, Arkansas came into the Union June 15, 1836, with a constitution that contained the following provision:

The general assembly may incorporate one State bank, with such amount of capital as may be deemed necessary, and such number of branches as may be required for the public convenience, which shall become the repository of the funds belonging to or under the control of the State, and shall be required to loan them out throughout the State and in each county in proportion to representation. And they shall further have power to incorporate one other banking institution calculated to aid and promote the great agricultural interests of the country, and the faith and credit of the State may be pledged to raise the funds necessary to carry into operation the two banks herein specified: *Provided*, Such security can be given by the individual stockholders as will guarantee the State against loss or injury.

Both of the banks authorized by this constitution were provided for by the first general assembly of the State, and they were both put in operation.

The first act of the first general assembly was one "to establish the Real Estate Bank," which was an institution private in its character, with a right in the State to select a minority of its directors, owned

by private stockholders, who subscribed their stock and attempted to secure its payments by real-estate mortgages. To this private institution the State in its infancy lent its credit by issuing about \$2,000,000 of 6 per cent thirty-year bonds, to be sold by the bank at par value.

These bonds were negotiated and the capital to start the bank was in that way raised. Under the provisions of the first act of the general assembly the Real Estate Bank was established at Little Rock, with branches at Washington, Arkansas Post, Batesville, and Helena, and the entire stock first authorized was taken in the eastern portion of the State. Running a line from Batesville to Washington showed all of the stockholders to be east of that line. This caused great dissatisfaction in the western portion of the State, and, in consequence of this, at the next session of the general assembly there was another act passed authorizing the further issue of \$500,000 of bonds to establish a branch of the Real Estate Bank at Van Buren, and required that the stockholders or subscribers should be confined to certain western counties.

This stock was subscribed, and the stock mortgages put upon record to secure it, but the bonds, which are now known as the Holford bonds, could not be sold at par and were illegally hypothecated by the bank to the North American Trust and Banking Company for only \$125,000. As this was not sufficient to establish the branch bank, the funds were placed in the parent bank at Little Rock and the branch bank was never put in operation. The consequence was, when the State attempted to foreclose on the Holford bond mortgages she was defeated on the ground of failure of consideration.

The bank suspended specie payment on the 2d day of November, 1839, and on the 2d day of April, 1842, became hopelessly insolvent and made an assignment of its real estate, credits and effects, bonds, bills, notes, and money. The State proceeded against the bank by quo warranto to seize the franchise, and the supreme court in passing upon the question said, "She has abused her trust and perverted its object, and this works a forfeiture of her charter." There was a great deal of expensive litigation and much delay in winding up the affairs of the bank, and the net assets realized were only sufficient to pay a very small part of the bonds loaned by the State to it, and so the legal liability still rests upon the people after the lapse of nearly sixty years.

They do not and will not dispute the legal and moral obligation to pay so many of these bonds as are now owned by the United States, for they were all negotiated strictly in accordance with the law of the State which authorized their issue and sale, and as a matter of fact the bank received a dollar in cash for every dollar of the bonds delivered to the United States as trustee for the Smithsonian and Chickasaw funds. But the unredeemed bonds issued on behalf of both banks,

including interest to October 1, 1868, was \$4,993,503, and that sum represents the loss to the State on account of the unfortunate bank ventures. The State has never recovered her credit, lost largely by the efforts to sustain these banks.

The claim of the United States.—The United States invested \$538,000 of the Smithsonian fund and \$90,000 of the Chickasaw fund in these bonds. The United States also invested \$3,000 of the Chickasaw orphan fund in 5 per cent bonds. As of the date of January 1, 1874, the \$90,000 of Chickasaw bonds and interest were funded into \$252,000 new 6 per cent bonds, due January 1, 1900. The principal of all the bonds amounts to \$793,000, and in the pending compromise the State is charged with that, and in addition the interest thereon to the time of maturity, which is \$818,803, making in all the sum of \$1,611,803.61. No interest is charged against the State after the maturity of the bonds, although upon their face they bear interest until the payment of the principal. If interest should be added to this date, the amount is nearly \$3,000,000.

From time to time, as the State defaulted in the payments, Congress appropriated money to protect the trust funds invested in the bonds, and the United States now own in their own right all of the bonds, and the Smithsonian and Indian funds have nothing to do with them. When the bonds matured in 1861 the State had seceded from the Union and was engaged in an effort to sustain the Confederacy. The whole country was then in a state of cruel war, which, after four years, left the State peopled principally with widows and orphans, aged men, and maimed soldiers, without any organized State government; her relations to the General Government uncertain; a new and ignorant citizenship to deal with, and aliens as rulers.

With this condition of affairs, it is unnecessary for me to say that nothing was or could be done to pay the debt to the United States. From then until now the people who survived the wreck and ruin of that sad conflict of the sections and the more disastrous effects of the reconstruction period that followed it have labored with all their energies to rebuild their lost fortunes; but the high taxes, hard times, floods, and droughts have made it almost impossible to do more than support the State government, and they are yet unable to fully meet the demands pressing upon them for public schools and other important purposes. With the present low price of cotton, our great farm product, the probabilities of the State ever being able to pay the principal and interest of these real-estate bonds in money are very slight, even if willing to do so.

I do not hesitate to say that I do not believe she can pay the full amount of them by taxation, and for that reason I have sought to effect a compromise. I regret this condition as much as anyone possibly can, for I love the State passionately, and I wish she were strong

enough financially to meet all of her just and legal debts without asking any reduction or compromise. But knowing as I do the inability of the State and the demands upon her, I have for twelve years earnestly and persistently worked and anxiously hoped for some amicable adjustment which would make it possible for her to establish a credit and in an honorable way provide for her other debts. With these bonds settled, the State will be in a condition to pay or adjust upon honorable terms the remainder of her debt. The State is improving in many ways, and with this menace removed, I shall expect such an influx of immigration and capital as will astonish the world.

This is a compromise.—Confessing her inability to make payment of these old bank debts, the State has for many years urged a settlement by compromise, relying largely upon the liberality of the United States to allow her to use her claim to land and land indemnity, the only available assets she has for such a purpose. By the act of August 4, 1894, the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of the Treasury were fully authorized and empowered to compromise, adjust, and finally settle with the State all matters growing out of the old Real Estate Bank bonds and the unadjusted land grants, upon such terms and conditions as to them might seem just and equitable, subject to approval by Congress.

* * * * *

The benefits to accrue to the United States under the settlement are (1) that the State must pay the sum of \$160,572 into the Treasury of the United States before January 1, 1900, and (2) must release all her claim to the money received by the United States for confirmed swamp lands sold by the United States; (3) title will forever be quieted in the United States to about a million acres of land now in dispute between them and the State; (4) and it prevents any claim against the United States for indemnity lands by the land-grant railroad companies if the lands certified to the State for railroad purposes should be held to have previously passed to the State under the swamp-land grant.

The great benefits to accrue to the State are (1) an honorable release from the old bonds and make it possible for her to re-establish her credit and honor in the financial world; (2) a final settlement of the old contentions and disputes growing out of the several land grants, which have cost the State more than she can hope to realize from them, and which have been a fruitful source of troublesome litigation and annoyance to the people of the State and still beclouds the title to the homes of thousands of the best citizens of the State; (3) it will open to the settlers under the homestead and other public-land laws all of the vacant lands now in dispute between the State and the United States.

Mr. Speaker, this is a brief history of an old, confused, and com-

plicated controversy and a fair statement of the claims upon the one side and upon the other.

Passed with an amendment.

April 18, 1898—Senate.

Passed House amendment.

April 29, 1898—

Be it enacted, etc., That the compromise and settlement effected February 23, 1895, between the United States and the State of Arkansas by John G. Carlisle, Secretary of the Treasury, and Hoke Smith, Secretary of the Interior, on behalf of the United States, and James P. Clarke, governor of Arkansas, on behalf of that State, which was made under and by virtue of the authority conferred by an act of Congress approved August 4, 1894, entitled "An act to authorize a compromise and settlement with the State of Arkansas," and the act of the general assembly of Arkansas, approved April 8, 1889, authorizing the governor to act for that State, be, and the same is hereby, approved and given the full force and effect of law upon the declarations and conditions hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. That the amount of \$662,971.35, with which the State is credited in said compromise and settlement for 132,594.27 acres of indemnity land, at the price of \$5 an acre, be, and the same is hereby, reduced to the amount of \$331,485.63, the value of said indemnity land at \$2.50 an acre, the double minimum price of Government land; and the State of Arkansas is hereby credited with the sum of \$331,485.68 for 265,188.54 acres of additional selected unadjusted swamp land, at \$1.25 per acre, the minimum price of Government land, leaving the balance to be paid by the State of Arkansas to the United States under said compromise and settlement, \$160,572.

SEC. 3. That the title of all persons who have purchased from the State of Arkansas any unconfirmed swamp land and hold deeds for the same be, and the same is hereby, confirmed and made valid as against any claim or right of the United States, and without the payment by said persons, their heirs or assigns, of any sum whatever to the United States or to the State of Arkansas.

SEC. 4. That the State of Arkansas does hereby relinquish and quitclaim to the United States all lands heretofore confirmed, certified, or patented to the State which have been entered under the public-land laws; and does hereby cede, relinquish, and quitclaim to the United States all right, title, and interest under the acts of September 28, 1850, March 2, 1855, and March 3, 1857, in and to all lands in the State which have been heretofore granted, confirmed, certified, or patented by the United States under any other acts, and the title to such lands is hereby confirmed in the grantees, their heirs, successors or assigns, anything in this act or any other act to the contrary notwithstanding: *Provided*, That this act shall be of no force or effect until the State of

Arkansas shall have accepted and approved the conditions, limitations, and provisions herein contained by an act of the general assembly or by an instrument in writing duly executed by the governor under the authority conferred upon him by the legislature of said State, and filed with the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of the Interior within one year from the approval of this act: *Provided further*, That whereas the general assembly of the State of Arkansas did, on the 10th day of March, 1897, accept and approve the conditions, limitations, and provisions herein contained before the passage of this act, making the same effective and conclusive, therefore this act shall be in full force and effect from and after its passage.

(Stat., XXX, 367.)

ASTROPHYSICAL OBSERVATORY—ANNALS.

May 18, 1897—Senate.

Mr. H. C. LODGE submitted concurrent resolution:

That there be printed and bound 3,000 copies of a special report describing the methods and results of the investigations conducted at the astrophysical observatory of the Smithsonian Institution, entitled *Annals of the Astrophysical Observatory*, of which number 500 copies shall be for the use of the Senate, 1,000 copies for the use of the House of Representatives, and 1,500 for distribution by the Smithsonian Institution.

Referred to Committee on Printing.

June 3, 1897—Senate.

Mr. H. C. LODGE, from Committee on Printing, to whom was referred the concurrent resolution submitted May 18, reported it without amendment.

Agreed to.

June 7, 1897—House.

Senate concurrent resolution of June 3, referred to Committee on Printing.

ASTROPHYSICAL OBSERVATORY—ESTIMATES.

December 6, 1897—House.

Estimates for 1899.

For maintenance of Astrophysical Observatory, under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution, including salaries of assistants, apparatus, and miscellaneous expenses, \$10,000.

NOTE.—Investigations of economic as well as scientific value are carried on at the Astrophysical Observatory, which was established in 1890. The results are among the newest and most important developments of astrophysics, and are of such interest that every considerable civilized government, notably those of France and Germany, has organized such establishments in addition to and independent of the observatories devoted to older processes of astronomy. The estimate herewith submitted contemplates no increase in the amount of the appropriation as compared with that of the current year.

December 5, 1898—House.

Estimates for 1900.

For maintenance of Astrophysical Observatory, under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution, including salaries of assistants, the purchase of necessary books and periodicals, apparatus, printing and publishing results of researches, not exceeding 1,500 copies, and miscellaneous expenses, \$15,000.

NOTE.—Investigations of economic as well as scientific value are carried on at the Astrophysical Observatory, which was established in 1890. The results are among the newest and most important developments of astrophysics, and are of such interest that every considerable civilized government has organized such establishments in addition to and independent of the observatories devoted to the older processes of astronomy. It is requested that the sum of \$5,000 be added to this appropriation, to provide the means for increased operations and for printing.

ASTROPHYSICAL OBSERVATORY—APPROPRIATIONS.

June 4, 1897.

Sundry civil act for 1898.

For maintenance of Astrophysical Observatory, under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution, including salaries of assistants, apparatus, and miscellaneous expenses, \$10,000.

(Stat., XXX, 22.)

July 1, 1898.

Sundry civil act for 1899.

For maintenance of Astrophysical Observatory, under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution, including salaries of assistants, the purchase of necessary books and periodicals, apparatus, printing and publishing results of researches, not exceeding 1,500 copies, and miscellaneous expenses, \$10,000.

(Stat., XXX, 608.)

July 7, 1898.

Deficiency act for 1898, etc.

That the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution is hereby authorized to apply any unexpended balance of the appropriation for the Astrophysical Observatory, Smithsonian Institution, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, to the improvement of the building used for the purposes of the said observatory, and the same is hereby reappropriated and made available for expenditure during the fiscal year 1899 for the object set forth.

(Stat., XXX, 662.)

March 3, 1899.

Sundry civil act for 1900.

For maintenance of Astrophysical Observatory, under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution, including salaries of assistants, the purchase of necessary books and periodicals, apparatus, printing and

publishing results of researches, not exceeding 1,500 copies, repairs and alteration of buildings, and miscellaneous expenses, \$10,000.
(Stat., XXX, 1086.)

EXPOSITIONS.

Omaha Exposition.

June 4, 1897.

Sundry civil act for 1898.

For construction of building or buildings and for Government exhibit, including each and every purpose connected therewith, at the Transmississippi and International Exposition at the city of Omaha, in the State of Nebraska, as provided by and within the limitations and restrictions of the act approved June 10th, 1896, entitled "An act to authorize and encourage the holding of a Transmississippi and International Exposition at the city of Omaha, in the State of Nebraska, in the year 1898," including the return of said Government exhibit, \$200,000, to be immediately available.

(Stat., XXX, 26.)

June 30, 1897.

Whereas the Transmississippi and International Exposition Company, of Omaha, Nebraska, has extended invitations to various foreign nations to make exhibits at the Transmississippi and International Exposition to be held at said city anno Domini 1898, which invitations have been accepted and space for installing foreign exhibits has been applied for and duly awarded, and concessions and privileges have been granted by the exposition management to the citizens and subjects of foreign nations; and

Whereas for the purpose of securing the production on the exposition grounds of scenes illustrative of the architecture, dress, habits, and modes of life, occupation, industries, means of locomotion and transportation, amusements, entertainments, and the like, of the peoples of foreign countries, it has become necessary for the Transmississippi and International Exposition Company to grant concessions and privileges to certain firms and corporations of the right to make such productions: Therefore be it

Resolved, etc., That the act of Congress approved February 26, anno Domini 1885, prohibiting the importation into the United States of foreigners under contract to perform labor and the various acts of Congress prohibiting the coming or bringing of Chinese persons into the United States, and all acts of Congress amendatory of said act or acts shall not be construed to prohibit the bringing into the United States, under contract to labor, such mechanics, artisans, agents, or other employees or persons, natives of their respective foreign countries, as the Secretary of the Treasury may deem necessary for the purpose of making preparation for installing or conducting foreign exhibits; or preparing for installing or conducting any business

authorized or permitted by virtue of any concession or privilege which may have been or may hereafter be granted by the Transmississippi and International Exposition Company of Omaha, Nebraska, in connection with such exposition. Nor shall any such act or acts of Congress operate to prevent, hinder, or in any manner restrict any foreign exhibitor, representative, or citizen of a foreign nation, or holder of a concession or privilege from the Transmississippi and International Exposition Company, from bringing into the United States under contract any such mechanic, artisan, agent, or other employee deemed necessary by the Secretary of the Treasury for the purpose of making preparations for installing or conducting foreign exhibits, or preparing for installing or conducting any business authorized or permitted under, or by virtue of, or pertaining to a concession or privilege which may have been or may be granted by the said Transmississippi and International Exposition Company in connection with such exposition: *Provided, however*, That no alien shall, by virtue of this resolution, be permitted to enter the United States to perform labor therein, except by express permission, naming such alien, and then not for a longer time than three months after the close of the Transmississippi and International Exposition; and thereafter such person shall be subject to all the processes and penalties applicable to aliens coming into the United States in violation of any act of Congress prohibiting alien contract labor from being brought or coming into the United States.

SEC. 2. That all articles and property of any kind that may be brought to the United States from any foreign country to be placed on exhibition at such Transmississippi and International Exposition, as well as all tools and implements necessary or proper to be used in preparing for an exhibition and the equipment and paraphernalia of the exhibitors, artisans, laborers, and the like shall be admitted to the ports of the United States free of duty, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury: *Provided, however*, That said articles shall be removed from the United States within six months after the close of said exposition. If not so removed, and the same shall be sold or disposed of in the United States, they shall be subject to the customs laws thereof: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to make such rules and regulations as may be necessary, in his judgment, to carry into execution the provisions hereof and to prohibit the infraction of existing statutes, except as the same may be temporarily modified and changed by this resolution.

(Stat., XXX, 222.)

December 18, 1897.

Resolved, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to cause to be constructed and com-

pleted, at an additional cost not to exceed \$10,000, the Government building at the Transmississippi and International Exposition at Omaha, Nebraska, as shown and called for by the plans, drawings, and specifications on which bids were taken for its erection, and so forth; and that the Secretary of the Treasury be, and is hereby, further authorized and directed to cause to be erected at said exposition a building for an exhibit of the United States Life-Saving Service, at a cost not to exceed for said building the sum of \$2,500; and to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to give effect to, and execute the provisions of this act, the limit of cost of the Government building or buildings authorized to be erected at said exposition is hereby extended from \$50,000 to \$62,500; and the cost of the Government exhibit at said exposition is hereby reduced from \$150,000 to \$137,500.

(Stat., XXX, 732.)

January 28, 1898.

Urgent deficiency act for 1898, etc.

That the paragraph in the "act making appropriation for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, and for other purposes," approved June 4, 1897, making appropriation of \$200,000 for construction of building or buildings and for Government exhibit, be amended in the 2d line thereof by adding after the word, "including," the following words: the selection, purchase, preparation, installation, care, and.

(Stat., XXX, 236.)

May 18, 1898.

Resolved, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to rent electric wiring and lamps for the lighting of the exterior of the building for the Government exhibit at the Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition at Omaha, Nebraska, if, in his judgment, such course will be less expensive than to wire the building and furnish lamps therefor; the expense thereof to be paid from the unexpended balance of the appropriation for the construction of said building.

(Stat., XXX, 743.)

July 8, 1898—Senate.

Mr. JOHN M. THURSTON, from Select Committee on International Expositions, submitted a resolution:

That the necessary expenses of the committee of fifteen Senators appointed under Senate resolution of July 8, 1898, to be present at the Transmississippi and International Exposition now being held at Omaha, Nebraska, be, and the same are hereby, authorized and directed to be paid out of the miscellaneous items of the contingent fund of the Senate, upon vouchers to be approved by the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

Referred to Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of Senate.

*Paris Exposition.**July 19, 1897.*

Deficiency act for 1897, etc.

That the invitation of the Republic of France to take part in an exposition of works of art and the products of manufactures and agriculture of all nations, to be held in Paris, commencing the 15th day of April and closing the 5th day of November, 1900, is accepted; and the governors of the several States and Territories be, and are hereby, requested to invite the people of their respective States and Territories to make a proper representation of the productions of our industry and of the natural resources of the country, and to take such further measures as may be necessary in order to secure to their respective States and Territories the advantages to be derived from this beneficent undertaking.

That the President shall appoint a special commissioner to represent the United States in the proposed exposition, who shall take all proper measures to provide for the representation of the industries and natural resources of the United States by their citizens in said exposition and shall procure proper space and privileges therefor and shall make report to the President, to be submitted to Congress, on the first day of its next regular session, containing his proceedings hereunder, with such recommendations as he may deem proper. For the compensation of said special commissioner, not to exceed \$5,000, and for all necessary expenses and employment attendant thereon, the sum of \$25,000 is hereby appropriated, to continue available until expended.

(Stat., XXX, 106.)

March 7, 1898.

Resolved, etc., That there be printed 5,000 additional copies of the report of the special commissioner of the United States to the international exposition to be held at Paris, of which 500 copies shall be for the use of the Senate, 1,500 copies for the use of the House of Representatives, and 3,000 copies for distribution by the Third Assistant Secretary of State.

(Stat., XXX, 1796.)

July 1, 1898.

Sundry civil act for 1899.

The President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint a commissioner-general to represent the United States at the exposition to be held at Paris, France, commencing April 15 and closing November 5, 1900, and, under the general direction of the President, to make all needful rules and regulations in reference to the contributions from the United States, subject to the approval of the President, and to control the expenditures incident to and necessary for the proper installation and exhibit thereof; and the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall also appoint an assistant

commissioner-general, who shall assist and act under the direction of the commissioner-general and shall perform the duties of the commissioner-general in case of his death, disability, or temporary absence; and a secretary, who shall act as disbursing agent and shall perform such duties as may be assigned to him by the commissioner-general, shall render his accounts quarterly to the proper accounting officers of the Treasury, and shall give bond in such sum as the Secretary of the Treasury may require. The President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall also appoint twelve commissioners, who shall be subject to the direction and control of the commissioner-general and perform from time to time such service as he shall require. The commissioner-general shall employ such number of experts as may be needed, having special attainments in regard to the subjects of the group or groups in said exposition to which they may be assigned, respectively, and he may employ from time to time such other experts as he may deem necessary in the preparation and installation of such exhibits. The commissioner-general shall be paid a salary of \$8,000 per annum; the assistant commissioner-general a salary of \$6,000 per annum; and the secretary a salary of \$4,500 per annum; which said sums shall be in lieu of all personal expenses other than actual traveling expenses while engaged in exposition work; and the terms of service of the commissioner-general, assistant commissioner-general, and secretary shall not exceed three years. The commissioners herein provided for shall serve during the entire calendar year 1900, and they shall be paid for such service \$3,000 each, which payments shall be in full for all compensation and personal and traveling expenses.

The necessary expenses herein authorized, and expenses for the proper installation and care of exhibits, together with all other expenses that may be authorized by the commissioner-general incident to the participation of the United States in said exposition, are hereby limited to the sum of not exceeding \$650,000, including not exceeding \$85,000 for clerk hire in the United States and in Paris. The Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized to prepare suitable exhibits of agricultural products of the States and Territories of the United States, including those mentioned in groups seven, eight, and ten of the plan of said exposition, and shall exhibit the same under the direction and control of the commissioner-general, the total expenses of the said exhibits not to exceed in the aggregate \$75,000, to be paid out of the aforesaid sum of \$650,000; and reports respecting such exhibits, printed in the English, French, and German languages, shall accompany such exhibits, as the commissioner-general may direct. All officers and employees of the Executive Departments and of the Fish Commission and of the Smithsonian Institution, in charge of or responsible for the safe-keeping of exhibits belonging to the United States, may permit such exhibits to pass out of their possession for

the purpose of being transported to and from and exhibited at said exposition, as may be requested by the commissioner-general, whenever authorized to do so, respectively, by the heads of the Departments and the Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries and the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution; such exhibits and articles to be returned to the said respective departments to which they belong at the close of the exposition. It shall be the duty of the commissioner-general to report to the President, for transmission to Congress at the beginning of each regular session, a detailed statement of the expenditures incurred hereunder during the twelve months preceding; and the commissioner-general is hereby required, within four months after the close of said exposition, to make full report of the results thereof, as herein required, which report shall be prepared and arranged with a view to concise statement and convenient reference, and when printed shall not exceed six volumes octavo, containing an average of not exceeding one thousand pages. Toward the expenses herein authorized, incident to the participation of the United States in said exposition, there is hereby appropriated the sum of \$200,000, to be immediately available, and to remain available until expended, of which amount the sum of \$20,000 may be used by the Secretary of Agriculture in the preparation of the agricultural exhibit herein provided for.

(Stat., XXX, 645.)

July 7, 1898.

Resolved, etc., That the Public Printer be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to print 6,000 copies of Senate Document 293, Fifty-fifth Congress, second session, known as the report of Thomas W. Cridler, Third Assistant Secretary of State, who was appointed a special commissioner in relation to the acceptance by the Government of the United States of the invitation of France to participate in the international exposition to be held at Paris from April 15 to November 5, 1900, of which 1,000 copies are to be for the use of the Senate, 2,000 copies for the use of the House of Representatives, and the remaining 3,000 copies to be placed at the disposal of the acting commissioner for distribution to intending exhibitors and for the use of the permanent commission when it organizes.

(Stat., XXX, 1802.)

March 3, 1899.

Sundry civil act for 1900.

For each and every purpose named in the paragraph in the sundry civil appropriation act approved July 1, 1898, under the heading "Paris Exposition," \$750,000, of which amount not exceeding \$120,000 may be used for clerk hire in the United States and in Paris, and the limit of appropriations provided for in the provisions of said paragraph shall be extended \$300,000, or to \$950,000 in all, said appropriation to be available until expended: *Provided*, That of said latter

sum \$150,000 shall be for the exhibits by the Secretary of Agriculture provided for in said paragraphs.

For the construction of necessary buildings in connection with said exposition, \$200,000, to be immediately available.

For pay of jurors, \$60,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be available until expended; and the sums herein and heretofore appropriated on account of the Paris Exposition shall be in full of all appropriations to be made on account of said exposition by Congress, and no deficiency shall be created therein.

For the purpose of aiding in defraying the cost of a pedestal and completing in a suitable manner the work of erecting a monument in the city of Paris to General Lafayette, designed by the Lafayette Memorial Commission as a feature of the participation of the United States in the Paris Exposition of 1900, the Secretary of the Treasury shall be, and is hereby, authorized to purchase in the market \$25,000 worth of silver bullion, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the purpose herein provided for, from which there shall be coined at the mints of the United States silver dollars of the legal weight and fineness to the number of 50,000 pieces, to be known as the Lafayette dollar, struck in commemoration of the erection of a monument to General Lafayette, in the city of Paris, France, by the youth of the United States, the devices and designs upon which coins shall be prescribed by the Director of the Mint, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, and all provisions of law relative to the coinage and legal tender quality of the present silver dollars shall be applicable to the coins issued under this act, and when so coined there is hereby appropriated from the Treasury the said 50,000 of souvenir dollars, and the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to place the same at the disposal of the Lafayette Memorial Commission, a commission organized under the direction and authority of the Commissioner-General for the United States to the Paris Exposition of 1900. (Stat., XXX, 1117.)

Bergen Fisheries Exposition.

February 17, 1898.

Joint resolution.

Whereas the United States have been duly invited by the Government of Norway to take part in an International Fisheries Exposition to be held at the city of Bergen, Norway, from May 16 to September 30, anno Domini 1898, which exposition will also include national sections for industries, agriculture, and the fine arts: Therefore,

Resolved, etc., That said invitation is accepted, and that the Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries is hereby directed, in person or by a deputy to be appointed by the President of the United States, and whose compensation, if not in the public service, shall not exceed \$2,500,

including personal and traveling expenses, to represent the United States at said exposition, and to cause a suitable and proper exhibition and display to be made at said exposition of the food-fishes of the United States, and the methods of catching, salting, curing, and preserving the same, and of the implements and appliances used in carrying on the fishery industries of the United States, and to this end may, with the consent of the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, use any portion of the fisheries collection in the National Museum at said exposition.

That the sum of \$20,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the United States Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be immediately available, and to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of State, to pay all the expenses and costs of representing the United States at said exposition, as aforesaid, and to pay all the costs and expenses and outlays pertaining or incident to the making and carrying on of the exhibition and display aforesaid at said exposition: *Provided*, That the total expenses and liabilities incurred under this resolution shall not exceed the sum of \$20,000.

That the said commissioner, or his deputy, is hereby directed to make a full report to the Department of State of the participation of the United States in said exposition, and of all the information and results acquired and obtained at or by means of said exposition touching the fishery industry throughout the world.

(Stat., XXX, 734.)

July 7, 1898.

Deficiency act for 1898, etc.

That the joint resolution accepting the invitation of the Government of Norway to take part in an International Fisheries Exposition to be held at the city of Bergen, Norway, from May to September, anno Domini 1898, approved January 25, 1898, be, and the same is hereby, repealed. [Identical with this resolution.]

(Stat., XXX, 653.)

Cayuga Island [Buffalo, N. Y.] Pan-American Exposition.

July 8, 1898.

Joint resolution.

Whereas there has been duly incorporated, under the laws of the State of New York, by citizens of said State, a company organized for the purpose and with the object of preparing and holding a Pan-American Exposition on Cayuga Island, near Niagara Falls, New York, in the year 1901, to fittingly illustrate the marvelous development of the Western Hemisphere during the nineteenth century, and to appropriately celebrate the opening of the twentieth century by a demonstration of the

reciprocal relations existing between the American republics and colonies; and

Whereas the legislature of the State of New York has, by unanimous vote, memorialized Congress to encourage the holding of said Pan-American Exposition; and

Whereas the proposed exposition, being confined in its scope to the Western Hemisphere, would unquestionably be of vast benefit to the commercial interests of the countries of North, South, and Central America: Therefore,

Resolved, etc., That the proposed Pan-American Exposition, to be held on Cayuga Island, between the cities of Buffalo and Niagara Falls, in the State of New York, in the year 1901, merits the encouragement and approval of Congress and of the people of the United States.

SEC. 2. That all articles which shall be imported from foreign countries for the purpose of exhibition at the said exposition shall be admitted free of duty, customs fees, or charges, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe, but it shall be lawful during said exposition to sell for delivery at the close thereof any goods or property imported and actually on exhibition therein, subject to such regulations for the security of the revenue as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe: *Provided*, That all such articles, when sold or withdrawn for consumption, shall be subject to the duty, if any, imposed upon such articles by the revenue laws in force at the date of their importation, and to the terms of the tariff laws in force at that time: *And provided further*, That all necessary expenses incurred, including salaries of customs officials in charge of imported articles, shall be paid to the Treasury of the United States by the Pan-American Exposition Company, under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

SEC. 3. That in the passage of this joint resolution the United States does not assume any liability of any kind whatever, and does not become responsible in any manner for any bond, debt, contract, expenditure, expense, or liability of the said exposition company, its officers, agents, servants, or employees, or incident to or growing out of said exposition.

(Stat., XXX, 752.)

March 3, 1899.

An act.

Whereas it is desirable to encourage the holding of a Pan-American Exposition on the Niagara frontier, within the county of Erie or Niagara, in the State of New York, in the year 1901, to fittingly illustrate the marvelous development of the Western Hemisphere during the nineteenth century, by a display of the arts, industries, manufactures, and products of the soil, mines, and sea; and

Whereas the proposed Pan-American Exposition, being confined to

the Western Hemisphere, and being held in the near vicinity of the great Niagara cataract, within a day's journey of which reside forty million people, would unquestionably be of vast benefit to the commercial interests, not only of this country, but of the entire hemisphere, and should therefore have the sanction of the Congress of the United States; and

Whereas satisfactory assurances have already been given by the diplomatic representatives of Canada, Mexico, the Central and South American Republics, and most of the States of the United States that these countries and States will make unique, interesting, and instructive exhibits peculiarly illustrative of their material progress during the century about to close; and

Whereas no exposition of a similar character as that proposed has ever been held in the great State of New York; and

Whereas the Pan-American Exposition Company has undertaken to hold such exposition, beginning on the first day of May, 1901, and closing on the first day of November, 1901: Therefore,

Be it enacted, etc., That all articles that shall be imported from foreign countries for the sole purpose of exhibition at said exposition upon which there shall be a tariff or customs duty shall be admitted free of payment of duty, customs fees, or charges, under such regulation as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe; but it shall be lawful at any time during the exposition to sell for delivery at the close thereof any goods or property imported for or actually on exhibition in the exposition buildings, or on the grounds, subject to such regulation for the security of the revenue and for the collection of import duties as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe: *Provided*, That all such articles when sold or withdrawn for consumption in the United States shall be subject to the duty, if any, imposed upon such articles by the revenue laws in force at the date of importation, and all penalties prescribed by law shall be applied and enforced against the persons who may be guilty of any illegal sale or withdrawal: *And provided further*, That all necessary expenses incurred in carrying out the provisions of this section, including salaries of customs officials in charge of imported articles, shall be paid to the Treasury of the United States by the Pan-American Exposition Company, under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

SEC. 2. That there shall be exhibited at said exposition by the Government of the United States, from its Executive Departments, the Smithsonian Institution and National Museum, the United States Commission of Fish and Fisheries, the Department of Labor, and the Bureau of the American Republics, such articles and material as illustrate the function and administrative faculty of the Government in time of peace, and its resources as a war power, and its relations to other American

Republics, tending to demonstrate the nature of our institutions and their adaption to the wants of the people. And to secure a complete and harmonious arrangement of such Government exhibit, a board of management shall be created, to be charged with the selection, purchase, preparation, transportation, arrangement, safe-keeping, exhibition, and return of such articles and materials as the heads of the several Departments and the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, the Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries, the Commissioner of Labor, and the Director of the Bureau of the American Republics may respectively decide shall be embraced in said Government exhibit. The President may also designate additional articles for exhibition. Such board shall be composed of one person to be named by the head of each Executive Department, one by the head of the Smithsonian Institution and National Museum, one by the head of the United States Commission of Fish and Fisheries, one by the Commissioner of Labor, and one by the Director of the Bureau of the American Republics. The President shall name one of said persons so detailed as chairman, and the board itself shall appoint its secretary, disbursing officer, and such other officers as it may deem necessary. The members of said board of management, with other officers and employees of the Government who may be detailed to assist them, including officers of the Army and Navy, shall receive no compensation in addition to their regular salaries, but they shall be allowed their actual and necessary traveling expenses, together with a per diem in lieu of subsistence, to be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury, while necessarily absent from their homes engaged upon the business of the board. Officers of the Army and Navy shall receive this allowance in lieu of the transportation and mileage now allowed by law. Any provision of law which may prohibit the detail of persons in the employ of the United States to other service than that which they customarily perform shall not apply to persons detailed for duty in connection with the Pan-American Exposition. Employees of the board not otherwise employed by the Government shall be entitled to such compensation as the board may determine. The disbursing officer shall give bond in the sum of \$20,000 for the faithful performance of his duties, said bond to be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury. The Secretary of the Treasury shall advance to said officer, from time to time, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, a sum of money from the appropriation for the Government exhibit, not exceeding at any one time three-fourths of the penalty of his bond, to enable him to pay the expenses of said exhibit as authorized by the board of management herein created.

SEC. 3. That the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause a suitable building or buildings to be erected on the site selected for the Pan-American Exposition for the Government exhibits from plans to be

approved by the board, and he is hereby authorized and directed to contract therefor in the same manner and under the same regulations as for other public buildings of the United States; but the contract for said building or buildings shall not exceed the sum of \$200,000, said sum being hereby appropriated for said purpose, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and required to dispose of such building or buildings, or the material composing the same, at the close of the exposition, giving preference to the city of Buffalo or to the said Pan-American Exposition Company to purchase the same at an appraised value, to be ascertained in such manner as may be determined by the Secretary of the Treasury.

SEC. 4. That the United States shall not be liable on account of said exposition for any expense incident to or growing out of same, except for the construction of the building or buildings hereinbefore provided for, and for the purpose of paying the expense of selection, preparation, purchase, installation, transportation, care, custody, and safe return of exhibits by the Government, for the employment of proper persons as officers and assistants by the board of management created by this act and for their expenses, and for the maintenance of the said building or buildings and other contingent expenses, to be approved by the chairman of the board of management, or, in the event of his absence or disability, by such other officer as the board may designate and the Secretary of the Treasury upon itemized accounts and vouchers; and the total cost of said building or buildings shall not exceed the sum of \$200,000; nor shall the expenses of said Government exhibit for each and every purpose connected therewith, including transportation, exceed the sum of \$300,000, amounting in all to not exceeding the sum of \$500,000, which sum is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$500,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be disbursed by the board of management hereinbefore created, of which not exceeding the sum of \$10,000 shall be expended for clerical service: *Provided*, That no liability against the Government shall be incurred, and no expenditure of money under this act shall be made until the officers of said exposition shall have furnished the Secretary of the Treasury proofs to his satisfaction that there has been obtained by said exposition corporation subscriptions of stock in good faith, contributions, donations, or appropriations from all sources for the purposes of said exposition a sum aggregating not less than \$500,000.

SEC. 5. That medals, with appropriate devices, emblems, and inscriptions commemorative of said Pan-American Exposition, and of the awards to be made to the exhibitors thereat, shall be prepared at some mint of the United States for the board of directors thereof, subject to the provisions of the fifty-second section of the coinage act of 1893, upon the payment of a sum not less than the cost thereof; and all the

provisions, whether penal or otherwise, of said coinage act against the counterfeiting or imitating of coins of the United States shall apply to the medals struck and issued under this act.

SEC. 6. That the United States shall not in any manner nor under any circumstances be liable for any of the acts, doings, proceedings, or representations of said Pan-American Exposition Association, its officers, agents, servants, or employees, or any of them, or for service, salaries, labor, or wages of said officers, agents, servants, or employees, or any of them, or for any subscriptions to the capital stock, or for any certificates of stock, bonds, mortgages, or obligations of any kind issued by said corporation, or for any debts, liabilities, or expenses of any kind whatever attending such corporation, or accruing by reason of the same.

SEC. 7. That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to create any liability of the United States, direct or indirect, for any debt or obligation incurred, nor for any claim for aid or pecuniary assistance from Congress or the Treasury of the United States in support or liquidation of any debts or obligations created by said commission in excess of appropriations made by Congress therefor.

SEC. 8. That the appropriation herein made of \$500,000 in all shall take effect and become available immediately upon the passage of this act.

(Stat., XXX, 1022.)

Toledo Exposition.

January 26, 1899—House.

Mr. JAMES H. SOUTHARD introduced bill (H. 11814) to authorize and encourage the holding of an American fair in conjunction with the Ohio Centennial and Northwest Territory Exposition at the city of Toledo, in the State of Ohio, in the year 1902 or 1903, and making an appropriation therefor.

Referred to Committee on Ways and Means.

February 14, 1899—House.

Mr. C. H. GROSVENOR, from Committee on Ways and Means, to which was referred bill (H. 11814), reported in lieu thereof a bill (H. 12102), accompanied by report (H. 2108).

Referred to Committee of the Whole.

March 3, 1899—Senate.

Mr. WILLIAM J. SEWELL. I yield for a moment to the Senator from Ohio [Mr. Foraker].

Mr. JOSEPH B. FORAKER. I ask the Chair to lay before the Senate the bill from the House of Representatives providing for the Ohio Centennial.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. JACOB H. GALLINGER) laid before the Senate bill (H. 12102).

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, and passed.

March 3, 1899.

Whereas it is desirable to encourage the holding of the Ohio Centennial and Northwest Territory Exposition at the city of Toledo, in the State of Ohio, in the year 1902 or 1903, as the Ohio general assembly may hereafter determine, for the exhibition of the resources of the United States of America, Hawaii, Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines, and the progress and civilization of the American countries, and for a display of the arts, industries, manufactures, and products of the soil, mine, and sea; and

Whereas it is desirable to commemorate by an appropriate naval display the important victory of Commodore Perry in the western waters of Lake Erie, beside which waters said exposition is located; and

Whereas it is desirable for its historical and educational effect that there be given an exhibition of the Indians of North America, and especially the tribes of the old Northwest Territory; and

Whereas it is desirable that an exhibition shall be made of the great staples of the original Northwest Territory and Ohio Valley region, which contributes so largely to domestic and international commerce; and

Whereas encouragement should be given to an exhibit of the arts, industries, manufactures, and products illustrative of the progress and development of that and other sections of the country; and

Whereas such exhibition should be international as well as national in its character, in which the people of this country, of Mexico, the Central and South American governments, and other States of the world should participate, and should, therefore, have the sanction of the Congress of the United States; and

Whereas it is desirable and will be highly beneficial to bring together at such an exposition the people of the United States and other States of this continent; and

Whereas the Ohio Centennial Company, a corporation, has undertaken to hold such exposition, beginning on the first day of May, 1902 or 1903, and closing on the first day of November, 1902 or 1903: Therefore,

Be it enacted, etc., That there shall be exhibited by the Government of the United States at said Ohio Centennial and Northwest Territory Exposition from the Executive Departments, the Smithsonian Institution and National Museum, the Commission of Fish and Fisheries, the Department of Labor, and the Bureau of American Republics such articles and materials as illustrate the function and administrative faculty of the Government, its resources as a war power, and its relations to other American Republics; and, to secure a complete and harmonious arrangement of said Government exhibit, a board of management shall be created, to be charged with the selection, purchase, preparation, transportation, arrangement, safe-keeping, exhibition, and return of such articles and materials as the heads of

said departments and institutions of the Government may respectively decide shall be embraced in said Government exhibit. The President may also designate additional articles for exhibition. Such board shall be composed of one member to be detailed by the head of each executive department, one by the head of the Smithsonian Institution and National Museum, one by the head of the United States Fish Commission, one by the Commissioner of Labor, and one by the Director of the Bureau of American Republics. The President shall name one of said persons so detailed as chairman, and the board itself shall appoint its secretary, disbursing officer, and such other officers as it may deem necessary. The members of said board of management, with other officers and employees of the Government who may be detailed to assist them, including officers of the Army and Navy, shall receive no compensation in addition to their regular salaries, but they shall be allowed their actual and necessary traveling expenses, together with a per diem in lieu of subsistence, to be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury, while necessarily absent from their homes engaged upon the business of the board. Officers of the Army and Navy shall receive this allowance in lieu of the transportation and mileage now allowed by law. Any provision of law which may prohibit the detail of persons in the employ of the United States to other service than that which they customarily perform shall not apply to persons detailed for duty in connection with the Ohio Centennial and Northwest Territory Exposition. Employees of the board not otherwise employed by the Government shall be entitled to such compensation as the board may determine. The disbursing officer shall give bond in the sum of \$20,000 for the faithful performance of his duties, said bond to be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury. The Secretary of the Treasury shall advance to said officer from time to time, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, a sum of money from the appropriation for the Government exhibit, not exceeding at any one time three-fourths of the penalty of his bond, to enable him to pay the expenses of said exhibit as authorized by the board of management herein created.

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause a suitable building or buildings, from plans to be approved by the board of management, to be erected on the site selected at the Ohio Centennial and Northwest Territory Exposition for the Government exhibit; and he is hereby authorized and directed to contract therefor in the same manner and under the same regulations as for other public buildings of the United States; but the contract for said building or buildings shall not exceed the sum of \$200,000, said sum being hereby appropriated for said purpose out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated. The Secretary of the Treasury shall dispose of such building or buildings or the material composing the same after the close of the exhibition, giving preference to the city of Toledo or the

Ohio Centennial Company to purchase the same at an appraised value, to be ascertained in such manner as the President and Secretary of the Treasury may determine; and whatever sum may be so realized shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States.

SEC. 3. That for the purpose of paying the expenses of the selection, purchase, preparation, transportation, installation, care, and return of said Government exhibit, and for the employment of proper persons as officers and assistants by the board of management created by this Act and for their expenses, and for the maintenance of the building hereinbefore provided for, and for other contingent expenses incidental to the Government exhibit, to be approved by the chairman of the board of management, or, in the event of his absence or disability, by such other officer as the board may designate, upon itemized accounts and vouchers, there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$300,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be disbursed by the board of management hereinbefore created, of which not exceeding the sum of \$10,000 shall be expended for clerical service: *Provided*, That no liability against the Government shall be incurred and no expenditure of money under this act shall be made until the officers of said exposition shall have furnished the Secretary of the Treasury proofs to his satisfaction that there has been obtained by said exposition corporation subscriptions of stock in good faith, contributions, donations, or appropriations from all sources for the purpose of said exposition, a sum aggregating not less than \$500,000, nor until the State of Ohio shall by legislative enactment have appropriated a sum of money equal to that herein appropriated.

SEC. 4. That all articles which shall be imported from foreign countries for the sole purpose of exhibition at said exposition upon which there shall be a tariff or customs duty shall be admitted free of payment of duty, customs fees, or charges, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe; but it shall be lawful at any time during the exhibition to sell, for delivery at the close of the exposition, any goods or property imported for and actually on exhibition in the exposition buildings or on its grounds, subject to such regulations for the security of the revenue and for the collection of import duties as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe: *Provided*, That all such articles, when sold or withdrawn for consumption in the United States, shall be subject to the duty, if any, imposed upon such articles by the revenue laws in force at the date of importation, and all penalties prescribed by law shall be applied and enforced against such articles and against the persons who may be guilty of any illegal sale or withdrawal: *And provided further*, That all necessary expenses incurred in carrying out the provisions of this section, including salaries of customs officials in charge of imported articles, shall be paid

to the Treasury of the United States by the Ohio Centennial Company, under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

SEC. 5. That medals with appropriate devices, emblems, and inscriptions commemorative of said Ohio Centennial and Northwest Territory Exposition, and of the awards to be made to exhibitors thereat, be prepared at some mint in the United States for the board of directors thereof, subject to the provisions of the fifty-second section of the coinage act of 1893, upon the payment by the Ohio Centennial Company of a sum not less than the cost thereof; and all the provisions, whether penal or otherwise, of said coinage act against the counterfeiting or imitating of coins of the United States shall apply to the medal struck and issued under this act.

SEC. 6. That the United States shall in no manner and under no circumstances be liable for any bond, debt, contract, expenditure, expense, or liability of any kind whatever of the said Ohio Centennial Company, its officers, agents, servants, or employees, or incident to or growing out of said exposition, nor for any amount whatever in excess of the \$500,000 herein authorized; and the heads of the Executive Departments, the Smithsonian Institution and National Museum, the Commission of Fish and Fisheries, the Department of Labor, and the Bureau of American Republics, and the board of management herein authorized, their officers, agents, servants, or employees, shall in no manner and under no circumstances expend or create any liability of any kind for any sum in excess of the appropriations herein made, or create any deficiency.

SEC. 7. That at the close of the Ohio Centennial and Northwest Territory Exposition the exhibits of the United States Government shall be returned to the several departments or bureaus from which they were received; and such collections as may be acquired by the board by purchase, preparation, gift, or otherwise, illustrating the natural resources, industries, customs, and commerce of the other American Republics shall be placed for permanent preservation in the United States National Museum.

SEC. 8. That the appropriation herein made, of \$500,000 in all, shall take effect and become available immediately upon the proof being made to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury that the conditions prescribed in section three of this act have been complied with.

(Stat., XXX, 1346.)

OWEN STATUE.

July 19, 1897—House.

Mr. J. A. HEMENWAY introduced bill (H. 3901) for the erection of a statue of the late Robert Dale Owen, of Indiana, to be placed in the grounds of the Smithsonian Institution.

Referred to Committee on the Library.

INTERNATIONAL CATALOGUE OF SCIENTIFIC LITERATURE.

December 6, 1897—House.

Estimates for 1899.

State Department: For the purpose of carrying out on the part of the United States the recommendation of the International Conference on a Catalogue of Scientific Literature, held in London in July, 1897, \$10,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the expense of clerk hire and the other expenses incident to the work of cataloguing the scientific publications of the United States, the same to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution.

NOTE (from letter of the Secretary of State, JOHN SHERMAN).—I have submitted under this head an item appropriating \$10,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the purpose of carrying out on the part of the United States the recommendation of the International Conference on a Catalogue of Scientific Literature and for the expense of clerk hire and the other expenses incident to the work of cataloguing the scientific publications of the United States, the same to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. The importance and necessity of this appropriation are fully shown by the letter of September 16, 1897, from the Acting Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, House Doc. No. 105, Fifty-fourth Congress, second session, and the report upon the conference by Dr. Cyrus Adler, which I submit as annexes to this letter.

December 5, 1898—House.

Estimates for 1900.

State Department: For the purpose of carrying out on the part of the United States the recommendation of the International Conference on a Catalogue of Scientific Literature, held in London, in July, 1897, \$10,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the expense of clerk hire and the other expenses incident to the work of cataloguing the scientific publications of the United States, the same to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution.

NOTE (from letter of the Secretary of State, JOHN HAY).—I have submitted an item of \$10,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the purpose of carrying out on the part of the United States the recommendation of the International Conference on a Catalogue of Scientific Literature, and for the expense of clerk hire and the other expenses incident to the work of cataloguing the scientific publications of the United States, the same to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. The importance and necessity of this appropriation are fully shown by the letter of September 16, 1897, from the acting secretary of the Smithsonian Institution (House Doc. No. 105, Fifty-fourth Congress, second session) and the report upon the conference by Dr. Cyrus Adler, which I submit as annex to this letter. The preparation of the catalogue is to begin on January 1, 1900, and if this Government is to participate therein it will be necessary that appropriate action to that end be taken by Congress at its forthcoming session.

July 7, 1898.

Deficiency act for 1898, etc.

For expenses of a delegate to the International Conference on a Catalogue of Scientific Literature to be held at London during the present year, not exceeding \$500.

(Stat., XXX, 653.)

January 25, 1899—House.

MR. SAMUEL W. MCCALL presented petition of the American Library Association urging Congress to appropriate \$10,000 to be expended under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution in preparing the Catalogue of American Scientific Literature for the coming year, in accordance with the recommendation of the Secretary of State.

Referred to Committee on Appropriations.

January 28, 1899—House.

MR. SAMUEL W. MCCALL presented petition of the trustees of the public library of the city of Boston recommending an appropriation to be placed at the disposal of the Smithsonian Institution to enable that Institution to render necessary service in connection with the Royal Society index of scientific publications.

Referred to Committee on Appropriations.

February 9, 1899—House.

MR. JAMES R. MANN presented resolution of the board of directors of the John Crerar Library, Chicago, Illinois, favoring an appropriation for an international catalogue of scientific literature.

Referred to Committee on Appropriations.

MR. H. S. BOUTELL, of Illinois, presented resolution of board of directors of the John Crerar Library, Chicago, Illinois, for an international catalogue of scientific literature.

Referred to Committee on the Library.

ROCK CREEK PARK.

January 27, 1898—House.

MR. ALFRED C. HARMER introduced bill (H. 7336):

Whereas it is considered desirable that Congress shall authorize the several States of the Union to construct within the limits of Rock Creek Park houses known as exhibition buildings, in which each State for itself may keep on constant exhibition any and all articles or things connected with its natural or industrial resources or evidencing its social, scientific, or artistic progress and development; and

Whereas the extent of such park, containing, as it does, about 1,800 acres of land, is sufficiently great to justify the appropriation of a part of it to purposes so useful and beneficial as a perpetual exhibition at the nation's capital of the natural and industrial resources which distinctively mark the growth and development of the several States which comprise the Union; and

Whereas it is believed that such use will greatly add to the interest and enjoyment of the park without in any conceivable manner lessening its attractions as a resort for health, recreation, or pleasure: Therefore,

Be it enacted, etc., That the Rock Creek Park Commissioners, with the consent and approval of the President of the United States, are hereby authorized, on the application of the governor of any one of the States of the Union, to set aside, by properly designated metes and bounds, within said park, a lot or tract of ground, not less than one acre nor more than six acres, to enable such State to construct the necessary building or buildings within which to arrange the exhibits herein contemplated.

In these buildings shall be deposited and kept, under the custody and care of agents and officials of the States, respectively, but subject in all respects to the general jurisdiction and police control of the United States, such specimens of woods, minerals, marbles, stones, grains, and fruits, and other articles as distinctively mark

their natural resources; and also such products of manufacture, art, and science as may tend to illustrate the extent and excellence of their respective industries, and also any other articles or things tending to illustrate and explain the history, growth, or development of the several States, and which may especially distinguish them from their sister States: *Provided*, That no expense growing out of the provisions of this act shall be chargeable to the Treasury of the United States, but that all expense for establishing and maintaining such buildings shall be paid by the several States accepting the authority hereby given.

Referred to Committee on the District of Columbia.

January 31, 1898—

Mr. FRANCIS M. COCKRELL introduced bill (S. 3481).

(Same as H. 7336).

Referred to Committee on the District of Columbia.

June 13, 1898—House.

Mr. JOHN J. JENKINS introduced bill (H. 10672):

Whereas the ascertained cost of the land taken for and now constituting the Rock Creek Park, including the expenses of acquiring said land, has been paid out of the \$1,200,000 appropriated for the purpose by the sixth section of the act of Congress entitled "An act authorizing the establishing a public park in the District of Columbia," approved September 27, 1890; and

Whereas one-half of the sum of money so expended in the acquisition of lands for said park and attendant expenses has been reimbursed to the Treasury of the United States from the revenues of the District of Columbia in the manner provided for in and by said sixth section of said act; and

Whereas the occasion and need for assessing such portion of such cost and expenses upon the lands, lots, and blocks, being real estate, situate in the said District of Columbia, specially benefited by reason of the location or of the location and improvement of said Rock Creek Park, as nearly as may be in proportion to the benefits resulting to said real estate, as prescribed in and by said sixth section of said act, has been anticipated and made nugatory by the aforesaid payment for all lands taken and expenses incurred in the acquisition of said park; and

Whereas no improvement has been made of said park: Therefore,

Be it enacted, etc., That so much and such part of the said sixth section of said act of Congress as authorizes and empowers the commission named in said act to assess upon the lands, lots, and blocks, being real estate, within the District of Columbia, supposed to be specially benefited by reason of the location or of the location and improvement of said Rock Creek Park, the whole or a proportionate part of such cost and expenses be, and the same is hereby, repealed

Referred to Committee on the District of Columbia.

June 14, 1898—House.

Mr. JOHN J. JENKINS introduced bill (H. 10687):

Whereas the cost of the land taken for the Rock Creek Park, together with the attendant expenses, has been satisfied and paid out of the money appropriated therefor by the act approved September 27, 1890, entitled "An act authorizing the establishing of a public park in the District of Columbia," whereof one-half has been reimbursed to the Treasury of the United States from the revenues of the District of Columbia, as prescribed by the sixth section of said act, and the occasion for assessing as for special benefits resulting to other lands in said District from the location and improvement of said park does not exist at the present time: Therefore,

Be it enacted, etc., That the commission to select the land for the Rock Creek Park be, and they are hereby, discharged of and from the duty of assessing, under said

act, all or any part of the real estate in the District of Columbia for benefits resulting from the location and improvement of the said Rock Creek Park.

Referred to Committee on the District of Columbia.

INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGES—ESTIMATES.

December 6, 1897—House.

Estimates for 1899.

For the expenses of the system of International Exchanges between the United States and foreign countries, under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employees, \$24,000.

NOTE.—An addition of \$5,000 to the current appropriation of \$19,000 for International Exchanges is requested in order to meet the new demands made upon the Institution for the forwarding of documents, to improve the facilities for the prompt delivery of important packages, and to provide for the establishment of two new agencies in Europe. During the fiscal year 1896-97 there was an increase over the previous year of over 40 per cent in the weight of shipments, chiefly of Government publications, or from 126 tons in 1896 to 180 tons in 1897, and it is anticipated that further increases will occur during the present and the next fiscal years. It is still necessary to depend mainly upon the cheaper and therefore slower lines of steamers for the forwarding of packages, greatly to the dissatisfaction of both senders and recipients, and it is hoped that means will be provided for improving the service in this particular.

Up to the present time all business with Germany, Austria, and Hungary, as well as with the States of southeastern Europe, has been conducted through a single agency long established in Leipzig. The extent of the sendings to those countries has so increased, however, as to render a continuance of this arrangement impracticable, and negotiations are now in progress looking to the establishment of separate agencies in Vienna and Budapest, to which all shipments to the countries of which they are the capitals will hereafter be made direct. The maintenance of these two agencies will involve an additional expenditure.

Patent Office: Foreign exchanges, and transporting patents and other publications, \$2,000.

NOTE.—By the act of July 31, 1886, the appropriations for the scientific library and for expense of transporting publications of patents to foreign governments were consolidated. Prior to this \$3,000 was appropriated for the library and \$2,000 for transportation expenses, but under this act only \$3,000 was appropriated for both purposes. The appropriation for each should be distinct and separate. The Patent Office is frequently compelled to decline valuable foreign exchanges because of insufficient appropriation to pay transportation. Many of these foreign publications would be of great value in the examination of pending applications.

December 5, 1898—House.

Estimates for 1900.

For the expenses of the system of International Exchanges between the United States and foreign countries, under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employees and the purchase of necessary books and periodicals, \$24,000.

NOTE.—The estimate for this service is the same as was submitted a year ago. An increase in the appropriation from \$19,000 to \$21,000 was granted by Congress at

the last session in order to meet the additional expense occasioned by the increase in the amount of exchanges handled and by the establishment of agencies at Vienna and Budapest. It is still desired to improve the quality of the ocean service by turning more of the business of forwarding over to the lines of faster steamers, and it is considered that the benefits to be derived from the more prompt interchange of publications will fully warrant the extra cost involved.

INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGES—APPROPRIATIONS.

June 4, 1897.

Sundry civil act for 1898.

For expenses of the system of International Exchanges between the United States and foreign countries, under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employees, \$19,000.

(Stat., XXX, 22.)

Geological Survey: For the purchase of necessary books for the library, and the payment for the transmission of public documents through the Smithsonian exchange, \$2,000.

(Stat., XXX, 37.)

War Department: For the transportation of reports and maps to foreign countries through the Smithsonian Institution, \$100.

(Stat., XXX, 49.)

July 19, 1897.

Deficiency act for 1897, etc.

To pay amounts found due by the accounting officers of the Treasury on account of the appropriation "International exchanges, Smithsonian Institution," for the fiscal year 1896, \$1.79.

(Stat., XXX, 115.)

Geological Survey: For the payment for the transmission of public documents through the Smithsonian exchange, \$2,230.60.

(Stat., XXX, 127.)

January 28, 1898.

Urgent deficiency act for 1898, etc.

Geological Survey: For the payment for the transmission of public documents through the Smithsonian exchange, \$2,319.25.

(Stat., XXX, 239.)

March 15, 1898.

Legislative, executive, and judicial act for 1899.

Library of Congress: For expenses of exchanging public documents for the publications of foreign governments, \$1,500.

(Stat., XXX, 284.)

Naval Observatory: For repairs [etc.], freight (including transmission of public documents through the Smithsonian exchange), foreign postage, and expressage [etc.], \$2,500.

(Stat., XXX, 303.)

Patent Office: For purchase of professional and scientific books and

expenses of transporting publications of patents issued by the Patent Office to foreign governments, \$2,000.

(Stat., XXX, 307.)

July 1, 1898.

Sundry civil act for 1899.

For expenses of the system of international exchanges between the United States and foreign countries, under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employees, and the purchase of necessary books and periodicals, \$21,000.

(Stat., XXX, 608.)

Geological Survey: For the purchase of necessary books for the library, and the payment for the transmission of public documents through the Smithsonian exchange, \$2,000.

(Stat., XXX, 622.)

War Department: For the transportation of reports and maps to foreign countries through the Smithsonian Institution, \$100.

(Stat., XXX, 634.)

February 24, 1899.

Legislative, executive, and judicial act for 1900.

Library of Congress: For * * * [one assistant librarian] (in charge of Smithsonian deposit), \$1,500.

(Stat., XXX, 853.)

For expenses of exchanging public documents for the publications of foreign governments, \$1,680.

(Stat., XXX, 854.)

Naval Observatory: For repairs [etc.], freight (including transmission of public documents through the Smithsonian exchange), foreign postage, and expressage [etc.], \$2,500.

(Stat., XXX, 876.)

Patent Office: For purchase of professional and scientific books and expenses of transporting publications of patents issued by the Patent Office to foreign governments, \$2,000.

(Stat., XXX, 880.)

February 27, 1899—House.

Sundry civil bill for 1900 under consideration.

The next amendment from the Committee on Appropriations was to increase the appropriation for expenses of the system of international exchanges between the United States and foreign countries, under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution, etc., from \$21,000 to \$24,000.

Agreed to.

March 3, 1899.

Sundry civil act for 1900.

For expenses of the system of international exchanges between the United States and foreign countries, under the direction of the Smith-

sonian Institution, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employees, and the purchase of necessary books and periodicals, \$24,000.

(Stat., XXX, 1085.)

Geological Survey: For the purchase of necessary books for the library, and the payment for the transmission of public documents through the Smithsonian exchange, \$2,000.

(Stat., XXX, 1099.)

War Department: For the transportation of reports and maps to foreign countries through the Smithsonian Institution, \$100.

(Stat., XXX, 1108.)

Deficiency act for 1899, etc.

Geological Survey: For the payment of the transmission of public documents through the Smithsonian exchange, 1898 and 1899, \$2,997.75.

(Stat., XXX, 1233.)

BUREAU OF AMERICAN ETHNOLOGY—ESTIMATES.

December 6, 1897—House.

Estimates for 1899.

For continuing ethnological researches among the American Indians, under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employees, of which sum not exceeding \$1,000 may be used for rent of building, \$50,000.

NOTE.—An increase of \$5,000 is asked in the appropriation for American Ethnology, to permit of the inquiries regarding the American Indians being conducted on more adequate basis than has been possible heretofore. The reason for increased activity in this respect is that the public domain is being rapidly opened up to settlement and the Indians are being restricted more and more to reservations, where they quickly lose their aboriginal arts, abandon their primitive institutions, adopt a new belief, and soon forget their native language. It is considered especially desirable that investigations should be extended to as many tribes as possible before they are thus modified and their aboriginal characteristics have disappeared.

December 5, 1898—House.

Estimates for 1900.

For continuing ethnological researches among the American Indians, including the aborigines of the Antillean islands, and among the aborigines of the Hawaiian, Philippine, and Ladrone islands, under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employees and the purchase of necessary books and periodicals, \$65,000, of which sum not exceeding \$1,000 may be used for rent of building, \$65,000.

NOTE.—The annexation by the United States of the Hawaiian Islands and the prospective acquisition, as a result of the Spanish-American war, of other islands in the Pacific Ocean and among the Antilles, enlarge the field of activities belonging to this Bureau, and it is considered important, from both a practical and scientific

standpoint, that its operations should be extended to the new territory as early as possible in the next fiscal year. The inquiries which the Bureau is prepared to undertake are such as would aid materially in solving the problems which the Government will have to meet in extending its control over the native populations recently brought or soon to come under its jurisdiction. In order to provide for the proposed extension of the work, including the expenses of field parties and their equipment, an increase of \$15,000 in the amount of the appropriation is requested.

BUREAU OF AMERICAN ETHNOLOGY—APPROPRIATIONS.

June 4, 1897.

Sundry civil act for 1898.

For continuing ethnological researches among the American Indians, under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employees, \$45,000, of which sum not exceeding \$1,000 may be used for rent of building.

(Stat., XXX, 22.)

July 1, 1898.

Sundry civil act for 1899.

For continuing ethnological researches among the American Indians, under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employees, and the purchase of necessary books and periodicals, \$50,000, of which sum not exceeding \$1,000 may be used for rent of building.

(Stat., XXX, 608.)

July 7, 1898.

Deficiency act for 1898, etc.

For payment of the outstanding accounts incurred during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1897, under the appropriation "North American Ethnology, Smithsonian Institution," and which are set forth on page 5 of House Document No. 319, of this session, \$466.50.

(Stat., XXX, 662.)

March 3, 1899.

Sundry civil act for 1900.

For continuing ethnological researches among the American Indians, under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employees and the purchase of necessary books and periodicals, \$50,000, of which sum not exceeding \$1,000 may be used for rent of building.

(Stat., XXX, 1086.)

REPORT ON EXPENDITURES.

December 7, 1897—House.

A letter from the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, transmitting a detailed statement of the expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, under the appropriations for "North American

Ethnology," "International Exchanges," the "National Museum," the "Astrophysical Observatory," and the "National Zoological Park," was laid before the House.

Referred to Committee on Appropriations.

December 5, 1898—House.

The Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution (Mr. S. P. Langley) transmitted a detailed statement of the expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, under the appropriations for "International Exchanges," "North American Ethnology," the "National Museum," the "Astrophysical Observatory," and the "National Zoological Park."

Referred to Committee on Appropriations.

NATIONAL MUSEUM—SUNDAY OPENING.

December 13, 1897—Senate.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT (Mr. GARRET A. HOBART) presented memorial of German Central Union for opening the National Museum from 1 to 5 o'clock p. m. on Sundays.

Referred to Committee on the Library.

NATIONAL MUSEUM—PRINTING BULLETINS AND PROCEEDINGS.

January 7, 1898—House.

Mr. GEORGE D. PERKINS introduced bill (H. 5986) to improve the methods of printing and binding public documents.

Section 25 provided:

That of the Bulletins and of the Proceedings of the National Museum, 500 copies shall be supplied by the Public Printer to the Superintendent of Documents for distribution to designated depositories and State and Territorial libraries.

Referred to Committee on Printing.

NATIONAL MUSEUM—ESTIMATES.

December 6, 1897—House.

Estimates for 1899.

For cases, furniture, fixtures, and appliances required for the exhibition and safe-keeping of the collections of the National Museum, including \$20,000 for furnishing of new galleries, and including salaries or compensation of all necessary employees, \$35,000.

NOTE.—An increase of \$5,000, or from \$30,000 to \$35,000, is requested in this appropriation. The sundry civil appropriation bills for the fiscal years 1897 and 1898 specifically authorized the construction of galleries in the National Museum building to provide increased space for the exhibition of specimens; they are now approaching completion. The furnishing of three of these galleries, at a cost of \$15,000, is provided for from the current appropriation. The additional sum of \$20,000 is required to furnish the remaining four galleries, and \$15,000 will be necessary, as heretofore, for the additions and repairs to furniture and fixtures in the several exhibition halls, workrooms, and offices.

For expense of heating, lighting, electrical, telegraphic, and telephonic service for the National Museum, \$15,000.

NOTE.—The cost of all fuel, gas, electrical service, including supplies and apparatus, telephones, etc., as well as the pay of engineers, electricians, firemen, and other employees connected with this service, are covered by this item. The estimate for \$15,000 is \$1,000 in excess of the current appropriation, and it is important that the entire sum be provided.

For continuing the preservation, exhibition, and increase of the collections from the surveying and exploring expeditions of the Government, and from other sources, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employees, \$180,000.

NOTE.—This item provides for all expenses incident to the preservation, exhibition, and increase of the collections, except such as are specifically named under other headings. It covers the compensation of the scientific and clerical staff, and of the preparators, watchmen, and laborers; the cost of supplies required in the conduct of the Museum, such as preservatives, stationery, labels, and other incidental; the cost of transportation, the acquisition of specimens, etc.

The appropriation for the current year is \$160,000. An increase of \$20,000 for the next fiscal year is requested. This additional amount is required to provide for the natural increase in the extent of operations of the Museum, and for the improvement of the exhibition and working series of specimens in certain branches, so as to increase their utility.

One of the objects of the asked-for increase is to further develop the department of geology and expand it in the direction of a museum of practical geology, where the mineral products of the United States may be fully exhibited and producers may be supplied with information of value and service to them. It is especially desirable that this expansion of the scope of the department of geology may be effected at this time, as there is now a strong demand for it among the mineral producers of the country.

The compensation of the higher grades of assistants in the Museum, on whom a very large share of labor and responsibility devolves, is still inadequate in many cases, and substantial increases should be made. The Museum has also a large corps of honorary curators, who render service gratuitously. This feature of the organization is valuable only within somewhat narrow limits, and it is desirable that additional permanent curators should be provided for.

For purchase of books, pamphlets, and periodicals for reference in the National Museum, \$2,000.

NOTE.—An appropriation of \$2,000 is required to provide books, pamphlets, and periodicals for the use of curators in identifying specimens and securing the facts necessary for preparing labels. It is also desirable to maintain in each section of the Museum a small collection of books relating to the subject of the section, for the use of visitors who desire more extensive information than the labels afford.

For necessary drawings and illustrations for the Annual Report, "Proceedings," and "Bulletins" of the National Museum, \$5,000.

NOTE.—The cost of the preparation of drawings for the publications of the National Museum has heretofore been charged to the appropriation for the preservation, exhibition, and increase of the collections. This item of expenditure is an important one in carrying out the policy of disseminating information regarding the Government collections for the benefit of educational institutions throughout the country, and it is requested that it be specifically provided for.

For repairs to buildings, shops, and sheds, National Museum, including all necessary labor and material, \$8,000.

NOTE.—The current appropriation for this purpose is \$4,000. An increase of \$4,000, making a total of \$8,000, is requested. The larger sum is required in view of the fact that the Museum building, which was cheaply constructed in the beginning, is now 16 years old, and the roof, floor, and walls are constantly in need of repairs. The original wooden floors still remain in several of the large halls, where they are now so badly worn and decayed as to necessitate their immediate replacement by some more substantial material. The interior walls require painting throughout, the recent changes incident to the building of new galleries having added to their unsightly appearance.

For the erection of a fireproof building for workshop and storage purposes for the National Museum, said building to be constructed under the direction of the Superintendent of the Library of Congress in accordance with the approval of the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, \$50,000.

NOTE.—Owing to the fact that the Museum building is not provided with a basement, it has been necessary to make use of temporary detached quarters for workshops and for the storage of surplus specimens and the furniture drawn upon for exposition purposes. These temporary quarters include a brick building and three frame sheds on Ninth street SW., known as the "Museum annex," which are leased by the Government at an annual rental of \$2,000; a frame carpenter shop, adjacent to the Museum building, and two frame sheds near the Fish Commission building on Armory square. None of these structures are fireproof and the destruction of any of them would entail considerable loss.

It is requested, in the interest of the safety of Government property, as well as a matter of convenience and economy, that provision be made for the construction of a special building adapted to the purposes above named. Preliminary plans have been prepared for such a building, 50 feet front by 130 feet deep, with a basement, entirely fireproof in its construction, plainly finished and corresponding in materials and workmanship with the Museum building. It is estimated that a building can be erected in accordance with these plans, including heating appliances and plumbing, at a cost of 20 cents per cubic foot, or about \$50,000 complete, the interest of which amount, at 4 per cent, would only equal the rental of the present leased quarters.

The site suggested for the building is the Government reservation between the National Museum and Army Medical Museum, with frontage on B street south.

For rent of workshops and temporary storage quarters for the National Museum, \$4,500.

NOTE.—The sum of \$2,000 is required to continue the rent of buildings on premises at No. 431 Ninth street SW., in the city of Washington, known as the "Museum annex," which are used for workshops and storage in place of the quarters formerly occupied for the same purpose in the sheds adjacent to the Smithsonian Institution. The use of these buildings is secured by an annual lease, renewable during a term of years.

Should the plan for a fireproof building, estimated for under the last heading above, be not approved by Congress, it is desirable that the further sum of \$2,500 be appropriated for the rental of additional quarters in which to place the carpenter and cabinet shop now in a wooden shed adjacent to the Museum building, and for the storage of material contained in two wooden sheds near the Fish Commission build-

ing on Armory square. The carpenter shop, on account of its close proximity to the Museum building, is regarded as a serious menace to the safety of the Museum collections.

For the continuation of the construction of galleries in the National Museum building, under the direction of the Superintendent of the Library of Congress in accordance with the approval of the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, and for the building of skylights above galleries in the four courts, and the erection of a ventilator upon the roof of the lecture hall, \$10,000.

NOTE.—The sundry civil appropriation bills for the fiscal years 1897 and 1898 each made provision for an expenditure of \$8,000 (a total of \$16,000) for the construction of galleries in the National Museum building with the object of increasing the area for exhibition purposes. The sum named has been found sufficient to complete the galleries, seven in number, but without the necessary railings along their exposed sides, which must be added before they can be opened to the public. It is estimated that the cost of such railings and of the painting of the ironwork about the galleries will amount to \$2,500.

Much additional floor space can be economically obtained by connecting the galleries in the courts with those in the adjoining halls, at an estimated cost of \$5,000.

In order to improve the lighting of the ground floor in the four courts it is desirable to place a large skylight in the roof above each court. It is estimated that this can be done at a cost of about \$1,800.

One of the north ranges in the Museum building requires additional means of ventilation, as it is frequently used as a lecture hall. It is estimated that this can be provided at an expenditure not exceeding \$700, and an appropriation to that end is recommended.

Library of the late G. Brown Goode: For the purchase of 2,900 volumes, 18,000 pamphlets, and 1,800 portraits, autographs, and engravings, relating to museums, exhibitions, and natural history, \$5,000.

NOTE.—Dr. Goode devoted many years of thought and attention to bringing together this collection of books and pamphlets, and its acquisition by the Museum is especially desirable on account of its relevancy to the principles of Museum administration and Museum work in general.

For the purchase of the herbarium of the late M. S. Bebb, of Rockford, Ill., for the National Museum, \$5,000.

NOTE.—The herbarium collected by the late M. S. Bebb, of Rockford, Illinois, contains about 50,000 specimens, principally American, among them a valuable representation of plants of the Eastern United States, especially needed to supply deficiencies in the National Herbarium. Most important, however, is the series of specimens of American willows, which is exhaustive and of special significance on account of the fact that Mr. Bebb was for twenty years the leading American authority on this group.

For postage stamps and foreign postal cards for the National Museum, \$500.

For the Smithsonian Institution, for printing labels and blanks and for the "Bulletins" and "Proceedings" of the National Museum—the editions of which shall not be less than 3,000 copies—and binding, in half turkey or material not more expensive, scientific books and

pamphlets presented to and acquired by the National Museum Library, \$17,000.

NOTE.—The sum of \$12,000, which has been appropriated annually for several years past for printing and binding for the National Museum, has proved entirely inadequate. The deficiency has been most severely felt in respect to the Bulletins and Proceedings, and it has been necessary to delay or to defer indefinitely the printing of many important papers prepared for publication through those channels, owing to the lack of sufficient funds.

It is through the medium of these reports that the benefits of the Museum are secured, in a permanent and tangible form, to the scientific and educational establishments throughout the United States, and its usefulness to the schools, colleges, museums, and working laboratories in all sections of the country is measured by the character and extent of its publications. Being the custodian of all Government collections, it is a duty, which the smallness of the appropriations has not allowed the Museum to carry out, to make known as speedily as possible the results of the studies on these collections. A provision of the printing act approved January 12, 1895 (sec. 86), restricts the character of binding for the Government to plain sheep or cloth, but contains a reservation that the several Departments, the Library of Congress, and other branches of the Government specifically named (the National Museum not being included) may have books for library use bound in material not more expensive than half turkey. It is requested that this privilege be extended to the National Museum. It is not considered that the expenses for binding will be increased thereby, but it will permit the binding of series of volumes, now partly bound in half turkey to be continued uniformly, and will give greater latitude in this respect, which is much to be desired in a technical library where the books are in such constant use as at the National Museum.

December 5, 1898—House.

Estimates for 1900.

For cases, furniture, fixtures, and appliances required for the exhibition and safe-keeping of the collections of the National Museum, including \$10,000 for the furnishing of new galleries, and including salaries or compensation of all necessary employees, \$25,000.

NOTE.—The sum of \$15,000 is necessary, as in previous years, for additions and repairs to furniture and fixtures in the exhibition halls, laboratories, and offices. In order to furnish the four remaining galleries authorized in the current appropriation bill and now in course of erection, the further sum of \$10,000 will be required.

For the expense of heating, lighting, electrical, telegraphic, and telephonic service for the National Museum, \$15,000.

NOTE.—The cost of all fuel, gas, electrical service, including supplies and apparatus, telephones, etc., and the pay of engineers, electricians, firemen, and other employees connected with the service are provided for by this appropriation. The occupation of additional outside quarters for workshops, in accordance with the provisions of the sundry civil act of July 1, 1898, necessitating extra expense for heating, lighting, and electrical service, makes it very important that the full amount requested in the estimates be appropriated.

For continuing the preservation, exhibition, and increase of the collections from the surveying and exploring expeditions of the Government, and from other sources, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employees, of which sum \$5,500 may be used for neces-

sary drawings and illustrations for publications of the National Museum, \$180,000.

NOTE.—This item provides for all expenses incident to the preservation, exhibition, and increase of the collections, except such as are specifically named under other headings. It covers the compensation of the scientific and clerical staff, and of the preparators, watchmen, and laborers, the cost of supplies required in the conduct of the Museum, such as preservatives, stationery, and other incidentals, the cost of transportation, the acquisition of specimens, etc.

The large additions made annually to the Museum collections cause a material increase each year in the amount of provision necessary for their care and preservation, while at the same time the number of skilled employees continues inadequate to secure to the public the full benefits which it might derive from the more prompt classification and arrangement of these collections. The sorting out and distribution among educational establishments of the duplicate specimens, for which requests are received almost daily, is one of the important matters that is greatly delayed by this cause.

In connection with the estimates presented last year, attention was called to the importance of increasing the practical utility of the Museum collections, in response to a popular demand, which the insufficiency of funds has prevented proper compliance with heretofore. As the first step in this direction, it is desired to perfect the more essential features of the Division of Applied Geology, which has been established with the object of illustrating the mineral resources of the United States on a comprehensive scale and in such manner that all persons interested in the subject may find here the opportunity for securing useful information. Means are now especially needed for enlarging the collection of ores and useful minerals, and for representing their mode of occurrence, their association in different localities, the methods employed for their extraction, etc.

To meet these several requirements it is requested that the full amount of the estimate be allowed.

For the purchase of books, pamphlets, and periodicals for reference in the National Museum, \$2,000.

NOTE.—For the purchase of such books, pamphlets, and periodicals as are required in conducting the operations of the Museum, the sum of \$2,000, the same as is provided by the current appropriation, will be necessary.

For repairs to buildings, shops, and sheds, National Museum, including all necessary labor and material, \$10,000.

NOTE.—Although the sum of \$8,000 has been requested in the estimates for repairs to buildings during several years past, the amount appropriated has never exceeded \$4,000. This sum has been entirely insufficient to meet even the most urgent requirements, making it necessary to defer action from year to year on many important matters, some of which can no longer be delayed without risk of serious injury to the Museum buildings. This is especially so with regard to the roof, ceilings, and exterior woodwork. Several badly worn and decayed wooden floors also require to be replaced by more suitable materials, and the interior walls have in many places become dilapidated and unsightly. The amount now asked for, \$10,000, is based upon a low estimate of the cost of such repairs as require immediate attention.

For rent of workshops and temporary storage quarters for the National Museum, \$4,040.

NOTE.—Congress, at its last session, increased the appropriation for rent of workshops and storage quarters from \$2,000 to \$4,500. Under the arrangements made in

accordance with this provision, which can also be made to answer the requirements for the next fiscal year, the leases entered into and subject to renewal will necessitate an appropriation of only \$4,040.

For postage stamps and foreign postal cards for the National Museum, \$500.

For making natural history investigations and collections in Porto Rico, Cuba, and the Hawaiian, Philippine, and Ladrone islands, including expenses of equipping and maintaining field parties, transportation, subsistence, supplies, freight, and other incidentals, and salaries or compensation of all necessary employees, \$50,000, to be immediately available.

NOTE.—Means are requested by the National Museum for making natural history collections and investigations on a comprehensive scale in the several islands which have recently been acquired by the United States or brought under its control. It is a recognized fact that a complete knowledge of the animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdoms can only be arrived at by combining investigations in the field with the study of specimens in the Museum and laboratory. Upon such researches and collections must be based the practical work of the various scientific bureaus of the Government relative to the agriculture, mining, and fisheries of the islands. The National Museum alone is organized to assemble and preserve such natural history collections and to make them available for study.

Numerous inquiries have already been received regarding the plants and animals of the several islands, and the National Museum is at present without comprehensive collections from any of them, especially from Porto Rico, Cuba, and the Philippines. The natural products of these islands have been for the most part but little studied, and are very imperfectly known in this country.

For the Smithsonian Institution, for printing labels and blanks, and for the "Bulletins" and "Proceedings" of the National Museum—the editions of which shall not be less than 3,000 copies—and binding, in half turkey or material not more expensive, scientific books and pamphlets presented to and acquired by the National Museum Library, \$17,000.

NATIONAL MUSEUM—APPROPRIATIONS.

June 4, 1897.

Sundry civil act for 1898.

For cases, furniture, fixtures, and appliances required for the exhibition and safe-keeping of the collections of the National Museum, including \$15,000 for furnishing new galleries and including salaries or compensation of all necessary employees, \$30,000.

For expense of heating, lighting, electrical, telegraphic, and telephonic service for the National Museum, \$14,000.

For continuing the preservation, exhibition, and increase of the collections from the surveying and exploring expeditions of the Government, and from other sources, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employees, \$160,000, of which sum \$3,500 may be used for necessary drawings and illustrations for publications of the National Museum.

For repairs to buildings, shops, and sheds, National Museum, including all necessary labor and material, \$4,000.

For rent of workshops for the National Museum, \$2,000.

For postage stamps and foreign postal cards for the National Museum, \$500.

For the continuation of the construction of galleries in the National Museum building, said galleries to be constructed under the direction of the Superintendent of the Congressional Library in accordance with the approval of the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, \$8,000.

For removal of the sheds from their present location south of and adjacent to the Smithsonian building, and rebuilding them, including all necessary labor and material, \$2,500.

(Stat., XXX, 22.)

For the Smithsonian Institution, for printing labels and blanks and for the "Bulletins" and annual volumes of the "Proceedings" of the National Museum, the editions of which shall not be less than 3,000 copies, and binding scientific books and pamphlets presented to and acquired by the National Museum library, \$12,000.

(Stat., XXX, 60.)

July 19, 1897.

Deficiency act for 1897, etc.

For expenses of heating the United States National Museum, \$1,097.65.

(Stat., XXX, 115.)

July 1, 1898.

Sundry civil act for 1899.

For cases, furniture, fixtures, and appliances required for the exhibition and safe-keeping of the collections of the National Museum, including \$20,000 for furnishing new galleries and including salaries or compensation of all necessary employees, \$35,000.

For expense of heating, lighting, electrical, telegraphic, and telephonic service for the National Museum, \$14,000.

For continuing the preservation, exhibition, and increase of the collections from the surveying and exploring expeditions of the Government, and from other sources, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employees, \$165,000, of which sum \$5,500 may be used for necessary drawings and illustrations for publications of the National Museum.

For purchase of books, pamphlets, and periodicals for reference in the National Museum, \$2,000.

For repairs to buildings, shops, and sheds, National Museum, including all necessary labor and material, \$4,000.

For rent of workshops and temporary storage quarters for the National Museum, \$4,500.

For postage stamps and foreign postal cards for the National Museum, \$500.

For the continuation of the construction of galleries in the National Museum building, under the direction of the Superintendent of the Congressional Library building and grounds, in accordance with the approval of the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, and for the building of skylights above galleries in the four courts, and the erection of a ventilator upon the roof of the lecture hall, \$10,000.

For purchase of 2,900 volumes, 18,000 pamphlets, and 1,800 portraits, autographs, and engravings relating to museums, exhibitions, and natural history, library of the late G. Brown Goode, \$5,000.

(Stat., XXX, 608.)

For the Smithsonian Institution, for printing labels and blanks for the "Bulletins" and annual volumes of the "Proceedings" of the National Museum, the editions of which shall not be less than 3,000 copies, and binding in half turkey, or material not more expensive, scientific books and pamphlets presented to and acquired by the National Museum library, \$17,000.

(Stat., XXX, 647.)

March 3, 1899.

Sundry civil act for 1900.

For cases, furniture, fixtures, and appliances required for the exhibition and safe-keeping of the collections of the National Museum, including \$10,000 for furnishing new galleries, and including salaries or compensation of all necessary employees, \$25,000.

For expense of heating, lighting, electrical, telegraphic, and telephonic service for the National Museum, \$14,000.

For continuing the preservation, exhibition, and increase of the collections from the surveying and exploring expeditions of the Government, and from other sources, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employees, \$170,000, of which sum \$5,000 may be used for necessary drawings and illustrations for publications of the National Museum, \$170,000.

For purchase of books, pamphlets, and periodicals for reference in the National Museum, \$2,000.

For repairs to buildings, shops, and sheds, National Museum, including all necessary labor and material, \$6,000.

For rent of workshops and temporary storage quarters for the National Museum, \$4,040.

For postage stamps and foreign postal cards for the National Museum, \$500.

(Stat., XXX, 1086.)

For the Smithsonian Institution, for printing labels and blanks, and for the "Bulletins" and "Proceedings" of the National Museum, the editions of which shall not be less than 3,000 copies, and binding in

half turkey or material not more expensive, scientific books and pamphlets presented to and acquired by the National Museum Library, \$17,000.

(Stat., XXX, 1119.)

UNIVERSITY OF THE UNITED STATES.

December 13, 1897—Senate.

Mr. GEORGE L. WELLINGTON introduced bill (S. 2740):

Be it enacted, etc., That there shall be, and is hereby, established, in the District of Columbia, a body corporate with the name of and to be known as the University of the United States, for the purpose of promoting the advancement of knowledge in its higher branches and to carry on instruction, research, and investigation for the benefit of mankind. Said corporation shall have a common seal, and may alter the same at pleasure; it may acquire and hold real and personal estate, and accept any devises, bequests, grants, and donations of money or of other property: *Provided,* That any condition thereof shall not be repugnant to this act and shall be agreed to by the board of regents, to be devoted to the uses and purposes aforesaid. It shall appoint the necessary officers and employees and have power to remove the same; and it may make and change by-laws and do such acts, not inconsistent with law, as shall be necessary or proper to carry out the purposes of its establishment.

SEC. 2. That the government of said university shall be vested in a board of regents and a university council, respectively, as hereinafter set forth.

SEC. 3. That the Board of Regents shall be composed of the President of the United States, who shall be president of the Board, the Chief Justice of the United States, the Commissioner of Education, the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, the president of the National Academy of Sciences, the president of the National Educational Association, and the president of the university, and of nine other citizens of the United States, no two of whom shall be citizens of the same State, and who, with their successors, shall be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Any vacancy occurring in the office of any regent thus appointed shall be filled in like manner. The regents thus appointed in the first instance shall be divided into three classes, to be determined by lot. The first class shall hold office for two years; the second class shall hold office for four years; and the third class shall hold office for six years; and the term of office of regents appointed to fill vacancies occurring in the three classes thus formed shall be filled in the same manner by appointments for the residue of the term. Vacancies occurring by expiration of a term shall be filled by appointments for six years. A majority of all the members of the board of regents shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

SEC. 4. That the university council shall consist of the board of regents and of twelve other citizens of the United States, to be appointed by the board of regents from among eminent educators connected with institutions of learning in the United States; but no more than one shall be appointed or hold office from any one State at the same time. The twelve members first so appointed shall at the time of their taking office be divided by lot into three classes; the first class shall hold office for two years; the second class shall hold office for four years, and the third class shall hold office for six years. Vacancies happening during their terms in any of the classes shall be filled by appointments by the board of regents for the residue of the vacant terms. Vacancies in any of the classes occurring by expiration of the term of office shall be filled by appointments by the board of regents, for the term of six years, from among eminent educators connected with institutions of learning in the United States; but no more than one shall be appointed from any one State;

and after all the States shall have had such appointments, the appointments shall be made on the principle and rule that each State shall in due order be represented in the council. In all proceedings of the council the president of the board of regents shall preside, if present, and shall have the casting vote in cases of equal division; and in the absence of the president the council shall choose a presiding officer for the time being. A majority of all the members of the university council shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

SEC. 5. That the board of regents shall have exclusive control of the financial administration of the university and of all its affairs not by this act confided to the university council.

SEC. 6. That the university council shall have power to prescribe and direct the work of the university in such courses of higher instruction, research, and investigation, for the increase of knowledge, as the council shall from time to time deem to be for the public welfare. All officers of instruction shall be appointed by the university council, which shall have power to remove the same. The council shall have power to adopt such regulations, in respect of the subjects in this section mentioned, for the internal administration of the university as it shall from time to time deem proper.

SEC. 7. That the board of regents and the university council shall each hold a meeting at least once in each year for the transaction of business, and other meetings of each may be held at any time, under such regulations as shall be provided for in the by-laws of the corporation.

SEC. 8. That in all the operations of the university neither sectarian nor partisan preferences shall be allowed in any form.

SEC. 9. That the opportunities and facilities afforded by the university shall be free to all persons who, in the judgment of the university council, shall be deemed competent to use them; but admissions to the university shall be of those only who shall have shown such advancement in and possession of knowledge as to qualify them to pursue the higher branches of learning, research, and investigation. Degrees may be conferred by the board of regents, upon the recommendation of the university council, upon such persons only as shall have previously received a baccalaureate degree from some institution recognized for this purpose by the university council, or who shall have shown such attainments and capacity as shall, in the opinion of the university council, be judged to entitle them to the degree conferred by the university.

SEC. 10. That the university shall have authority to establish with other institutions of education and learning in the United States such cooperative relations as shall be deemed advantageous to the public interest.

SEC. 11. That the grounds in Washington City which were designated by President Washington as a site for a national university, and which for this reason were long known as "University Square" and recently occupied by the Naval Observatory, are hereby granted to the said corporation, to be utilized for the benefit of the university in such manner as the board of regents may deem most advantageous.

SEC. 12. That for the organization, preliminary work, and support of the university for the two fiscal years ending June 30, 1900, there are hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$15,000 for the fiscal year ending on the 30th day of June, 1899, and the sum of \$25,000 for the fiscal year ending on the 30th day of June, 1900.

SEC. 13. That all payments of moneys out of the Treasury for the purposes in this act mentioned shall be made upon the order of such officer as the board of regents shall designate, and countersigned by the secretary.

SEC. 14. That all gifts and bequests of money to the university shall, unless otherwise directed by the donor, be deposited in the Treasury of the United States in trust, and shall be invested in bonds of the United States, at an interest of 5 per

centum per annum, so far as may be consistent with the conditions of such gifts or bequests, which interest shall be devoted from time to time to the payment of the expenses of the university.

SEC. 15. That a detailed account of all expenditures of all moneys appropriated by the United States or in charge of the Treasury made by or under the authority of the university shall in each year be reported to the accounting officers of the Treasury and passed upon according to the usual course of accounts in the public service.

SEC. 16. That at the close of each fiscal year the board of regents shall make a full and detailed report of the operations of the university, showing its receipts and expenditures and its condition, to the President of the United States, to be by him transmitted to Congress.

SEC. 17. That the Congress shall at all times have power of visitation in respect of the university, in such manner as it shall deem expedient.

SEC. 18. That the Congress may at any time alter, amend, or repeal this act as it shall deem fit.

Referred to Committee to Establish the University of the United States.

January 12, 1898—Senate.

Mr. GEORGE L. WELLINGTON submitted resolution to print 5,000 copies of the Hoyt Memorial in reference to the University of the United States.

Referred to Committee on Printing.

January 17, 1898—Senate.

Mr. H. CABOT LODGE reported resolution to print 5,000 copies of the Hoyt Memorial relative to the University of the United States.

Passed.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE TO PUBLIC EMPLOYEES.

December 14, 1897—House.

In considering the legislative bill, Mr. HENRY H. BINGHAM referred to a report made in the Fifty-third Congress from the Department of Labor relative to employees in the public service and leaves of absence.

	National Museum.	Bureau of Inter- national Ex- changes.	Zoologi- cal Park.	Astro- physical Observa- tory.	Bureau of Eth- nology.
Number of employees authorized	185	14	36	5	21
Number in classified service who availed them- selves of sick leave in addition to 30 days annual leave	55	2	1	2	4
Average number of days of sick leave granted to each	15.66	6	11	1.62	15.75
Employees who were granted additional sick leave in exceptional and meritorious cases	10				
Average number of days additional sick leave granted in each exceptional and meritorious case	9.40				

July 7, 1898.

Deficiency act for 1898, etc.

Nothing contained in section 7 of the act making appropriations for legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year 1899, approved March 15, 1898, shall be construed to prevent the head of any Executive Department from granting thirty days' annual leave with pay in any one year to a clerk or employee, notwithstanding such clerk or employee may have had during such year not exceeding thirty days' leave with pay on account of sickness as provided in said section 7.

(Stat., XXX, 653.)

STEINER INDIAN COLLECTION.

January 12, 1898—House.

Mr. WILLIAM H. FLEMING introduced bill (H. 6357):

That the sum of \$7,000 is hereby appropriated to pay to Dr. Roland Steiner, in full satisfaction for his collection of Indian relics and implements, numbering about 75,000 specimens, now under offer of sale by him to the Smithsonian Institution, for display in the U. S. National Museum.

Referred to Committee on Appropriations.

PRESERVATION OF GAME IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

January 19, 1898—House.

Mr. GEORGE M. CURTIS submitted report (H. 199) on bill (H. 2524) for preservation of game, etc., with amendment to insert: "upon permit from the executive curator of the National Museum."

January 24, 1898—House.

Debated and passed.

February 25, 1899—Senate.

H. 2524 passed with amendments.

February 27, 1899—House.

H. 2524 passed. Senate amendments concurred in.

March 3, 1899.

Be it enacted, etc., That no person shall kill, expose for sale, or have in his or her possession, either dead or alive, any partridge, otherwise quail, between the 1st day of February and the 1st day of November; nor kill, expose for sale, or have in his or her possession, either dead or alive, any woodcock, between the 15th day of January and the 15th day of July; nor kill, expose for sale, or have in his or her possession, either dead or alive, any prairie chicken, otherwise pinna-ted grouse, between the 1st day of February and the 1st day of Sep-tember; nor kill, expose for sale, or have in his or her possession, either dead or alive, any ruffed grouse, otherwise known as pheasant, between the 26th day of December and the 1st day of November, except the English ring-neck pheasant, or other pheasants of foreign origin,

hatched and raised in farm poultry inclosures; nor kill, expose for sale, nor have in his or her possession, either dead or alive, any wild turkey, between the 26th day of December and the 1st day of November; nor kill, expose for sale, nor have in his or her possession, either dead or alive, any rabbit, except the species known as the English rabbit or squirrel, between the 1st day of February and the 1st day of November; nor kill, expose for sale, or have in his or her possession, either dead or alive, any snipe or plover, between the 1st day of May and the 1st day of September; nor kill, expose for sale, or have in his or her possession, either dead or alive, any wild duck, wild goose or brant, between the 1st day of May and the 1st day of September; nor kill, expose for sale, or have in his or her possession, either dead or alive, any water rail or ortolan, reedbird or ricebird or marsh blackbird, between the 1st day of February and the 20th day of August; nor shoot at nor kill the same except on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, between the 21st day of August and the 1st day of February, under a penalty of \$5 for a violation of any of the provisions of this section, and in default thereof to be imprisoned in the workhouse for a period not exceeding thirty days.

SEC. 2. That no person shall expose for sale or have in his or her possession any deer meat or venison, between the 1st day of January and the 1st day of September, under a penalty of \$10 for such exposure for sale or having in possession, and the forfeiture of all such deer meat or venison to the officer making the arrest, who shall destroy the same; and, in default of fine, to be imprisoned in the workhouse for a period not exceeding sixty days.

SEC. 3. That no person shall expose for sale or have in his or her possession dead, at any time, any turkey buzzard, wren, bluebird, hummingbird, blue jay, robin or migratory thrush, wood or song robin, martin, mockingbird, swallow, oriole, red or cardinal bird, catbird, pewit, whip-poor-will, goldfinch, sap sucker, hanging bird, woodpecker, crow blackbird, or other insectivorous bird, save for scientific purposes upon permit from the superintendent of police of the District of Columbia, in accordance with such restrictions as the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution may prescribe, and excepting the English sparrow; nor rob the nest of any wild bird of eggs or young or destroy such nest, except in the clearing of lands of trees or brush; nor trap, net, or ensnare any wild bird or waterfowl mentioned in this chapter, or have in his possession any trap, snare, net, or illuminating device for the purpose of killing or capturing any wild duck, wild goose, wild brant or bird, under a penalty of \$5 for each wild duck, wild goose, wild brant, or bird killed or captured, or bird's nest and eggs destroyed, and, in default, to be imprisoned in the workhouse not exceeding thirty days.

SEC. 4. That no person shall kill or shoot at any wild duck, wild

goose, brant, or wild bird in the nighttime; nor kill or shoot at any wild duck, wild goose, wild brant, or wild bird with any other firearm, gun, or device than such as are habitually raised at arm's length and fired from the shoulder, under a penalty of \$5 for each wild duck, wild goose, wild brant, or wild bird killed, and in default thereof to be imprisoned in the workhouse for a period not exceeding thirty days; and the further penalty of \$20 for having any firearm, gun, or device other than the gun habitually used at arm's length, in possession, for the purpose of violating the provisions of this chapter, and, in default, to be imprisoned in the workhouse for a period not exceeding ninety days.

SEC. 5. That to carry out the provisions of this chapter any police officer, game warden having police authority, or health officer, in the District of Columbia, with sworn information presented to such officer or warden, is authorized and empowered to thoroughly inspect any house, boat, market box, stall, cold storage, or other place of whatever character or kind, where he may believe game, meats, or birds, as heretofore mentioned in this chapter, may be stored or kept; and any proprietor, agent, employee, or other person refusing to permit such inspection shall be deemed guilty of interference with the police, and upon conviction therefor, be fined not more than \$100 nor less than \$25, and, in default of such payment, to be imprisoned in the United States jail not exceeding six months.

SEC. 6. That any person who shall knowingly trespass on the lands of another for the purpose of shooting or hunting thereon, after due notice by the owner or occupant of lands, shall be liable to such owner or occupant in exemplary damages to an amount not exceeding \$100. That notice shall be given by erecting and maintaining signboards, at least 8 by 12 inches in dimensions, on the borders of the premises, and at least two such signs for every 50 acres; and any person who shall maliciously tear down or in any manner deface or injure any of such signboards shall be liable to a penalty of not less than \$5 for each and every signboard so torn down, defaced, or injured; and, in default, to be imprisoned for a period not exceeding thirty days in the workhouse.

SEC. 7. That there shall be no shooting, or having in possession in the open air the implements for shooting, on the first day of the week, called Sunday, except to transport said implements within or without the District of Columbia; and any person violating the provisions of this section shall be liable to a penalty of not more than \$20 for each offense.

SEC. 8. That wherever in this act possession of any birds, fowls, or meats is prohibited, the fact that the said birds, fowls, or meat were killed or captured outside the District of Columbia shall constitute no defense for such possession.

SEC. 9. That any officer or other person securing the conviction of any violator of any of the provisions of this act, in the police court or

other court of the District of Columbia, shall receive one-half of any fine which may be imposed and paid for such violation, and prosecution shall be brought in the name of the District of Columbia.

SEC. 10. That all acts now in force in the District of Columbia inconsistent with the provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

(Stat., XXX, 1012.)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS TO BE SPECIFICALLY PROVIDED FOR.

March 15, 1898.

Legislative, executive, and judicial act for 1899.

That hereafter law books, books of reference, and periodicals for use of any executive department, or other Government establishment not under an executive department, at the seat of government, shall not be purchased or paid for from any appropriation made for contingent expenses or for any specific or general purpose unless such purchase is authorized and payment therefor specifically provided in the law granting the appropriation.

(Stat., XXX, 316.)

QUARTERLY REPORTS OF CONDITION OF BUSINESS.

March 15, 1898.

Legislative, executive, and judicial act for 1899.

Hereafter it shall be the duty of the head of each executive department, or other Government establishment at the seat of government, not under an executive department, to make at the expiration of each quarter of the fiscal year a written report to the President as to the condition of the public business in his executive department or Government establishment, and whether any branch thereof is in arrears.

(Stat., XXX, 317.)

NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK--EXCHANGE OF LANDS.

January 27, 1898—House.

Mr. AMOS J. CUMMINGS introduced bill (H. 7347) authorizing the acquisition of certain lands in Woodley Park, for an addition to the Zoological Park in exchange for the interest of the United States in certain land north of W street between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets west, and south of block 2 of the subdivision called Meridian Hill.

Referred to Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

January 31, 1898—Senate.

Mr. JAMES McMILLAN introduced S. 3485. (Same as H. 7347.)

Referred to Committee on District of Columbia.

March 16, 1898—Senate.

Mr. GEORGE P. WETMORE, from Committee on the District of Columbia, submitted report (S. 687) on S. 3485:

The Committee on the District of Columbia, to whom was referred

the bill (S. 3485) authorizing the acquisition of certain lands in Woodley Park, an addition to Zoological Park, in exchange for the interest of the United States in certain land north of W street between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets west, and south of block 2 of the subdivision called Meridian Hill, make a favorable report thereon.

Woodley Park is a subdivision of certain lands situate in the District of Columbia lying outside of the city of Washington and adjoining the Zoological Park. Woodley Park is owned by a number of persons, some of whom claim to be also entitled to the land north of W street, mentioned in the bill. The certain lots in Woodley Park mentioned in the bill are valued by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia at \$30,000.

The land north of W street mentioned in the bill, and which it is proposed to exchange for the lots in Woodley Park, is valued by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia at \$34,800.

The history of the latter land may be briefly stated as follows:

At the time the city of Washington was laid out the irregular direction of the road which afterwards became Boundary street, in connection with the fact that the streets of the city were laid out on right lines running north and south and east and west, caused an apparent gap in the continuity in the streets and the road mentioned, and the land now described as lying north of W street had no other apparent southern boundary line than W street and no apparent northern boundary whatever, unless the northern line of the road mentioned, afterwards called Boundary street and subsequently called Florida avenue, might be considered such line. The appearance of the spot thus was that of a small piece of waste land belonging to neither the road nor the city. The question of the ownership of this piece of land has been mooted ever since the establishment of the city, although the committee is clearly of the opinion that it belongs to the United States.

Some years ago the ownership of this piece of land was the subject of controversy between the District of Columbia and the person then claiming to be the individual owner thereof, but the controversy never came to judicial inquiry and would appear to have been dropped, for what reason is unknown to the committee. Subsequently the persons now claiming private ownership of the land, or so much thereof as is affected by the bill, purchased the same in good faith for the sum of \$10,000 and have since asserted a right thereto. As already stated, they are some of the same persons who now own the lots in Woodley Park which it is proposed to exchange for the land.

As respects the financial aspect of the matter, these gentlemen, if the bill shall become law, will be losing their \$10,000 with accrued interest and in addition giving \$30,000 worth of lands for land estimated by the Commissioners of the District to be worth \$34,800, which

is at a valuation of \$1.50 per square foot, a figure which the committee thinks very liberal.

The committee caused the bill to be referred to the Secretary of War and the Commissioners of the District of Columbia. The Secretary of War notified the committee that the office of public buildings and grounds has never claimed jurisdiction of any land beyond Boundary street, and therefore returned the bill without comment.

The Commissioners of the District of Columbia, in addition to giving the values, as hereinbefore stated, report as follows:

The piece of land at the junction of Sixteenth street and Florida avenue is of no special value to the United States, enough having been retained to give full width to W street, and the land proposed to be exchanged for it would be a valuable acquisition to the Zoological Park authorities.

March 22, 1898—Senate.

Mr. J. H. GALLINGER presented a letter from Secretary S. P. Langley relative to purchase of land for extension of the National Zoological Park.

Referred to Committee on the District of Columbia.

June 9, 1898—Senate.

Mr. J. H. GALLINGER reported adversely on S. 3485, and it was postponed indefinitely, the proposed legislation having gone into the sundry civil bill.

STUDIO FOR ARTISTS IN ZOOLOGICAL PARK.

March 1, 1898—Senate.

Mr. J. H. GALLINGER. I submit an amendment intended to be proposed by me to the bill making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government. I wish to make a brief explanation.

The amendment proposes to increase the appropriation for the Zoological Park from \$60,000 to \$65,000 and to provide that \$5,000 of that amount shall be used for the construction of a studio for artists, to be built under the direction of the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution and the Superintendent of the Zoological Park. I have here a letter from Mr. Langley, the Secretary of the Zoological Park [Smithsonian Institution], and I have likewise the verbal assurance of the Superintendent that this matter is approved by them, provided the additional appropriation of \$5,000 can be secured.

I wish to state that in this entire country there is no place where artists can congregate for the study of animals and for the proper painting of animals. There is some provision made in Paris in the Jardin des Plantes for that purpose, and four or five hundred artists go there every year, taking a good deal of money to Paris as a result. There are artists (I myself am acquainted with some of them) who feel that they ought to have the privilege in the park which would be given by this small appropriation. It was dedicated, as Mr. Langley says,

for that very purpose, or at least one of the purposes of its establishment was for the advancement of science and for the instruction and recreation of the people.

In offering this amendment, which I ask shall first go to the Committee on the District of Columbia, I want to make an appeal both to that committee and to the Committee on Appropriations that this small amount be allowed. There is already a building in the park which the Superintendent says can easily be converted into a studio, and it is not now being used.

The VICE-PRESIDENT (Mr. GARRET A. HOBART). The amendment will be referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia and printed.

Mr. GALLINGER. I ask that the letter from Secretary Langley be printed in connection with the amendment.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. If there be no objection, that will be the order.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION,
Washington, D. C., February 28, 1898.

SIR: The superintendent of the National Zoological Park has called my attention to your letter of the 24th instant, relative to the establishment of a studio for artists in the park. I am fully aware of the importance of such a building, both for the development of American art and for the scientific study of animal forms. It would be entirely consonant with the principles upon which the park was established, it being stated in the organic act that it is "for the advancement of science and for the instruction and recreation of the people." I am therefore in favor of such a scheme.

It must, however, be distinctly understood that it will be impossible to devote any of the regular appropriation for the park to this purpose, as the sum mentioned in the sundry civil bill now before the House of Representatives is scarcely sufficient to defray the necessary expenses for annual maintenance of the collection and the care of the buildings and grounds.

Very respectfully, yours,

S. P. LANGLEY, *Secretary.*

Hon. J. H. GALLINGER,
U. S. Senate, Washington, D. C.

NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK—READJUSTMENT OF BOUNDARIES.

March 16, 1898—House.

Mr. RICHARD C. SHANNON introduced bill (H. 9242) to adjust boundaries of the Zoological Park, between Park road on the east and Cincinnati street and Connecticut avenue on the west.

Referred to Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

March 16, 1898—House.

Mr. W. V. SULLIVAN introduced bill (H. 9243). (Same as H. 9242, March 16, 1898.)

Referred to Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

March 18, 1898—House.

Mr. T. C. CATCHINGS introduced bill (H. 9280). (Same as H. 9242, March 16, 1898.)

Referred to Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

March 22, 1898—Senate.

Mr. J. H. GALLINGER introduced bill (S. 4191). (Same as H. 9242, March 16, 1898.)

Referred to Committee on District of Columbia.

April 1, 1898—Senate.

Mr. JAMES McMILLAN introduced bill (S. 4307). (Same as S. 4191, March 22, 1898.)

Referred to Committee on District of Columbia.

April 20, 1898—Senate.

Mr. WILLIAM M. STEWART, from Committee on the District of Columbia, submitted report (S. 934) on bill (S. 4191):

The Committee on the District of Columbia, to whom was referred the bill (S. 4191) to readjust the boundary of the National Zoological Park and preserve its seclusion between Park road on the east and Cincinnati street and Connecticut avenue on the west, make a favorable report thereon.

Park drive forms the eastern boundary of Zoological Park. There are, however, a few small pieces of land lying directly west of Park drive and between that thoroughfare and the park. These parcels of land should be acquired in order to prevent unsightly structures overlooking the park. On the southern boundary of the park, and lying between the park and Cincinnati street, is a cemetery owned by colored people, who can neither extend their ownings for cemetery purposes nor can they sell without authority of Congress. On the west of the park are two small tracts of land lying on either side of the entrance, and situated between Connecticut avenue and the park itself. The map given herewith shows the exact location, together with the number of square feet in each parcel.

The bill originated with Prof. S. P. Langley, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, in whose charge the Zoological Park is. It has the approval and the earnest support of the District Commissioners, and the acquiring of these parcels of land was suggested in the beginning by Mr. Olmsted, the landscape gardener employed in connection with the District highways. The amount named in the bill, \$25,000, while insufficient to purchase the entire property, will undoubtedly secure a large portion of it, for the reason that there will be a bid for the ready money on the part of the landowners, and thus the District will be able to acquire the land cheaper than it could get it by condemnation.

June 14, 1898—Senate.

Mr. J. H. GALLINGER reported S. 4191 adversely.

Indefinitely postponed.

June 15, 1898—Senate.

Mr. J. H. GALLINGER asked reconsideration of vote to postpone S. 4191 indefinitely.

Agreed to.

July 7, 1898—Senate.

The bill (S. 4191) was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill had been reported from Committee on the District of Columbia with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That a commission to consist of the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, the President of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and the Engineer Commissioner of said board, is hereby authorized and empowered to acquire, by purchase or condemnation, in the same manner as was adopted for the acquirement of property already embraced in the National Zoological Park under the provision of the act of March 2, 1889, the tract of land lying south of the National Zoological Park owned by the Union Benevolent Association of the District of Columbia (colored) and now occupied as a cemetery, and such parcels of ground adjoining the said park and between its present boundaries and Connecticut avenue extended on the west and the nearest road shown on the recorded highway extension plans of the first section on the east and south (inclusive of such road in case the same is not yet dedicated to public use) as they shall deem necessary for preserving its safety and perpetuating its seclusion; these properties, along with Joliet street, already purchased, to be made a part of the said park, for which purpose the sum of \$25,000 is hereby appropriated, to be paid half out of the District funds and half out of the United States funds. The Union Benevolent Association of the District of Columbia (colored) is hereby authorized to sell and convey any portion or all of the tract of land owned by them on the southern side of the Zoological Park now occupied as a cemetery.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was passed.

July 8, 1898—House.

Bill (S. 4191) referred to Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

March 2, 1899—House.

Mr. DAVID H. MERCER reported S. 4191, amended.

Referred to Committee of the Whole.

NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK—GRADING STREETS.

July 1, 1898.

Sundry civil act for 1899.

For the purpose of opening Cathedral avenue in accordance with the highway-extension plans, the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed to convey all right and title of the United States in and to a parcel of land bounded on the north by block two of the subdivision called Meridian Hill, and on the east by the east line of said block two extended southward, and on the west by the east line of Sixteenth street west as said line is now extended and laid down through said block two, and on the south by a line parallel to W street of the city of Washington and distant ninety feet north from the south line of said W street, to the parties owning a good and unincumbered title in fee simple to lots numbered twenty-two to twenty-nine, both inclusive, in block numbered five of the subdivision called Woodley Park in the District of Columbia, containing about 103,500 square

feet of land, and adjoining the land of the United States embraced in the Zoological Park, upon the conveyance by said parties of the said lots to the United States: *Provided*, That said lots in said Woodley Park, when so conveyed to the United States, as aforesaid, shall become part of the said Zoological Park and shall be subject to the inclusion of so much of the same on said Cathedral avenue as may be necessary for the purpose of opening the said avenue.

(Stat., XXX, 616.)

January 31, 1899—Senate.

Mr. JAMES McMILLAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the sundry civil bill for an appropriation of \$45,000 for grading, regulating, and curbing the street on the west border of the Zoological Park, from Woodley road to Cathedral avenue.

Referred to Committee on the District of Columbia.

February 23, 1899—Senate.

Mr. JAMES McMILLAN reported favorably.

Referred to Committee on Appropriations.

NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK—ESTIMATES.

December 6, 1897—House.

Estimates for 1899.

For continuing the construction of roads, walks, bridges, water supply, sewerage, and drainage, and for grading, planting, and otherwise improving the grounds; erecting and repairing buildings and inclosures; care, subsistence, purchase, and transportation of animals, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employees, and general incidental expenses not otherwise provided for, \$75,000.

NOTE.—The appropriation for the current year is \$55,000. An increase of \$20,000 is requested for the year 1899, in order to provide for much-needed improvements and additions to the park in several directions. Among these are the construction of a new elephant house and a suitable building for public comfort, additional inclosures for bears and sea lions, repairs to office building, the completion of the roadway along Rock Creek, and the improvement of the walks throughout the park.

December 5, 1898—House.

Estimates for 1900.

For continuing the construction of roads, walks, bridges, water supply, sewerage, and drainage, and for grading, planting, and otherwise improving the grounds; erecting and repairing buildings and inclosures; care, subsistence, purchase, and transportation of animals, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employees, the purchase of necessary books and periodicals, and for general incidental expenses not otherwise provided for, \$100,000.

NOTE.—An additional sum of \$10,000 above the current appropriation has been increasingly needed for some years to replace the temporary buildings and inclosures which were hurriedly erected at the time of the first occupation of the park and which can not be economically repaired. The sum of \$25,000 is also asked for the

collection, transportation, and installation of animals from the Hawaiian Islands, from Cuba and Porto Rico, and from other islands in actual possession. Of these it is desired to form an exhibit which will now be of special interest and timeliness, as well as of permanent importance.

NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK—APPROPRIATIONS.

June 4, 1897.

Sundry civil act for 1898.

For continuing the construction of roads, walks, bridges, water supply, sewerage and drainage; and for grading, planting, and otherwise improving the grounds; erecting and repairing buildings and inclosures; care, subsistence, purchase, and transportation of animals, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employees and general incidental expenses not otherwise provided for, \$55,000; one-half of which sum shall be paid from the revenues of the District of Columbia and the other half from the Treasury of the United States; and of the sum hereby appropriated \$5,000 shall be used for continuing the entrance into the Zoological Park from Woodley lane and opening driveway into Zoological Park, from said entrance along the bank of Rock Creek.

(Stat., XXX, 22.)

July 1, 1898.

Sundry civil act for 1899.

For continuing the construction of roads, walks, bridges, water supply, sewerage and drainage; and for grading, planting, and otherwise improving the grounds; erecting and repairing buildings and inclosures; care, subsistence, purchase, and transportation of animals, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employees, the purchase of necessary books and periodicals, and general incidental expenses not otherwise provided for, \$65,000; one-half of which sum shall be paid from the revenues of the District of Columbia and the other half from the Treasury of the United States; and of the sum hereby appropriated \$5,000 shall be used for continuing the entrance into the Zoological Park from Woodley lane, and opening driveway into Zoological Park, from said entrance along the bank of Rock Creek.

(Stat., XXX, 609.)

March 3, 1899.

Sundry civil act for 1900.

For continuing the construction of roads, walks, bridges, water supply, sewerage and drainage; and for grading, planting, and otherwise improving the grounds; erecting and repairing buildings and inclosures; care, subsistence, purchase, and transportation of animals, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employees; the purchase of necessary books and periodicals, and general incidental expenses not otherwise provided for, \$75,000; one-half of which sum shall be paid

from the revenues of the District of Columbia and the other half from the Treasury of the United States; and of the sum hereby appropriated \$5,000 shall be used for continuing the entrance into the Zoological Park from Woodley lane, and opening driveway into Zoological Park, from said entrance along the bank of Rock Creek, and \$5,000 shall be expended in widening the Adams Mill road entrance to the Zoological Park from the corner of Eighteenth street and Columbia road, by acquiring by purchase or condemnation of land sufficient to widen the same to a width of 100 feet, and such road, so widened, shall form a parkway under the control of the Zoological Park.

(Stat., XXX, 1086.)

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

February 23, 1899—Senate.

The VICE-PRESIDENT (Mr. GARRET A. HOBART) laid before the Senate a letter of Mr. S. P. LANGLEY, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, transmitting the annual report of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

REPORT OF SALARIES OF OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES REQUIRED.

March 3, 1899.

Sundry civil act for 1900.

For the fiscal year 1901, and annually thereafter, a report in detail, shall be made to Congress of the salaries of all officers and employees paid from appropriations under the Smithsonian Institution.

(Stat., XXX, 1085.)

ADDENDA.

THIRTY-FIRST CONGRESS, 1849-1851, SPECIAL SESSION, SENATE.

APPOINTMENT OF REGENTS.

By the Vice-President.

March 6, 1849—Senate.

James M. Mason was appointed by the Vice-President (Mr. MILLARD FILLMORE) to fill the vacancy in the Board of Regents, vice Sidney Breese, whose term had expired.

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS, 1861-1863.

EXPOSITIONS.

London.

July 27, 1861.

Joint resolution.

Resolved, etc., That the President be, and he hereby is, authorized to take such measures as shall to him seem best to facilitate a proper representation of the industrial interests of the United States at the exhibition of the industry of all nations to be holden at London in the year 1862; and the sum of \$2,000 is hereby appropriated for the incidental expenses thereof.

(Stat., XII, 328.)

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS, 1865-1867.

APPOINTMENT OF REGENTS.

By the Speaker.

December 21, 1865—House.

The SPEAKER (Mr. SCHUYLER COLFAX) announced that he had appointed as Regents of the Smithsonian Institution on the part of the House from and after the 27th of December, 1865, James W. Patterson, of New Hampshire, John F. Farnsworth, of Illinois, and James A. Garfield, of Ohio.

FORTIETH CONGRESS, 1867-1869.

APPOINTMENT OF REGENTS.

*By the Vice-President.**March 21, 1867—Senate.*

On motion of Mr. W. P. FESSENDEN it was ordered that the President pro tempore of the Senate appoint two members to fill vacancies in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, occasioned by the expiration of the terms of service of Lyman Trumbull and Garret Davis. The President pro tempore (Mr. B. F. WADE) reappointed Mr. Trumbull and Mr. Davis.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS, 1875-1877.

APPOINTMENT OF REGENTS.

*By the Speaker.**December 14, 1875—House.*

The SPEAKER (Mr. M. C. KERR) announced that he had appointed Hiester Clymer, of Pennsylvania, Benjamin H. Hill, of Georgia, and George W. McCrary, of Iowa, as Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

REPORT OF SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

April 13, 1876.—Senate.

Annual Report of the Smithsonian Institution for 1875, presented.

Mr. HANNIBAL HAMLIN moved that extra copies be printed.

Referred to Committee on Printing.

April 20, 1876.—Senate.

Mr. HENRY B. ANTHONY, from Committee on Printing, reported a concurrent resolution:

Resolved, etc., That 10,500 copies of the Report of the Smithsonian Institution for the year 1875 be printed; 1,000 copies of which shall be for the use of the Senate, 2,000 copies for the use of the House of Representatives, and 7,500 copies for the use of the Smithsonian: Provided, That the aggregate number of pages shall not exceed 450, and that there shall be no illustrations, except those furnished by the Smithsonian Institution.

Passed.

April 27, 1876.—House.

On motion by Mr. R. B. VANCE, the Senate concurrent resolution of April 20 was referred to Committee on Printing.

May 24, 1876.—House.

Mr. L. W. BALLOU, from Committee on Printing, reported Senate resolution of April 20.

Passed.

February 16, 1877.—House.

Annual Report of the Smithsonian Institution for 1876, presented.

Mr. G. W. McCrARY offered a resolution to print 10,500 extra copies.

Referred to Committee on Printing.

February 28, 1877.—House.

Mr. OTHO R. SINGLETON, from Committee on Printing, reported a concurrent resolution:

Resolved, That 10,500 copies of the Report of the Smithsonian Institution for the year 1876 be printed; 1,000 copies of which shall be for the use of the Senate, 3,000 copies of which shall be for the use of the House of Representatives, and 6,500 for the use of the Smithsonian Institution: *Provided*, That the aggregate number of pages shall not exceed 500, and that there be no illustrations except those furnished by the Smithsonian Institution.

Passed.

March 1, 1877.—Senate.

On motion by Mr. H. B. ANTHONY, the House resolution of February 28 was concurred in.

FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS, 1885-1887.

INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGES.

March 3, 1887.

Legislative, executive and judicial act for 1888.

Patent Office: For purchase of books, and expenses of transporting publications of patents issued by the Patent Office to foreign governments, \$3,000.

(Stat. XXIV, 624.)

FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS, 1891-1893.

EXPOSITIONS.

Chicago Exposition.

March 3, 1893.

Naval service act for 1894, etc.

For the expenses of the International Rendezvous and Review, including assembling and preparation of ships and such temporary increase of the force of enlisted men and marines as may be required, and such other necessary expenses as the Secretary of the Navy may authorize, to be immediately available, \$300,000, or so much thereof

as may be necessary; and the number of persons who may at one time be enlisted into the Navy of the United States, including seamen, ordinary seamen, landsmen, mechanics, firemen, and coal heavers, and including 1,500 apprentices and boys, hereby authorized to be enlisted annually, shall not exceed 9,000. And the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, authorized, empowered, and directed to define and establish suitable anchorage grounds in Hampton Roads and in New York Harbor during the continuance of the naval rendezvous and review to be held in pursuance of the provisions of section 8 of the act of Congress approved April 25, 1890, creating the World's Columbian Exposition; and the Secretary of the Navy is hereby further authorized to make such rules and regulations regarding the movements of all vessels in the roadstead and harbor named as may be necessary in order to insure the proper and orderly conduct of said naval rendezvous and review and provide for the safety of the vessels participating therein; and such rules and regulations when so issued and published shall have the force and effect of law.

(Stat. XXVII, 730.)

FIFTY-FIFTH CONGRESS, 1897-1899.

EXPOSITIONS.

Chicago Exposition.

July 19, 1897.

Deficiency act for 1897, etc.

For rental of building for the division of awards, Bureau of Engraving and Printing, occupied by said Bureau in the execution of the work of delivering the awards of the World's Columbian Exposition, at a rental of \$60 per month, \$720.

(Stat. XXX, 109).

To pay amounts found due by the accounting officers of the Treasury on account of the appropriation "Synopsis of Department reports, World's Columbian Exposition," \$98.45.

For payment to N. E. Dawson, for services rendered the World's Columbian Commission, \$500.

(Stat. XXX, 112).

Omaha Exposition.

July 1, 1898.

Indian act for 1899.

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to cause to be assembled at the city of Omaha, in the State of Nebraska, at such time and for such period as he may designate, between the first days of June and November, anno Domini 1898, representatives of

different Indian tribes, as a part of the Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition, to be held at the city of Omaha, in the State of Nebraska, pursuant to an act of Congress entitled "An act to authorize and encourage the holding of a Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition at the city of Omaha, in the State of Nebraska, in the year 1898," approved June 10, 1896, for the purpose of illustrating the past and present conditions of the various Indian tribes of the United States and the progress made by education, and such other matters and things as will fully illustrate Indian advancement in civilization, the details of which shall be in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior. And for the purpose of carrying into effect this provision the sum of \$40,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated but the Secretary of the Interior is hereby prohibited from making or causing to be made, any expenditure, or creating any liability on behalf of the United States in excess of the sum hereby appropriated (Stat. XXX, 594.)

Philadelphia Export Exposition, 1899.

December 21, 1898.

Be it enacted, etc., That there shall be held a national exposition of American products and manufactures, suitable for export, at the city of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, in the year 1899, under the auspices of the Philadelphia Exposition Association; and that there may be admitted to said exposition such articles not of American manufacture and such other objects as may conduce to the interest of the exposition and may be useful for comparison with American products and manufactures: *Provided,* That the United States shall not be liable for any of the expenses attending or incident to such an exposition, nor by reason of the same, further than hereinafter provided for.

SEC. 2. That all articles which shall be imported from foreign countries for the sole purpose of exhibition at said exposition, upon which there shall be a tariff or customs duty, shall be admitted free of payment of duty, customs fees, or charges, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe; but it shall be lawful at any time during the exhibition to sell, for delivery at the close thereof, any goods or property imported for and actually on exhibition in the exhibition building, or on the grounds, subject to such regulation for the security of the revenue and for the collection of import duties as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe: *Provided,* That all such articles when sold or withdrawn for consumption in the United States shall be subject to the duty, if any, imposed upon such articles by the revenue laws in force at the date of importation; and all penalties prescribed by the law shall be applied and enforced against the person who may be guilty of any illegal sale or withdrawal.

SEC. 3. That for the purpose of enabling the collection in foreign markets of samples of merchandise of the character in favor and demand therein, of illustrating the manner in which merchandise for such markets should be prepared and packed, together with necessary business data concerning said samples, to be displayed at the said exposition for the instruction and benefit of American manufacturers and merchants, and thereby laying the foundation of a great system of national commercial education, there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the board of trustees of the Philadelphia Museums the sum of \$50,000: *Provided*, That this sum shall be expended only for the purposes set forth in this section, and the samples of merchandise so collected shall become the property of said Philadelphia Museums. The Department of State is hereby directed to cooperate in this work, through the consular service of the United States, in such a manner as may be agreed upon by conference between the Secretary of State and the trustees and officers of the exposition association.

SEC. 4. That to aid in providing buildings necessary for the purposes of the exposition (said buildings to be erected on lands set aside by the city of Philadelphia for the board of trustees of the Philadelphia Museums, and after the close of the exposition to be available for one or more of the various purposes of the Philadelphia Museums corporation, as set forth in its charter) and for the purpose of collecting, installing, and caring for such an exhibit by the United States Government as may be found expedient and desirable, there is hereby appropriated, out of any money not otherwise appropriated, to the said Philadelphia Exposition Association the sum of \$300,000: *Provided*, That no liability against the Government shall be incurred, and no payments of money under this section shall be made, until the officers of said exposition shall have furnished the Secretary of the Treasury proofs to his satisfaction that there have been obtained by said board of trustees of the Philadelphia Museums and said Philadelphia Exposition Association, in good faith, subscriptions, contributions, donations, or appropriations, from all sources, for the purpose of said exposition and the buildings to be used therefor, a sum aggregating not less than an amount equal to the sum appropriated in this section.

SEC. 5. That the United States shall not in any manner, nor under any circumstances, be liable for any of the acts, doings, proceedings, or representations of said board of trustees of the Philadelphia Museums or the Philadelphia Exposition Association, its officers, agents, servants, or employees, or any of them, or for service, salaries, labor, or wages of said officers, agents, servants, or employees, or any of them, or for any subscriptions to the capital stock, or for any certificates of stock, bonds, mortgages, or obligations of any kind issued by said corporation, or for any debts, liabilities, or expenses of any kind

whatever attending such corporation or accruing by reason of the same, other than are in this act provided.

SEC. 6. That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to create any liability of the United States, direct or indirect, for any debt or obligations incurred, nor for any claim for aid or pecuniary assistance from Congress or the Treasury of the United States in support or liquidation of any debts or obligations created by said board of trustees of the Philadelphia Museums or the Philadelphia Exposition Association in excess of the sums herein appropriated.

(Stat., XXX, 768.)

March 1, 1899.

Joint resolution.

Resolved, etc., That the act of Congress approved February 26, 1885 prohibiting the importation of foreigners under contract to perform labor, and the acts of Congress prohibiting the coming of Chinese persons into the United States, and the acts amendatory of these acts shall not be construed, nor shall anything therein operate to prevent hinder, or in anywise restrict any foreign exhibitor, representative or citizen of a foreign nation, or the holder who is a citizen of a foreign nation of any concession or privilege from the Philadelphia Exposition Association of Pennsylvania from bringing into the United States, under contract, such mechanics, artisans, agents, or other employees, natives of their respective foreign countries, as they or any of them may deem necessary for the purpose of making preparations for installing or conducting their exhibits or of preparing or installing or conducting any business authorized or permitted under or by virtue of or pertaining to any concession or privilege which may have been granted by the Philadelphia Exposition Association of Pennsylvania in connection with such exposition: *Provided, however*, That no alien shall by virtue of this act enter the United States under contract to perform labor except by express permission, naming such alien, of the Secretary of the Treasury; and any such alien who may remain in the United States for more than three months after the close of the exposition shall thereafter be subject to all the processes and penalties applicable to aliens coming in violation of the alien contract-labor law aforesaid.

(Stat., XXX, 1390.)

PART IV.

MEMBERS OF THE ESTABLISHMENT; REGENTS; OFFICERS.

1845



MEMBERS OF THE "ESTABLISHMENT" OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION, EX OFFICIO.

PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

	Term of office.		Term of office.
James K. Polk	[1845] 1846-1849	Rutherford B. Hayes	1877-1881
Zachary Taylor.....	1849-1850	James A. Garfield	1881-1881
Millard Fillmore	1850-1853	Chester A. Arthur.....	1881-1885
Franklin Pierce	1853-1857	Grover Cleveland.....	1885-1889
James Buchanan	1857-1861	Benjamin Harrison	1889-1893
Abraham Lincoln	1861-1865	Grover Cleveland.....	1893-1897
Andrew Johnson	1865-1869	William McKinley	1897-
Ulysses S. Grant.....	1869-1877		

VICE-PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

	Term commenced.		Term commenced.
George M. Dallas	[1845] 1846	Henry Wilson	1873
Millard Fillmore	1849	William A. Wheeler.....	1877
William R. King	1853	Chester A. Arthur.....	1881
John C. Breckinridge.....	1857	Thomas A. Hendricks	1885
Hannibal Hamlin	1861	Levi P. Morton	1889
Andrew Johnson	1865	Adlai E. Stevenson	1893
Schuyler Colfax	1869	Garret A. Hobart.....	1897

SECRETARIES OF STATE.

	Term commenced.		Term commenced.
James Buchanan	[1845] 1846	James G. Blaine.....	1881
John M. Clayton	1849	Frederick T. Frelinghuysen.....	1881
Daniel Webster	1850	Thomas F. Bayard	1885
Edward Everett.....	1852	James G. Blaine.....	1889
William L. Marcy	1853	John W. Foster	1892
Lewis Cass.....	1857	Walter Q. Gresham.....	1893
Jeremiah S. Black.....	1860	Richard Olney	1895
William H. Seward.....	1861, 1865	John Sherman	1897
Elihu B. Washburne	1869	William R. Day	1897
Hamilton Fish	1869	John Hay	1898
William M. Evarts	1877		

SECRETARIES OF THE TREASURY.

	Term commenced.		Term commenced.
Robert J. Walker	[1845] 1846	Howell Cobb.....	1857
William M. Meredith.....	1849	Philip F. Thomas	1860
Thomas Corwin	1850	John A. Dix	1861
James Guthrie	1853	Salmon P. Chase	1861

1848 MEMBERS OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION, EX OFFICIO.

SECRETARIES OF THE TREASURY—Continued.

Term commenced.		Term commenced.	
William P. Fessenden	1864	Walter Q. Gresham.....	1884
Hugh McCulloch	1865	Hugh McCulloch	1884
George S. Boutwell	1869	Daniel Manning.....	1885
William A. Richardson	1873	Charles S. Fairchild	1887
Benjamin H. Bristow	1874	William Windom.....	1889
Lot M. Morrill	1876	Charles Foster	1891
John Sherman	1877	John G. Carlisle.....	1893
William Windom.....	1881	Lyman J. Gage.....	1897
Charles J. Folger.....	1881		

SECRETARIES OF WAR.

Term commenced.		Term commenced.	
William L. Marcy	[1845] 1846	William T. Sherman	1869
George W. Crawford.....	1849	William W. Belknap.....	1869
Edward Bates.....	1850	Alphonso Taft.....	1876
Charles M. Conrad.....	1850	James Don Cameron	1876
Jefferson Davis.....	1853	George W. McCrary	1877
John B. Floyd	1857	Alexander Ramsey	1879
Joseph Holt	1861	Robert T. Lincoln	1881
Simon Cameron	1861	William C. Endicott	1885
Edwin M. Stanton	1862, 1868	Redfield Proctor	1889
Ulysses S. Grant, <i>ad interim</i>	1867	Stephen B. Elkins	1891
Lorenzo Thomas, <i>ad interim</i>	1868	Daniel S. Lamont.....	1893
John McA. Schofield	1868	Russell A. Alger.....	1897
John A. Rawlins	1869	Elihu Root.....	1899

SECRETARIES OF THE NAVY.

Term commenced.		Term commenced.	
George Bancroft.....	[1845] 1846	George M. Robeson.....	1869
John Y. Mason.....	1846	Richard W. Thompson.....	1877
William B. Preston	1849	Nathan Goff, jr	1881
William A. Graham	1850	William H. Hunt.....	1881
John P. Kennedy	1852	William E. Chandler	1882
James C. Dobbin	1853	William C. Whitney.....	1885
Isaac Toucey	1857	Benjamin F. Tracy	1889
Gideon Welles	1861	Hilary A. Herbert.....	1893
Adolph E. Borie.....	1869	John D. Long	1897

POSTMASTERS-GENERAL.

Term commenced.		Term commenced.	
Cave Johnson.....	[1845] 1846	James N. Tyner	1876
Jacob Collamer.....	1849	David McK. Key.....	1877
Nathan K. Hall	1850	Horace Maynard	1880
Samuel D. Hubbard	1852	Thomas L. James	1881
James Campbell.....	1853	Timothy O. Howe	1881
Aaron V. Brown	1857	Walter Q. Gresham.....	1883
Joseph Holt	1859	Frank Hatton	1884
Horatio King	1861	William F. Vilas	1885
Montgomery Blair.....	1861	Don M. Dickinson.....	1888
William Dennison.....	1864	John Wanamaker	1889
Alexander W. Randall.....	1866	Wilson S. Bissell	1893
John A. J. Cresswell	1869	William L. Wilson	1895
James W. Marshall.....	1874	James A. Gary	1897
Marshall Jewell.....	1874	Charles Emory Smith.....	1898

MEMBERS OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION, EX OFFICIO. 1849

ATTORNEYS-GENERAL.

	Term commenced.		Term commenced.
John Y. Mason	[1845] 1846	Amos T. Ackerman.....	1870
Nathan Clifford	1846	George H. Williams	1871
Isaac Toucey.....	1848	Edwards Pierrepont	1875
Reverdy Johnson	1849	Alphonso Taft	1876
John J. Crittenden	1850	Charles Devens.....	1877
Caleb Cushing	1853	Wayne McVeagh.....	1881
Jeremiah S. Black.....	1857	Benjamin H. Brewster.....	1881
Edwin M. Stanton.....	1860	Augustus H. Garland.....	1885
Edward Bates.....	1861	William H. H. Miller.....	1889
Titian J. Coffey, <i>ad interim</i>	1863	Richard Olney	1893
James Speed	1864	Judson Harmon.....	1895
Henry Stanbery.....	1866	Joseph McKenna.....	1897
William M. Evarts	1868	John W. Griggs.....	1897
Ebenezer R. Hoar.....	1869		

CHIEF JUSTICES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Roger B. Taney	[1836] 1846-1864	Morrison R. Waite	1874-1888
Salmon P. Chase	1864-1873	Melville W. Fuller	1888-

COMMISSIONERS OF THE PATENT OFFICE.

	Term commenced.		Term commenced.
Edmund Burke.....	[1845] 1846	Samuel T. Shugert (acting).....	1859
Thomas Ewbank	1849	William D. Bishop.....	1859
Silas H. Hodges.....	1852	Philip F. Thomas	1860
Richard C. Weightman (acting)	1853	Samuel T. Shugert.....	1860
Charles Mason	1853	David P. Holloway.....	1861
Samuel T. Shugert (acting)	1857	Thomas C. Theaker.....	1865
Joseph Holt.....	1857	Samuel S. Fisher.....	1869

COMMISSIONERS OF PATENTS.

[Title changed from "Commissioner of the Patent Office" by act of July 8, 1870. Discontinued by act of March 12, 1891.]

	Term commenced.		Term commenced.
Mortimer D. Leggett.....	1871	Benjamin Butterworth.....	1884
John M. Thacher.....	1874	Martin V. Montgomery.....	1886
Robert H. Duell.....	1875	Benton J. Hall.....	1888
Ellis Spear.....	1876	Charles E. Mitchell.....	1890
Halbert E. Paine.....	1879	William E. Simonds.....	1893
Edgar M. Marble.....	1880		

MAYORS OF CITY OF WASHINGTON.

[Office abolished February 27, 1871.]

	Term of office.
William W. Seaton.....	[Elected June, 1840] 1846-June, 1850
Walter Lenox	June, 1850-June, 1852
John W. Maury.....	June, 1852-June, 1854
John T. Towers	June, 1854-June, 1856
William B. Magruder.....	June, 1856-June, 1858
James G. Berret.....	June, 1858-Aug. 24, 1861
Richard Wallach	Aug. 26, 1861-June, 1868
Sayles J. Bowen.....	June, 1868-June, 1870
Matthew G. Emery.....	June, 1870-June, 1871

1850 MEMBERS OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION, EX OFFICIO.

GOVERNORS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

[Office abolished June 20, 1874.]

	Term of office.
Henry D. Cooke	Feb. 28, 1871–Sept. 13, 1873
Alexander R. Shepherd	Sept. 13, 1873–June 20, 1874

SECRETARIES OF THE INTERIOR.

[By act of Congress of March 12, 1894.]

	Term commenced.		Term commenced.
Hoke Smith.....	1893	Cornelius N. Bliss	1897
David R. Francis.....	1896	Ethan A. Hitchcock	1899

SECRETARIES OF AGRICULTURE.

[By act of Congress March 12, 1894.]

J. Sterling Morton.....	1894	James Wilson	1897
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HONORARY MEMBERS, ELECTED BY THE "ESTABLISHMENT."

[Discontinued by act of Congress March 12, 1894.]

	When elected.		When elected.
Robert Hare.....	August 1, 1849	Parker Cleveland	1853
Benjamin Silliman	Do.	Augustus B. Longstreet	1857
Albert Gallatin	Do.	Columbus Delano, Secretary of the	
Washington Irving.....	Do.	Interior	1872

REGENTS OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

The Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution consists of fourteen¹ members, five of whom constitute a quorum. The Board is composed of—

The Vice-President of the United States, the Chief Justice of the United States, by virtue of and during continuance in office;

Three members of the Senate, appointed by the President of the Senate for the time they hold, without reelection, their office as Senators;

Three members of the House of Representatives, appointed by the Speaker biennially on the fourth Wednesday of December, to serve until the fourth Wednesday in December the second year succeeding their appointment;

Six members other than members of Congress, elected by joint resolution of Congress for the term of six years, two of whom are to be residents in the city of Washington, the other four from States, and no two from the same State.

Vacancies in the board from the classes of Senators and members of the House of Representatives are filled as in the case of vacancies in committees of either House.

Vacancies in the class of the citizens of States and the city of Washington are filled by joint resolution of Congress.

LIST OF REGENTS OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION, ACCORDING TO MODE OF APPOINTMENT, FROM AUGUST 10, 1846, TO MARCH 3, 1899.

VICE-PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

	Term commenced.		Term commenced.
George M. Dallas	[1845] 1846	Henry Wilson	1873
Millard Fillmore	1849	William A. Wheeler	1877
William R. King	1853	Chester A. Arthur	1881
John C. Breckinridge	1857	Thomas A. Hendricks	1885
Hannibal Hamlin	1861	Levi P. Morton	1889
Andrew Johnson	1865	Adlai E. Stevenson	1893
Schuyler Colfax	1869	Garret A. Hobart	1897

¹The mayor of Washington and later the governor of the District of Columbia were Regents ex officio until these offices were abolished.

PRESIDENTS PRO TEMPORE OF THE UNITED STATES SENATE WHO ACTED AS REGENTS
EX OFFICIO.

	Term commenced.		Term commenced.
Lafayette S. Foster.....	1865	George F. Edmunds	1883
Benjamin F. Wade	1867	John Sherman	1885
Thomas W. Ferry	1875	John J. Ingalls	1887
David Davis	1881	William P. Frye.....	1896

CHIEF JUSTICES OF THE UNITED STATES.

	Term commenced.		Term commenced.
Roger B. Taney	[1836] 1846	Morrison R. Waite	1874
Salmon P. Chase	1864	Samuel F. Miller (acting).....	1888
Nathan Clifford (acting).....	1873	Melville W. Fuller	1888

MAYORS OF THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

	Term commenced.		Term commenced.
William W. Seaton	[1840] 1846	James G. Berret.....	1858
Walter Lenox	1850	Richard Wallach	1861
John W. Maury.....	1852	Sayles J. Bowen.....	1868
John T. Towers.....	1854	Matthew G. Emery.....	1870
William B. Magruder.....	1856		

GOVERNORS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

	Term commenced.		Term commenced.
Henry D. Cooke.....	1871	Alexander R. Shepherd.....	1873

SENATORS, APPOINTED BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

	Term commenced.
George Evans, of Maine	1846
Sidney Breese, of Illinois	1846
Isaac S. Pennybacker, of Virginia	1846
Lewis Cass, of Michigan.....	1847
Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi.....	1847, 1851
James A. Pearce, of Maryland.....	1847, 1856, 1861
James M. Mason, of Virginia	1849, 1851, 1857
Robert M. Charlton, of Georgia	1852
Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois	1854, 1860
Lyman Trumbull, of Illinois	1861, 1867
William P. Fessenden, of Maine.....	1861, 1865
Garret Davis, of Kentucky	1863, 1867
Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine.....	1870
John W. Stevenson, of Kentucky.....	1872
Aaron A. Sargent, of California	1874
Robert E. Withers, of Virginia	1877
Newton Booth, of California	1879
George F. Hoar, of Massachusetts	1881
Samuel B. Maxey, of Texas	1881
Nathaniel P. Hill, of Colorado.....	1881
George F. Edmunds, of Vermont.....	1883
Justin S. Morrill, of Vermont	1883, 1885, 1891, 1897
Shelby M. Cullom, of Illinois	1885, 1889, 1895
Randall L. Gibson, of Louisiana	1887, 1889
George Gray, of Delaware	1892, 1893
William Lindsay, of Kentucky	1899
Orville H. Platt, of Connecticut	1899

REGENTS OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

1853

REPRESENTATIVES, APPOINTED BY THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE.

	Term commenced.
Robert D. Owen, of Indiana	1846
Henry W. Hilliard, of Alabama.....	1846, 1847, 1850
William J. Hough, of New York	1846
George P. Marsh, of Vermont.....	1847
Robert McClelland, of Michigan.....	1847
William F. Colcock, of South Carolina.....	1850, 1852, 1853
Graham N. Fitch, of Indiana.....	1850, 1852
James Meacham, of Vermont	1852, 1853, 1856
William H. English, of Indiana	1853, 1856, 1857, 1860
David Stuart, of Michigan	1853
Hiram Warner, of Georgia.....	1856
Benjamin Stanton, of Ohio.....	1856, 1857, 1860
Lucius J. Gartrell, of Georgia	1857, 1860
Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana.....	1861
Samuel S. Cox, { Ohio	1861, 1863
{ New York.....	1870, 1873, 1882, 1888
Edward McPherson, of Pennsylvania	1861
Henry W. Davis, of Maryland	1863
James W. Patterson, of New Hampshire	1863, 1865
James A. Garfield, of Ohio.....	1865, 1868, 1870, 1872, 1878, 1879
John F. Farnsworth, of Illinois	1865
Luke P. Poland, of Vermont.....	1867, 1870
John V. L. Pruyn, of New York	1868
Ebenezer R. Hoar, of Massachusetts.....	1873
Gerry W. Hazelton, of Wisconsin	1873
Hiestor Clymer, of Pennsylvania.....	1875, 1878, 1879
Benjamin H. Hill, of Georgia	1875
George W. McCrary, of Iowa.....	1875
Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia.....	1878
Joseph E. Johnston, of Virginia.....	1879
Nathaniel C. Deering, of Iowa.....	1882
Ezra B. Taylor, of Ohio.....	1882
William W. Phelps, of New Jersey	1884, 1886, 1888
Otho R. Singleton, of Mississippi	1884, 1886
William L. Wilson, of West Virginia	1884, 1886
Joseph Wheeler, of Alabama.....	1888, 1890, 1892, 1894, 1895, 1897
Benjamin Butterworth, of Ohio	1890
Henry C. Lodge, of Massachusetts.....	1890, 1892
William C. P. Breckinridge, of Kentucky	1892, 1894
Robert R. Hitt, of Illinois	1893, 1894, 1895, 1897
Robert Adams, jr., of Pennsylvania	1895, 1897

CITIZENS FROM STATES, OTHER THAN MEMBERS OF CONGRESS, ELECTED BY JOINT RESOLUTION OF CONGRESS.

	Term commenced.
Rufus Choate, of Massachusetts.....	1846, 1848, 1854
Gideon Hawley, of New York.....	1846, 1848, 1854
Richard Rush, of Pennsylvania.....	1846, 1850, 1857
William C. Preston, of South Carolina	1846
John MacPherson Berrien, of Georgia	1853
Cornelius C. Felton, of Massachusetts	1856, 1861
George E. Badger, of North Carolina	1856, 1859

CITIZENS FROM STATES, ETC.—Continued.

	Term commenced.
William B. Astor, of New York	1861
William L. Dayton, of New Jersey	1861
Theodore D. Woolsey, of Connecticut	1862, 1868
Louis Agassiz, of Massachusetts	1863, 1869
John Maclean, of New Jersey	1868, 1874, 1879, 1885
Henry Coppée, of Pennsylvania	1874, 1879, 1885, 1892
Asa Gray, of Massachusetts	1874, 1879, 1885
James D. Dana, of Connecticut	1874
Noah Porter, of Connecticut	1878, 1884
James B. Angell, of Michigan	1887, 1893, 1899
Andrew D. White, of New York	1888, 1894
Charles Devens, of Massachusetts	1890
William P. Johnston, of Louisiana	1892, 1898
William L. Wilson, of West Virginia	1896

CITIZENS FROM WASHINGTON CITY, ELECTED BY JOINT RESOLUTION OF CONGRESS.

	Term commenced.
Alexander D. Bache	1846, 1853, 1859
Joseph G. Totten	1846, 1850, 1857
Richard Delafield	1865
Peter Parker	1868, 1874, 1879
William T. Sherman	1871, 1878
George Bancroft	1874
James C. Welling	1884, 1890
Montgomery C. Meigs	1885
John B. Henderson	1892, 1898
Gardiner G. Hubbard	1895
Alexander Graham Bell	1898

LIST OF REGENTS ACCORDING TO RESIDENCE.

Alabama:

Hilliard, H. W.
King, W. R.
Wheeler, Joseph.

California:

Booth, Newton.
Sargent, A. A.

Colorado:

Hill, N. P.

Connecticut:

Dana, J. D.
Foster, L. S.
Platt, O. H.
Porter, Noah.
Woolsey, T. D.

Delaware:

Gray, George.

District of Columbia:

Bache, A. D.
Bancroft, George.
Bell, A. G.
Berret, J. G.
Bowen, S. J.

District of Columbia—Continued.

Cooke, H. D.
Delafield, Richard.
Emery, M. G.
Henderson, J. B.
Hubbard, G. G.
Lenox, W.
Magruder, W. B.
Maury, J. W.
Meigs, M. C.
Parker, Peter.
Seaton, W. W.
Shepherd, A. R.
Sherman, W. T.
Totten, J. G.
Towers, J. T.
Wallach, Richard.
Welling, J. C.

Georgia:

Berrien, J. M. P.
Charlton, R. M.
Gartrell, L. J.
Hill, B. H.

LIST OF REGENTS ACCORDING TO RESIDENCE—Continued.

Georgia—Continued.

Stephens, A. H.
Warner, Hiram.

Illinois:

Breese, Sidney.
Cullom, S. M.
Davis, David.
Douglas, S. A.
Farnsworth, J. F.
Fuller, M. W.
Hitt, R. R.
Stevenson, A. E.
Trumbull, Lyman.

Indiana:

Colfax, Schuyler.
English, W. H.
Fitch, G. N.
Hendricks, T. A.
Owen, R. D.

Iowa:

Deering, N. C.
McCrary, G. W.
Miller, S. F.

Kansas:

Ingalls, J. J.

Kentucky:

Breckinridge, J. C.
Breckinridge, W. C. P.
Davis, Garret.
Lindsay, William.
Stevenson, J. W.

Louisiana:

Gibson, R. L.
Johnston, W. P.

Maine:

Clifford, Nathan.
Evans, George.
Fessenden, W. P.
Frye, W. P.
Hamlin, Hannibal.

Maryland:

Davis, H. Winter.
Pearce, J. A.
Taney, R. B.

Massachusetts:

Agassiz, Louis.
Choate, Rufus.
Devens, Charles.
Felton, C. C.
Gray, Asa.
Hoar, E. R.
Hoar, George F.

Massachusetts—Continued.

Lodge, H. C.
Wilson, Henry.

Michigan:

Angell, J. B.
Cass, Lewis.
Ferry, T. W.
McClelland, Robert.
Stuart, David.

Mississippi:

Davis, Jefferson.
Singleton, O. R.

New Hampshire:

Patterson, J. W.

New Jersey:

Dayton, W. L.
Hobart, G. A.
Maclean, John.
Phelps, W. W.

New York:

Arthur, C. A.
Astor, W. B.
Cox, S. S.
Fillmore, Millard.
Hawley, Gideon.
Hough, W. J.
Morton, L. P.
Pruyn, J. V. L.
Wheeler, W. A.
White, A. D.

North Carolina:

Badger, G. E.

Ohio:

Butterworth, Benjamin.
Chase, S. P.
Cox, S. S.
Garfield, J. A.
Sherman, John.
Stanton, Benjamin.
Taylor, E. B.
Wade, B. F.
Waite, M. R.

Pennsylvania:

Adams, Jr., Robert.
Clymer, Hiestler.
Coppée, Henry.
Dallas, George M.
McPherson, Edward.
Rush, Richard.

South Carolina:

Colcock, W. F.
Preston, W. C.

LIST OF REGENTS ACCORDING TO RESIDENCE—Continued.

Tennessee:	Virginia:
Johnson, Andrew.	Johnston, J. E.
Texas:	Mason, J. M.
Maxey, S. B.	Pennybacker, I. S.
Vermont:	Withers, R. E.
Edmunds, G. F.	West Virginia:
Marsh, G. P.	Wilson, W. L.
Meacham, James.	Wisconsin:
Morrill, J. S.	Hazleton, G. W.
Poland, L. P.	

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

CHANCELLOR OF THE INSTITUTION.

The chancellor is the presiding officer of the Board of Regents. He is elected by the board, and his tenure of office is unlimited.

	Elected.
George M. Dallas, Vice-President of the United States	September 8, 1846.
Millard Fillmore, Vice-President of the United States	March 7, 1849.
Roger B. Taney, Chief Justice of the United States	January 7, 1851.
Salmon P. Chase, Chief Justice of the United States	January 9, 1865.
Nathan Clifford, Acting Chief Justice of the United States	December 19, 1871.
Morrison R. Waite, Chief Justice of the United States	April 27, 1874.
Samuel F. Miller, Acting Chief Justice of the United States	March 27, 1888.
Melville W. Fuller, Chief Justice of the United States	January 9, 1889.

SECRETARY OF THE INSTITUTION AND OF THE BOARD OF REGENTS.

The Secretary of the Institution¹ is the secretary of the establishment. He is also the secretary of the Board of Regents.

	Elected.
Joseph Henry	December 3, 1846.
Spencer F. Baird	May 17, 1878.
Samuel P. Langley	November 18, 1880.

¹ William J. Hough, of House of Representatives (temporary) elected September 8, 1846.

CORRIGENDA.

Page.

137. Twenty-seventh line from top, for "James Henry Hungerford" read Henry James Hungerford.
509. Twenty-ninth line from top, for Stat., X, "532," read 552.
680. Twenty-first line from top, for "sundry civil act" read legislative, executive, and judicial act for 1869.
680. Twenty-fifth line from top, insert Joint Resolution.
791. Eleventh line from top, for "(No. 23)" read (No. 22).
856. Eighteenth line from top, for "Naval service act for 1881" read for 1882.
1031. After eighteenth line from top, insert lines 40 to 47 of page 1031 and lines 1 to 12 of page 1032.
1333. Eighteenth line from top, to the thirty-eighth line "National Zoological Park appropriations, February 3, 1891," should be transferred to page 1492.
1594. Second line from bottom, for "June 13" read July 13.
1595. Third line from top, after the word "Exposition" add the words "be * * * continued during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894."
1632. Twelfth line from top, for "May 3" read March 3.
1670. Tenth line from top, insert Congressional Record.
1698. Eighteenth line from top, after "coal and" insert measuring.
1792. Twenty-seventh line from top, insert the words concurrent resolution.
1794. Twenty-third line from top, insert concurrent resolution.
1829. Eighth line from top, insert Stat., XXX, 1012.
1829. Sixth line from bottom, transfer from page 1831 lines 20 to 22.
1831. Twentieth line from top, for "July 31" read January 31.
1834. Thirty-first to forty-first lines from top, "Grading street," transfer to page 1835, after line 18.
1837. Twentieth line from top, after "officers," insert and employees.

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[The sign plus (+) indicates more than one reference on a page.]

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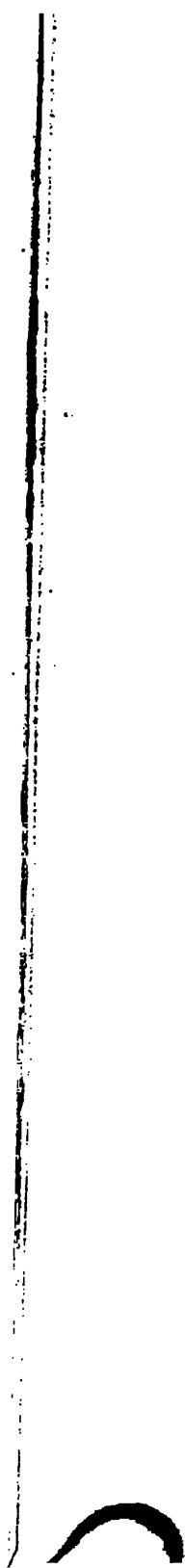
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